

WHICH AIR FORCE CIVIL ENGINEER CAPABILITIES CAN
COMPLEMENT USNORTHCOM'S ROLE IN DEFENSE
SUPPORT TO CIVIL AUTHORITIES (DSCA)?

A thesis presented to the Faculty of the
Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation and the
U.S. Army Command and General Staff College in partial
fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF MILITARY ART AND SCIENCE
General Studies

by

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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE				Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188	
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1. REPORT DATE (DD-MM-YYYY) 21-05-2014		2. REPORT TYPE Master's Thesis		3. DATES COVERED (From - To) AUG 2013 – MAY 2014	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Which Air Force Civil Engineer Capabilities Can Complement USNORTHCOM's Role in Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)?				5a. CONTRACT NUMBER	
				5b. GRANT NUMBER	
				5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	
				5d. PROJECT NUMBER	
6. AUTHOR(S) Joel A. Bolina, Major				5e. TASK NUMBER	
				5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER	
				8. PERFORMING ORG REPORT NUMBER	
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) U.S. Army Command and General Staff College ATTN: ATZL-SWD-GD Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027-2301				10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)	
9. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)				11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)	
12. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for Public Release; Distribution is Unlimited					
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES					
14. ABSTRACT The 2013 <i>Strategy for Homeland Defense and Civil Support</i> recognizes that, although the Department of Defense (DoD) is always in a support role to civilian authorities for disaster response, the capacity, capabilities, and training of the military mean that DoD is often expected to play a prominent supporting role in response efforts. The strategy also notes that public expectations for a rapid federal response have grown in the wake of major disasters such as Hurricane Katrina. Therefore, this thesis examined what types of civil support tasks could potentially be requested during a complex catastrophe and which of those civil support tasks could be potentially executed by Air Force civil engineers. Through an analysis using the Civil Support Task List (CSTL), Universal Joint Task List (UJTL), Air Force Unit Task List (AFUTL), and various Air Force civil engineer Unit Type Codes (UTCs) and their associated Mission Capability (MISCAP) statements; numerous Air Force civil engineer capabilities were identified that could be utilized to complement the capabilities of USNORTHCOM, and/or its Joint Task Force Civil Support and an associated Defense CBRN Force (DCRF), for DSCA missions.					
15. SUBJECT TERMS Civil Support Task List (CSTL), Defense Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA), Air Force civil engineers, Joint Task Force Civil Support, DCRF, Prime BEEF, RED HORSE, Unit Type Code (UTC), Mission Capability (MISCAP)					
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	18. NUMBER OF PAGES	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
a. REPORT (U)	b. ABSTRACT (U)	c. THIS PAGE (U)			19b. PHONE NUMBER (include area code)
			(U)	224	

Standard Form 298 (Rev. 8-98)
Prescribed by ANSI Std. Z39.18

MASTER OF MILITARY ART AND SCIENCE

THESIS APPROVAL PAGE

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The opinions and conclusions expressed herein are those of the student author and do not necessarily represent the views of the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College or any other governmental agency. (References to this study should include the foregoing statement.)

ABSTRACT

WHICH AIR FORCE CIVIL ENGINEER CAPABILITIES CAN COMPLEMENT USNORTHCOM'S ROLE IN DEFENSE SUPPORT TO CIVIL AUTHORITIES (DSCA)? by Major Joel Bolina, 224 pages.

The *2013 Strategy for Homeland Defense and Civil Support* recognizes that, although the Department of Defense (DoD) is always in a support role to civilian authorities for disaster response; the capacity, capabilities, and training of the military mean that the DoD is often expected to play a prominent supporting role in response efforts. The strategy also notes that public expectations for a rapid federal response have grown in the wake of major disasters such as Hurricane Katrina. Furthermore, in his speech to the Environmental Defense Fund organization in May 2012, Secretary of Defense Leon Panetta states that the rising sea levels, to severe droughts, to the melting of the polar ice caps, to more frequent and devastating natural disasters all raise demand for humanitarian assistance and disaster relief. Therefore, this thesis examined which types of civil support tasks could be requested during a natural and/or man-made disaster and which of those civil support tasks could be potentially accomplished by Air Force civil engineers. Through an analysis using the Civil Support Task List (CSTL), Universal Joint Task List (UJTL), Air Force Unit Task List (AFUTL), and various Air Force civil engineer Unit Type Codes (UTCs) and their associated Mission Capability (MISCAP) statements, numerous Air Force civil engineer capabilities were identified. These capabilities could be utilized to complement, not replace, the capabilities of USNORTHCOM, and/or its Joint Task Force Civil Support and an associated Defense CBRN Force (DCRF), when the DoD is requested to support civilian authorities for both natural and/or man-made disasters.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

First and foremost, I would like to thank my wife, Karen and my children, Charlotte and Christopher, for their patience and understanding. Although writing this thesis was an enjoyable experience and I personally learned a lot during the process, it came at the cost of spending time with my family. But nonetheless, they supported me during this arduous task and I know they will continue to support me during future time consuming tasks, because I am extremely fortunate to have such a loving and caring family.

Next, I would like to thank the members of my committee; retired Colonel Gilberto Rios, Lieutenant Colonel Douglas Aguilar, and Dr. Prisco Hernandez. Despite their busy schedules and other commitments, they guided me throughout this study to ensure that I produced the best quality product possible.

Lastly, I would like to thank all the Subject Matter Experts that I have spoken to and/or have communicated with via email. Despite the plethora of information that is available on the internet, these individuals provided documents, briefings, and perspectives that I would not have discovered otherwise. There are too many to list individually, but I would like to pay special tribute to those professionals from USNORTHCOM, ARNORTH, AFNORTH, JCS/J31, Air Combat Command's Directorate of Mission and Installations Support Readiness Division (ACC/A7X), National Guard Bureau's Directorate of Mission and Installations Support Readiness Division (NGB/A7X), the Air Force Civil Engineer Center (AFCEC) at Tyndall Air Force Base, and Dr. Fritz Krauss.

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ACRONYMS

AFUTL	Air Force Unit Task List
ANG	Air National Guard
CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear
CES	Civil Engineering Squadron
CSTL	Civil Support Task List
DCRF	Defense Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Explosive Force
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DSCA	Defense Support to Civil Authorities
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
JTF-CS	Joint Task Force Civil Support
METL	Mission Essential Task List
MISCAP	Mission Capability
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NORTHCOM	United States Northern Command
NRF	National Response Framework
Prime BEEF	Prime Base Engineer Emergency Force
RED HORSE	Rapid Engineering Deployable Heavy Operations Repair Squadron Engineers
SAD	State Active Duty
UJTL	Universal Joint Task List
UTC	Unit Type Code

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Topic of Thesis

As a likely result of increased demands for Defense Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA), which United States Air Force (USAF) Active Duty, Reserve, and Air National Guard civil engineer capabilities can be rapidly and globally utilized to complement the United Northern Command's (USNORTHCOM) role in Defense Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA)? From the strategic perspective, what national-level constructs and frameworks currently exist to respond to natural and/or man-made, CBRN and/or non-CBRNE disasters? From the operational perspective, what core capabilities and/or tasks must the Department of Homeland Security and its Federal Emergency Management Agency (i.e. the Nation's agency charged with preparing for, protecting against, responding to, recovering from, and mitigating all hazards) execute in response to complex natural and/or man-made, CBRN and/or non-CBRN catastrophes? And from the tactical perspective, which existing Air Force civil engineer capabilities have been/can be used to support civil authorities during natural and/or man-made, CBRN and/or non-CBRN disasters?

Background

The *2013 Strategy for Homeland Defense and Civil Support* recognizes that, although that the Department of Defense (DoD) is always in a support role to civilian authorities for disaster response; the capacity, capabilities, and training of the military mean that DoD often is expected to play a prominent supporting role in response efforts. The strategy also notes that public expectations for a rapid federal response have grown in the wake of major disasters such as Hurricane Katrina. (Government Accountability Office 2013)

Stage-Setter

On December 17, 2003, the President of the United States (POTUS) issued Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 8 which established national policies to strengthen the preparedness of the United States to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from threatened or actual terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies within the United States. In response, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) published its *2007 National Preparedness Guidelines* which addresses the full spectrum of prevention, protection, response, and recovery tasks necessary to prepare the Nation for all hazards – whether terrorist attack or natural disaster. Furthermore, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), which operates under the DHS, produced several other products such as its *2011 National Preparedness Goal*, to address core capabilities necessary to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from threats and hazards that pose great risk.

Despite the fact that there are several documents that address strategies on how to overcome natural and man-made disasters and that the FEMA is the lead agency for coordinating the federal government's role in preparing for, preventing, mitigating the effects of, responding to, and recovering from all domestic disasters, whether natural or man-made; the *2013 Strategy for Homeland Defense and Civil Support* recognizes that the DoD is often expected to play a prominent supporting role in response efforts. Also, the strategy notes that public expectations for a rapid federal response have grown in the wake of major disasters such as Hurricane Katrina (Department of Defense 2013, 6). Furthermore, in his speech to the Environmental Defense Fund organization in May 2012, Secretary of Defense Leon Panetta states that the rising sea levels, to severe

droughts, to the melting of the polar ice caps, to more frequent and devastating natural disasters all raise demand for humanitarian assistance and disaster relief (Department of Defense 2012). Therefore, when Department of Defense support is required, the United States Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) plans, organizes and executes homeland defense and civil support missions. However, despite having few permanently assigned forces, the USNORTHCOM is assigned forces whenever necessary to execute missions, as ordered by the POTUS or Secretary of Defense (SecDef) (US Northern Command 2013). These forces, when directed, could deploy under the command and control of USNORTHCOM's Joint Task Force- Civil Support (JTF-CS) in support of civil authorities in order to save lives, prevent further injury, and provide temporary critical support to enable community recovery (Joint Task Force Civil Support 2013, 5). JTF-CS, and an associated Defense CBRN Force (DCRF), possess many capabilities to include, but not limited to: Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) assessment, security, logistics, emergency medical services, and engineering. Furthermore, according to the CJCS Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) Standing Execution Order (EXORD), these forces allocated to CDRUSNORTHCOM for the CBRN mission may be temporarily re-missioned to support non-CBRN DSCA requirements as long as they remain available to deploy to a CBRN incident consistent with the timelines established in the CBRN EXORD (Chairman of the Joints Chief of Staff 2013, 2).

Under its current construct, the preponderance of the engineering capabilities of JTF-CS, and an associated Defense CBRN Force (DCRF), is comprised of United States Army engineer forces. However, United States Air Force (USAF) active duty (AD), Reserve, and Air National Guard (ANG) also possess [civil] engineer capabilities that

have been utilized in the past to support USNORTHCOM's DSCA missions. These include establishment of environmental habitats, demolition of urban housing for drug interdiction programs, debris removal, stabilization of embankments, potable water production, opening of critical portions of main highways during severe winter weather conditions, re-establishment of primary utilities, structural analysis of damaged facilities, demolition and debris removal, expedient structure (i.e. K-Span) erection, and large scale asphalt and/or concrete paving projects (NGB/A7X 2012, 34). Furthermore, ANG Fire and Emergency Services teams have been utilized extensively throughout the states to augment local communities during times of disaster (NGB/A7X 2012, 34). Other civil engineer capabilities that may be utilized, according to the Curtis E. Lemay Center's *Force Presentation for DSCA*, include (but are not limited to): operation and maintenance of facilities and infrastructure, construction management of emergency repair activities, aircraft rescue and facility fire suppression, and various emergency management and Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) services (Curtis E. Lemay Center 2013, 2).

Therefore, the facts and details presented in this thesis will specifically identify the full range of existing Air Force civil engineer capabilities that could potentially execute DSCA related civil support requirements through a compare and contrast analysis of the core capabilities that are required to respond to complex catastrophes as identified by FEMA's 2011 *National Preparedness Goals* to Air Force civil engineer capabilities. Figure 1 illustrates a graphical representation of this methodology. The Civil Support Task List (CSTL), a document authored by the National Guard Bureau, will provide the analytical framework necessary to match civil support requirements to Air Force civil engineer capabilities.

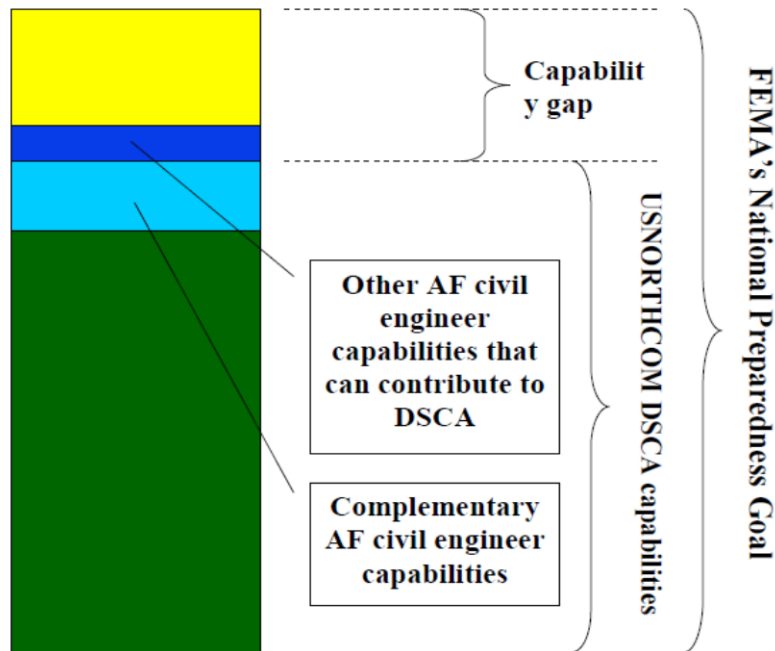


Figure 1. General Methodology

Source: Generated by author.

Expected Contributions and Significance of This Study

The Civil Support Task List (CSTL) provides the framework that will be used to analyze the potential civil support tasks that Air Force civil engineers can/may provide, in response to a wide range of threats and hazards that pose a significant risk to the Nation within the context of DSCA. In other words, this thesis will help identify civil support requirements that USAF Active Duty, Reserve, and/or Air National Guard civil engineers can potentially support with their unique capabilities.

However, the intent of this analysis is not to advocate for another mission set for the Air Force civil engineer community. On the contrary, according to the 2014 Civil Engineer Supplement to the War and Mobilization Plan, providing DSCA, if called upon,

is an existing mission for Air Force civil engineers (Hq USAF/A7C 2014, A-1). It further states that Air Force civil engineers provide, operate, sustain, and recover installations and transition to an expeditionary nature and deploy where needed when providing DSCA (Hq USAF/A7C 2014, A-1). Furthermore, there have already been many historical examples where Air Force civil engineers have utilized their skills in support of DSCA. These examples are addressed throughout this document and within Air Force Pamphlet 10-219 Volume 1 *Contingency and Disaster Planning*.

Also, the intent of this study is not to alter the day-to-day activities and training requirements for Air Force civil engineers. This is because the principles and skill sets that Air Force civil engineers can contribute to DSCA are already embedded within their day-to-day tasks and Mission Essential Training Tasks (METTs) and are fitting for responding to and recovering from natural and/or man-made disasters. For example, the principles of facility, transportation network, and utility damage assessment after a disaster or attack within an Air Force installation, which is addressed in Air Force Pamphlets (AFPAMs) 10-219 Volume 1 *Contingency and Disaster Planning*, Volume 2 *Civil Engineer Disaster and Attack Preparations*, and Volume 3 *Civil Engineer Disaster and Attack Recovery Procedures*; are similar to the principles of damage assessment in a civilian community. Therefore, if requested by civilian authorities, perhaps the damage assessment capabilities of Air Force civil engineers can be used in response to a complex catastrophe. In fact, in the event of a complex catastrophe, a state's emergency services infrastructure will probably be unable to make a timely and complete damage assessment. Case and point, a major problem in implementing federal aid for Hurricane Andrew was the lack of timely damage assessments to determine type and amount of assistance

needed (General Accounting Office 1993, 5). The rapid deployment of a damage assessment team would have provided more timely information to decision makers and helped them identify requirements and the scope of relief efforts needed (General Accounting Office 1993, 6). Furthermore, most recently, resource gaps during the 2011 National Level Exercise revealed that a major resource gap included qualified personnel to conduct road, bridge, and building inspections (Department of Homeland Security 2011, 39). Therefore, damage assessment, which is an inherent capability of Air Force civil engineers as part of their disaster and attack recovery procedures, is a potential capability that Air Force civil engineers could rapidly and globally provide should local and State resources be overwhelmed and would not result in changing existing tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs).

Additionally, the intent of this thesis is not to advocate for additional DSCA mission taskings for the Air Force civil engineer community. Even though it will be demonstrated that Air Force civil engineers possess many capabilities that are suited for DSCA, parameters such as readiness, availability of personnel and resources, operations tempo and its associated dwell ratio maintenance may preclude them from supporting DSCA. Also, actual wartime taskings may prevent them from supporting a DSCA mission. These parameters are consistent with the DSCA Execution Order (EXORD) which states that DoD resources can be deployed to conduct DSCA as long as it does not interfere with the primary DoD mission or is otherwise directed by the President of the United States (POTUS) or the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) (Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff 2013, 1).

In addition, acknowledging that the preponderance of forces assigned to Joint Task Force-Civil Support (JTF-CS) and an associated DCRF consists of Army units, the intent of this study is not to insinuate that Air Force civil engineer units should be utilized in lieu of the Army engineer units assigned to JTF-CS and an associated DCRF for CBRN and non-CBRN disasters. Instead, the intent is to highlight which Air Force civil engineer capabilities can be utilized to complement USNORTHCOM's efforts to respond to a complex catastrophe. Joint Task Force Civil Support and an associated DCRF are a ready and capable force. However, during one or more simultaneous complex catastrophes, all resources at all levels may be overwhelmed. Therefore, Air Force civil engineer capabilities can be used to complement and supplement if necessary.

Furthermore, the intent of this study is not to imply that the Air Force civil engineer community should increase and/or modify their existing capabilities to match all of the potential requirements that local, state, or FEMA agencies may require during a complex catastrophe. In fact, it is clear in the Department of Homeland Security's 2007 *Target Capabilities List* that "no single jurisdiction or agency is expected to perform every task identified and no two jurisdictions require the same level of capabilities" (Department of Homeland Security 2007, vi).

However, what this study may result in, is an opportunity for civilian agencies, such as FEMA in coordination with the DoD, to generate new pre-scripted Mission Assignments (MAs) to expedite the flow of DoD resources and capabilities, should they be required. For example, in 2008, FEMA and the DoD generated a list of pre-scripted MAs in order to facilitate the process for requesting DoD capabilities in the event of an emergency. Table 1 illustrates the list of 25 pre-scripted MAs. It identifies emergency

route clearance and preparation of temporary housing sites as capabilities that can be provided by Air Force civil engineers. However, as stated earlier, this study will identify various capabilities that Air Force civil engineers possess in support of civil support authorities and may perhaps demonstrate the need to generate other pre-scripted MAs, which can be supported by Air Force civil engineers, in order to facilitate other types of capabilities that may be needed in an emergency.

Table 1. USNORTHCOM's 25 Pre-Scripted Mission Assignments (as of 2008)

NORTHCOM Prescribed mission assignments	Capability providers
Defense coordinating officer/defense coordinating element	Army Forces North coordinated colonel and nine-person emergency preparedness liaison officer staff
Rotary wing lift (heavy)	Marine Corps CH-53E helicopter squadron, Navy MH-53 helicopter squadron, or Army CH-47 helicopter detachment
Rotary wing lift (medium)	Marine Corps CH-46 helicopter squadron, Army UH-60 helicopter detachment, or Navy MH-60 helicopter detachment
Tactical transportation	Army transportation company or light-medium truck company
Strategic transportation	U.S. Transportation Command provides strategic airlift and the Army's Surface Deployment and Distribution Command provides ground transportation (commercial trucks)
Communications - first responders	NORTHCOM or Army Forces North communications van
Communications - 25 user package	Army communications company (detachment) or Marine Corps communications battalion (detachment); and a satellite communications ground station (four-person team)
Communications - 75 user package	Army communications company (detachment) or Marine Corps communications battalion (detachment); and a satellite communications ground station (four-person team)
Emergency route clearance	Army or Marine Corps heavy equipment engineer battalion/company with Infantry battalion/company in direct support or Air Force civil engineering squadron*
Aerial damage assessment	Marine Corps CH-46 squadron, Army CH-47/UH-60 helicopter detachment, Navy MH-60 helicopter detachment, or Air Force Global Hawk (unmanned aerial vehicle)
Prepare temporary housing sites	Air Force civil engineering squadron or Navy naval mobile construction battalion*
Mobilization centers	Army personnel support detachment*
Operational staging areas	U.S. Transportation Command Joint Task Force for port opening*
Fuel distribution points (ground)	Army bulk fuel unit or Marine Corps bulk fuel detachment*
Rotary wing medical evacuation	Army air ambulance squadron*
Temporary medical facilities	Air Force medical rapid response force*
Air component coordination element	Air Force/AFNORTH-coordinated eight-person detachment
Air fuel distribution points	Air Force air expeditionary force fuel detachment or Marine Corps forward arming and refueling point detachment*
Strategic patient movement (formerly contingency aeromedical staging facility)	U.S. Transportation Command coordinated joint patient movement team
Airborne command and control in support of emergency management authorities	U.S. Strategic Command command and control aircraft*
Mortuary affairs	Army mortuary affairs company
Full Motion video capability	Air Force Global Hawk unmanned aerial vehicle
Public affairs support	Military public affairs detachment-joint
Regional/state emergency preparedness liaison officer	Military-provided liaison officer
Air space control (ground)	U.S. Transportation Command coordinated Joint Task Force for port opening

Source: NORTHCOM.

*These are recommended units only and are not sourced, because NORTHCOM has never executed this mission assignment.

Source: Government Accounting Office, *Homeland Defense: USNORTHCOM Has Made Progress but Needs to Address Force Allocation, Readiness Tracking Gaps, and Other Issues* (Washington, DC: GAO, 2008), 82-83.

Also, this study may help codify which Air Force civil engineer capabilities are suited to support DSCA. Perhaps then, it will specifically assist the Defense Coordination Officers (DCOs), their associated Defense Coordination Elements (DCEs), and other positions that support the DCO such as the Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officers

(EPLOs); when they are reviewing and validating the Requests for Assistance (RFAs) and Mission Assignments (MAs) that they field from civilian agencies, such as FEMA, during a DSCA contingency. In essence, the study can provide the DCOs, and the elements of their staffs, with a reference list of specific Air Force civil engineer capabilities that may be utilized in support of DSCA, when they are reviewing and validating RFAs or MAs and/or when they are working with FEMA to generate new pre-scripted MAs.

Furthermore, as indicated initially, the Civil Support Task List (CSTL) formed the fundamental framework of the analytical methodology used in this study. However, the 2009 Air Force Task List (AFTL) data that was used in the CSTL was not fully developed at the time. Therefore, the CSTL was not able to make all the “crosswalk” correlations to existing Air Force civil engineer capabilities. Therefore, this study, through a multi-tier analysis, correlated Air Force civil engineer capabilities to potential civil support tasks. At the conclusion of this study, the results can be used to refine the existing draft of the Civil Support Task List.

Lastly, the methodology introduced in this study could potentially be used by Sister services to identify specific unit capabilities and their correlation to potential civil support tasks. If generated, these lists can be similarly utilized by the DCOs/DCEs when they are reviewing RFAs/MAs and/or generating new pre-scripted mission assignments, thereby, facilitating future joint endeavors during overwhelming situations.

Simply put, the purpose of this study is to identify which Air Force civil engineer capabilities can potentially complement USNORTHCOM’s ability to rapidly employ

engineer capabilities in response to CBRN and non-CBRNE disasters for the benefit of saving lives, preventing further injury, and providing temporary critical support.

The Catalysts

In light of the environmental factors, command directives associated with Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA), and public expectations for a rapid federal response— How do USAF civil engineers fit into the puzzle (see figure 2)?



Figure 2. How Do Air Force Civil Engineers Fit into the Puzzle

Source: Generated by author.

Environmental Factors

Natural disasters worldwide have direct implications for United States foreign assistance, national security, and diplomatic interests, including the considerable resources that the United States dedicates to disaster response and humanitarian assistance overseas (The White House Council on Environmental Quality 2010, 7). In fact, according to the *Defense Science Board's Trends and Implications of Climate Change for National and International Security* report, observable trends over multiple

decades include increased frequency of heavy precipitation events, flooding, and landslides and increased cyclone intensity (Office of the Undersecretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics 2011, x).

This trend and its impact to the United States Government (USG), and specifically the Department of Defense (DoD), was further echoed by Secretary of Defense Leon Panetta's remarks to the Environmental Defense Fund conference on May 2, 2012:

Our mission at the Department is to secure this nation against threats to our homeland and to our people. In the 21st Century, the reality is that there are environmental threats which constitute threats to our national security. For example, the area of climate change has a dramatic impact on national security: rising sea levels, to severe droughts, to the melting of polar ice caps, to more frequent and devastating natural disasters, all raise demand for humanitarian assistance and disaster relief.

Furthermore, according to Admiral Samuel J. Locklear, U.S. Pacific Command Commander before the House Armed Services Committee on USPACOM posture on March 5, 2013; typhoons, earthquakes, floods, tsunamis and cyclones are all too common in Indo-Asia-Pacific. Increasingly severe weather patterns and rising sea levels threaten lives and property, and could even threaten the loss of entire low-lying nations. In 2012, almost 100 natural disasters struck Asia, causing nearly 4,000 deaths and affecting over 65 million people. Amazingly, this was actually below the 10-year average of over 6,600 people killed annually by natural calamities (US Pacific Command 2013, 13). These trends can be a concern for USPACOM because Hawaii and various territories such as Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands are subject to the geographical context of DSCA.

All of these perspectives point to a potential increase in natural disasters and a potential increase in the associated requests for the Department of Defense to respond and recover from these events when local and state resources have been exhausted.

Command Directives Associated with DSCA

In the *2010 Quadrennial Defense Review* (QDR), a legislatively-mandated review of the DoD strategy, priorities, and its long-term course; the President of the United States (POTUS) highlights the DoD's role in DSCA by indicating the following:

U.S. military forces must plan and prepare to prevail in a broad range of operations that may occur in multiple theaters in overlapping time frames. This includes maintaining the ability to prevail against two capable nation-state aggressors, but we must take seriously the need to plan for the broadest possible range of operations—from homeland defense and defense support to civil authorities, to deterrence and preparedness missions—occurring in multiple and unpredictable combinations.

Furthermore, in July 2012, the Secretary of Defense issued a memorandum directing the DOD to plan for a complex catastrophe- that is, an incident that results in cascading failures of critical infrastructure and causes extraordinary levels of casualties or damage. DoD has defined a complex catastrophe as a natural or man-made incident, including cyberspace attack, power grid failure, and terrorism, which results in cascading failures of multiple interdependent, critical, life-sustaining infrastructure sectors and causes extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage or disruption severely affecting the population, environment, economy, public health, national morale, response efforts, and/or government functions (Government Accounting Office 2013, 2). This mandate was generated after the lessons learned from a 2011 national-level planning exercise.

And lastly, in the same July 2012 memorandum, the Secretary of Defense required his departments to assess and complete the following nine major tasks to be

completed by September 2014: (1) define a complex catastrophe; (2) expedite access to reserve components; (3) better leverage immediate response authority; (4) enable effective access to and use of all defense capabilities; (5) update DoD planning documents to include preparedness for complex catastrophes; (6) integrate and synchronize DoD planning with federal, regional, and state partners; (7) enable fastest identification of DoD capabilities for complex catastrophe response; (8) strengthen shared situational awareness, and (9) strengthen DoD preparedness through improvements to doctrine, exercises, training, and education (Government Accounting Office 2013, 3).

These directives drive the need for the Department of Defense to explore all of its potential capabilities that could be employed in response to complex catastrophes within the context of DSCA. Therefore, this thesis will address the aforementioned directives by demonstrating which Air Force civil engineer capabilities are particularly suited for DSCA.

Public Expectations

According to the *2013 Strategy for Homeland Defense and Civil Support*, although the DoD is always in a support role to civilian authorities for disaster response; the capacity, capabilities, and training of the military mean that the DoD is often expected to play a prominent supporting role in response efforts. In fact, public expectations for a rapid federal response have grown in the wake of major disasters such as Hurricane Katrina (Department of Defense 2013, 6).

For example, in the wake of Hurricane Sandy in 2012, DoD's Transportation Command (TRANSCOM) airlifted 229 power-restoration vehicles and 487 personnel to

help New York and New Jersey restore power and provided 9.3 million gallons of fuel (Federal Emergency Management Agency 2013, 6). Air Force civil engineers, too, provided support to civilian authorities in the wake of Hurricane Sandy in 2012. For example, Air Force civil engineers were used to restore wastewater plant operations, mitigate flooding, and restore facility functions such as electricity and hot water services.

These examples highlight how Air Force civil engineers can support civil authority requirements and how the civilian population has benefitted from their services. Therefore, they can propagate the public expectations of DoD's role in response to natural and/or manmade disasters.

Scope

This section will provide the background information necessary to understand the essential characteristics of Defense Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA) and what national-level constructs and frameworks currently exist in order to respond to and recover from CBRN and non-CBRN disasters within the context of DSCA. It will be important to understand these points in order to identify when and where Air Force civil engineers can be considered for employment and deployment in support of these DSCA missions. In addition, the results of the analysis tables in Appendix A will address which Air Force civil engineer capabilities can support which civil support tasks.

The Homeland and DSCA Operating Environment

There are critical differences between operations in support of Homeland Defense (HD), Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA), and Homeland Security (HS) operations. Generally speaking, the differences are the role of the DoD (either supported

to supporting, and its relationship to other federal, state, tribal, and local agencies) and the legal authorities under which military forces operate. Figure 3 illustrates the notional roles of the DoD under the different HD, DSCA, and HS missions. Specifically, the figure illustrates DoD's supporting role during disaster relief and CBRNE consequence management as some examples of DoD capabilities that can be utilized in support of DSCA.

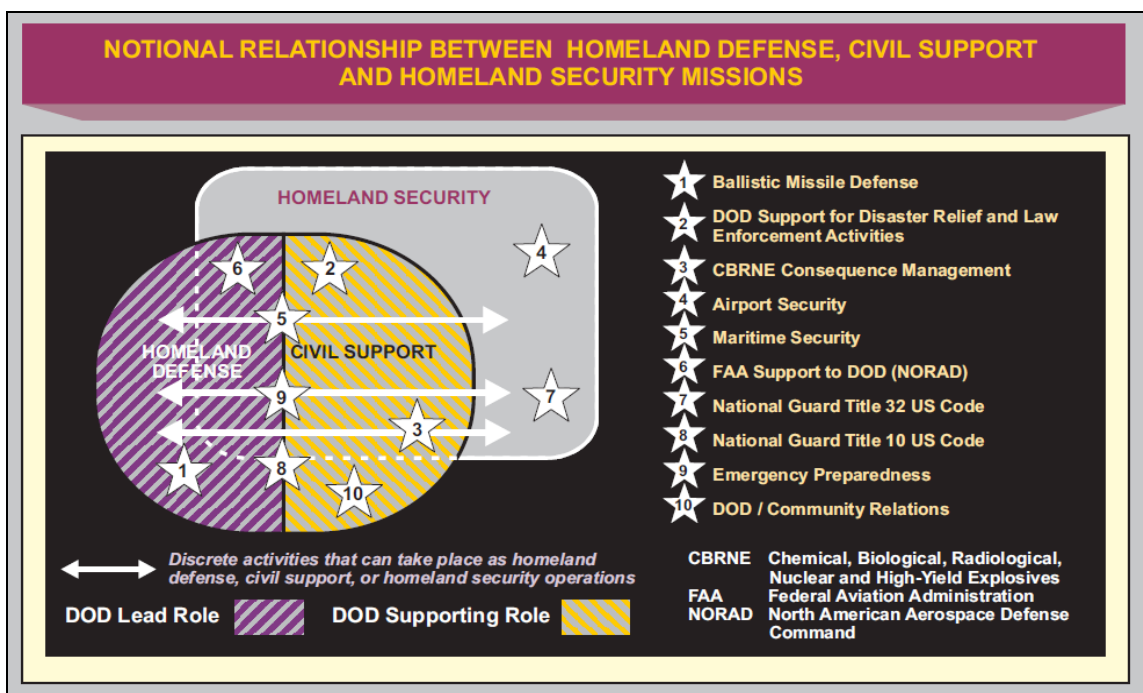


Figure 3. Notional Relationship between HD, DSCA, and HS Missions

Source: Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Joint Publication 3-28, *Civil Support* (Washington, DC: Department of Defense, 2007), I-3.

Geographically speaking, military forces may support civil authorities within the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the US Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands,

and any territory, or protectorate of the US or any political subdivision thereof. In addition to its land areas, the US exercises sovereignty 12 miles out to sea and has internationally recognized responsibilities extending 200 miles from the coast (Air, Land, and Sea Application (ALSA) Center 2013, 1).

Homeland Defense, Homeland Security, and DSCA Defined

The specific differences between Homeland Defense, Homeland Security, and DSCA is that, according to the ATP 3-28.1 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Defense Support of Civil Authorities and Integrating with National Guard Civil Support, Homeland Defense (HD) is the protection of the United States against external threats and aggression in which the DoD is the leading agency. Homeland Security (HS) is the national effort to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States in which the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is the leading agency. And lastly, DSCA is support provided by federal military forces, DoD civilians, DoD contractors, DoD component assets, and National Guard forces (under Title 32) in response to requests for assistance from civil authorities for domestic emergencies, law enforcement support, and other domestic activities, or qualifying special events (Air, Land, and Sea Application (ALSA) Center 2013, 2). Figure 4 provides a flow chart that differentiates between HD, HS, and DSCA.

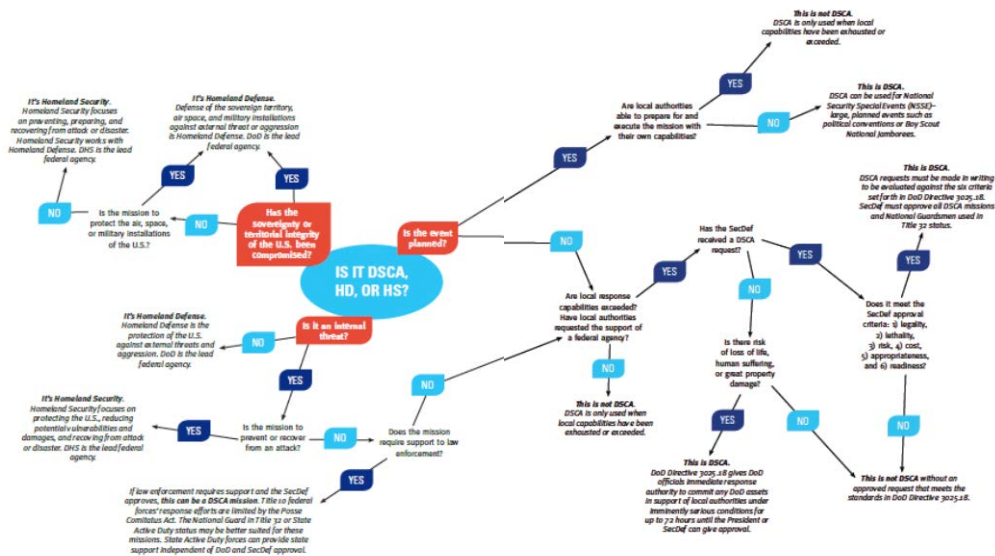


Figure 4. HD, HS, or DSCA Flow Chart

Source: National Commission on the Structure of the Air Force, *Report to the President and Congress of the United States* (Arlington, VA: National Commission on the Structure of the Air Force, 2014), 114-115.

Legal Authorities

It is important to understand the legal authorities that the DoD operates under in support of DSCA missions. There are three main legal aspects. The first is the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-28 and Public Law 100-707, more commonly known as the Stafford Act. The Stafford Act allows the POTUS to issue major emergency or disaster declarations in response to catastrophes that overwhelm state governments; and provide DoD and other Federal assets once the declaration is made (Air, Land, and Sea Application (ALSA) Center 2013, 3).

The next is the Economy Act, which permits federal agencies to provide resources and services to other federal agencies on a reimbursable basis. The Economy Act also

forms the basis for the general rule that DoD will not compete with commercial businesses (Air, Land, and Sea Application (ALSA) Center 2013, 3).

And lastly, the *Posse Comitatus* Act (PCA) which prohibits Title 10, U.S.C., forces from engaging in any direct civil law-enforcement activities unless a Constitutional or Act of Congress exception applies (such as the Insurrection Act). PCA does not apply to the National Guard in State Active Duty status or Title 32, U.S.C. status. However, it does apply to National Guard in Title 10, U.S.C. status (Air, Land, and Sea Application (ALSA) Center 2013, 3).

Other Authorities Guiding DSCA

In addition to the relevant legal authorities, the following is a list of a other authorities guiding DoD's role in DSCA: DoDI 3025.18, CJTF DSCA EXORD, Joint Publication 3-28 *Defense Support to Civil Authorities*, ATP 3-28.1 *Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Defense Support to Civil Authorities and Integrating with National Guard Civil Support*, and CJTFCS OPLAN 3500-11. The parameters in these documents will be elaborated throughout this study and should be considered as they address the fundamental principles of the DoD within the context of DSCA.

The National Response Framework (NRF)

The overarching framework, for which responders adhere to for natural and/or man-made disasters, is the National Response Framework (NRF) which identifies key principles, roles and responsibilities (Who), response actions (What), and response organization (How). It is a guide that demonstrates how the nation conducts all-hazards response. In simpler terms, the purpose of the NRF is to ensure all response partners

understand domestic incident response roles, responsibilities, and relationships in order to respond more effectively to any type of incident. This is especially critical because there are different providers of response: local, state/territory/tribe, federal, private sector, and non-governmental organizations. Therefore, the NRF uses the Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) as the primary mechanism to organize and provide assistance (Air, Land, and Sea Application (ALSA) Center 2013, 4). ESFs are organized under the NRF into 15 functional areas illustrated in figure 5. Furthermore, figure 5 illustrates which agencies provide primary oversight, which agencies are in a supporting role, and which agencies are in a coordination role. Many states have more than 15 ESFs, but only 15 ESFs are recognized by the federal government. It will be later demonstrated which of these ESFs can potentially be supported by Air Force civil engineer capabilities.

DESIGNATION OF EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS COORDINATOR AND PRIMARY AND SUPPORT AGENCIES														
Agency	Emergency Support Functions													
	#1 - Transportation	#2 - Communications	#3 - Public Works and Engineering	#4 - Firefighting	#5 - Emergency Management	#6 - Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services	#7 - Resource Support	#8 - Public Health and Medical Services	#9 - Urban Search and Rescue	#10 - Oil and Hazardous Materials Response	#11 - Agricultural and Natural Resources	#12 - Energy	#13 - Public Safety and Security	#14 - Long-Term Community Recovery
USDA	S	S	S		S	S		S		S	C/P	S		S
USDA/AFS	S	S	S	C/P	S	S	S	S	S	S		S	S	
DOC	S	S	S	S	S		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	P/S
DOO	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
DOO/USACE			C/P	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
ED					S									S
DOE	S	S	S		S		S	S				C/P	S	S
HHS		S	S		S	S	C/P	S	S	S	S		P/S	S
DHS	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	C
DHS/FEMA		S	P	S	C/P	C/P		C/P	S				C/P	P
DHS/VA/PMCS		C/P										S		
DHS/USCG	S		S	S			S	S	P				S	
H/D					S	S								P
DOI	S	S	S	S	S	S		S		S	P	S	S	S
DOJ	S			S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		C/P	S
DOL		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		S
DOS	S			S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		S
DOT	C/P		S		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		S
TREAS					S	S							S	S
VA			S	S	S	S	S	S					S	S
EPA			S	S	S				C/P	S	S	S		S
PCC		S			S									S
QSA	S	S	S		S	S	C/P	S		S	S			S
NASA					S	S	S		S				S	S
NRC			S		S					S		S		S
OPM					S		S							S
SSA					S	S							P	S
SSA					S								S	S
TVA			S		S							S	S	S
USAID							S	S						S
USPS	S				S	S	S			S		S		S
ARC		S			S	P								S
C=Emergency Support Function Coordinator P=Primary Agency S=Support Agency														

Figure 5. Emergency Support Functions and Primary and Support Agencies

Source: Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Joint Publication 3-28, *Civil Support* (Washington, DC: Department of Defense, 2007), D11-D12.

National Incident Management System (NIMS)

Also, within the NRF, is the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

NIMS is based on the premise that utilization of a common incident management framework will give emergency management/response personnel a flexible but standardized system for emergency management and incident response activities.

Joint Field Office

An example that reflects a common incident management system framework is the Joint Field Office (JFO) construct, which is an interagency coordination center established to provide a central location for the coordination of local, tribal, state, federal, non-governmental, and private sector organizations with responsibilities for incident response. However, the JFO does not manage operations; rather, it provides support to on-scene efforts and conducts broad support operations (Air, Land, and Sea Application (ALSA) Center 2013, 9). Figure 6 illustrates a typical JFO structure. The roles of the Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO), the primary link between the JFO and the DoD, will be explained in further detail in a later section.

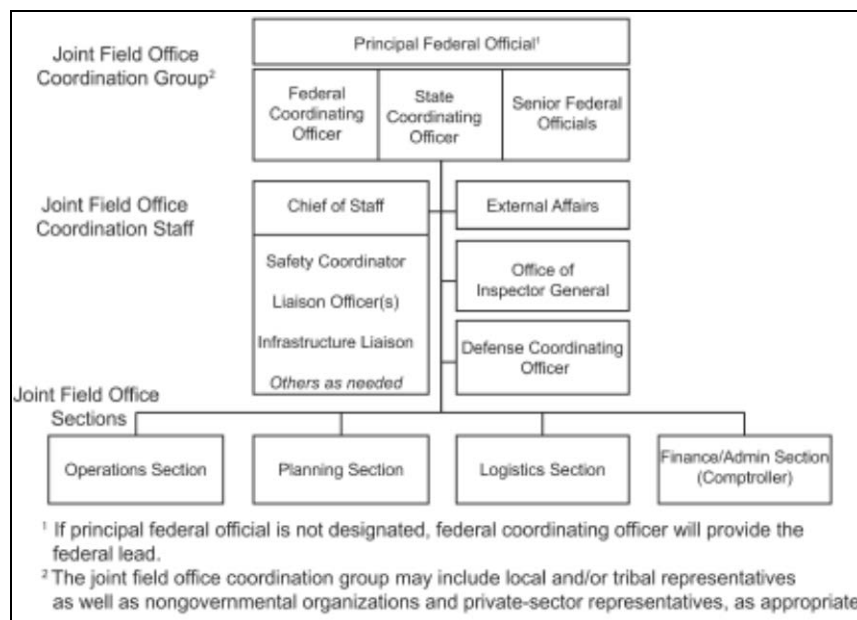


Figure 6. Typical Joint Field Office Structure

Source: Air, Land, and Sea Application (ALSA) Center. *Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for DSCA and Integrating with National Guard Civil Support* (Joint Base Langley-Eustis: ALSA, 2013), 10.

Tiered Response

Although the DoD possesses many capabilities, it is not normally the first organization to respond to a disaster within a Homeland Security context. Lowest level resolution is most desired, so a tiered response is employed to ensure that the lowest level of government manages a domestic disaster or emergency. For example, state authorities normally exhaust state resources, existing mutual aid agreements and Emergency Management Assistance Compacts (EMACs) before requesting federal assistance. In fact, according to the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, General Craig R. McKinley, in his opening remarks before the advisory panel on Department of Defense Capabilities for Support of Civil Authorities on March 17, 2010, “Over 90% of incidents are handled locally, about 6 to 8% involve State level engagement, and less than 3% involve Federal response” (McKinley 2010, 5). However, although tiered response is based on lowest level resolution, an actual response can simultaneously involve several different levels. An example is when National Guard forces receive an alert order through state channels at the same time federal military forces receive an alert and prepare-to-deploy order through DoD channels (Air, Land, and Sea Application (ALSA) Center 2013, 7). Despite the tiered response model and the practice of lowest level resolution, the DoD can still assist with civil support tasks at the request of civilian authorities, especially during overwhelming, complex catastrophes.

State Military Response

Consistent with the tiered response model, the State of the affected area can also contribute to the response and/or recovery to a natural and/or man-made disaster. In most cases, the National Guard is the first line of response (Air, Land, and Sea Application

(ALSA) Center 2013, 7-8). When the governor of a state mobilizes the NG, the forces are typically in State Active Duty (SAD) duty status under the command and control of the governor. Each state also has a Joint Forces Headquarters-State (JFHQ-State) which provides command and control of all Army and Air National Guard forces and state militia. When National Guard forces conduct domestic operations support in Title 32, U.S.C., or SAD status, JFHQ-States can serve as operational headquarters. In addition to the National Guard, some States authorize a State defense force as allowed by Title 32, U.S.C., Section 109 (Air, Land, and Sea Application (ALSA) Center 2013, 8). These forces may be used to augment the State National Guard and other civil authorities in an emergency. They are strictly State entities and are not part of the DoD. Furthermore, military forces can be activated under Title 32 U.S.C. to support the State as required. Table 2 illustrates the primary differences between State Active Duty, Title 32 duty status, and Title 10 duty status.

Table 2. Duty Status Comparison Chart

	State Active Duty (SAD)	Title 32	Title 10
Command and Control	Governor	Governor	President
Funding	State	Federal	Federal
Mission Types	State law	Training and/or other federally authorized missions within CONUS	Federal Missions and duty performed within CONUS/OCONUS
Military Discipline	State Military Code	State Military Code	UCMJ
Posse Comitatus Act	Does not apply, but state law may have limitations	Does not apply, but state law may have limitations	Applies
Stafford Act Reimbursement	FEMA reimburses minimum of 75% to state	FEMA may reimburse DOD for per diem and travel for MA performance; reimbursement for P&A under consideration	Per diem and travel for performance of MA
Benefits	State law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Federal P&A * Federal retirement points * FTCA * Medical/Disability * Family medical (>30 days) * USERRA * SCRA (>30 consecutive days and for National Emergency) * Death Gratuity 	Generally the same as T32

Source: National Commission on the Structure of the Air Force, *Report to the President and Congress of the United States* (Arlington, VA: National Commission on the Structure of the Air Force, 2014), 112.

Another option that States possess is executing the terms of agreement of an EMAC. Through an EMAC, a disaster impacted state can request and receive assistance from other member states. Lastly, State response using National Guard in SAD status or Title 32, U.S.C., may use Federal military equipment for disaster response, as long as they ensure the equipment is fully mission capable upon completion of the mission. As one can see, the State can exercise many military capabilities under SAD and/or Title 32 status before involving Title 10 forces.

Federal Military Response

Despite the many military capabilities that are available to the States such as military forces under SAD and/or Title 32 and EMACs, complex catastrophes may require federal military support. The following sections will address important considerations when employing federal military forces under Title 10 status.

Request for Assistance (RFA) and Mission Assignments (MAs)

Generally, DSCA requests originating at the JFO are coordinated with and processed through the Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO) for SecDef approval. For example, FEMA coordinates the federal response to a disaster and will issue a Request for Assistance (RFA) or Mission Assignments (MAs) to other federal agencies such as the DoD. FEMA defines mission assignments as work orders that FEMA issues to another Federal department or agency, directing completion of a specified task by that agency (Federal Emergency Management Agency 2013). RFAs/MAs can also be initiated by States and/or agencies through the Executive Directorate at the Pentagon. DSCA, through the NIMS framework, is normally initiated by a Request for Assistance (RFA).

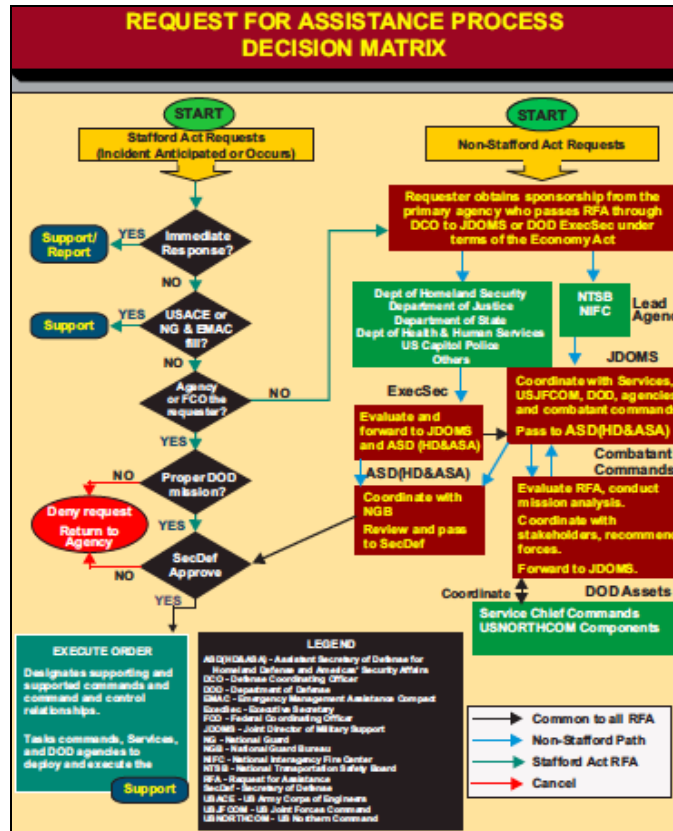


Figure 8. Request for Assistance Process Decision Matrix

Source: Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Joint Publication 3-28, *Civil Support* (Washington, DC: Department of Defense, 2007), II-5.

The Defense Coordinating Officer and Its Elements

Since the RFAs/MAs mentioned previously represent the civil support requirement, the Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO) plays an important role in reviewing the suitability for the DoD to perform said RFA/MA. The DCO is appointed by the DoD and serves as DoD's single point of contact at the Joint Field Office (JFO), with the exception of the US Special Operations Command and USACE assets. The DCO coordinates with State emergency managers, the State National Guard, and FEMA. For

example, requests for combat support originating at the JFO will be coordinated and processed through the DCO with exception of requests for USACE support, National Guard forces operating under state active duty or Title 32 USC (i.e. not in federal service), or, in some circumstances, DoD forces in support of the FBI (Department of Defense 2007, I-9). Figure 9 specifically illustrates how the Defense Coordination Officer (DCO) works within the Joint Field Office (JFO) and is the critical link between a DoD Joint Task Force and the requirements identified by the civil authorities.

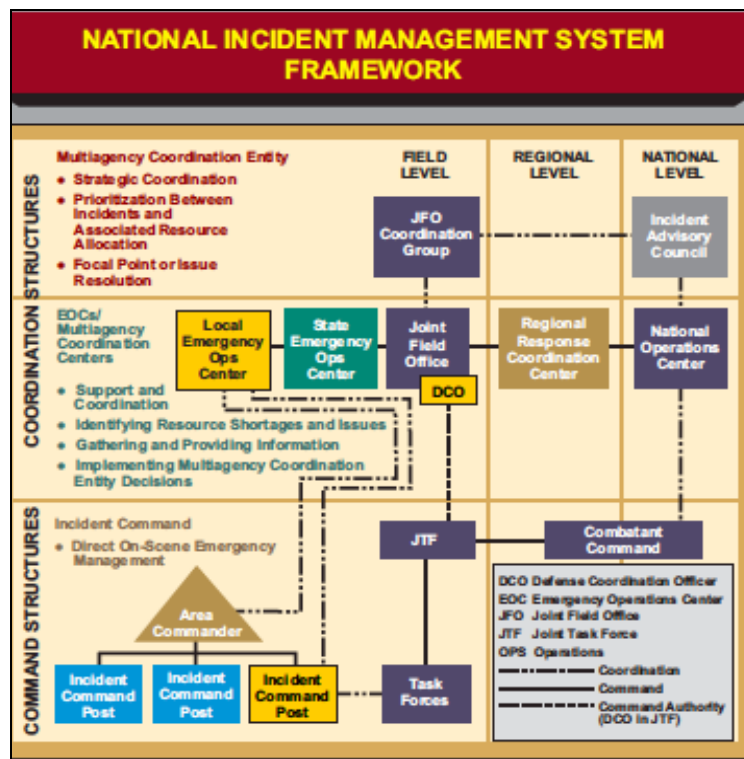


Figure 9. National Incident Management System Framework

Source: Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Joint Publication 3-28, *Civil Support* (Washington, DC: Department of Defense, 2007), D15.

The DCO also has a defense coordinating element (DCE) consisting of staff and military liaison officers to facilitate coordination and support to activated ESFs. Figure 10 illustrates a sample augmented Defense Coordinated Element (DCE).

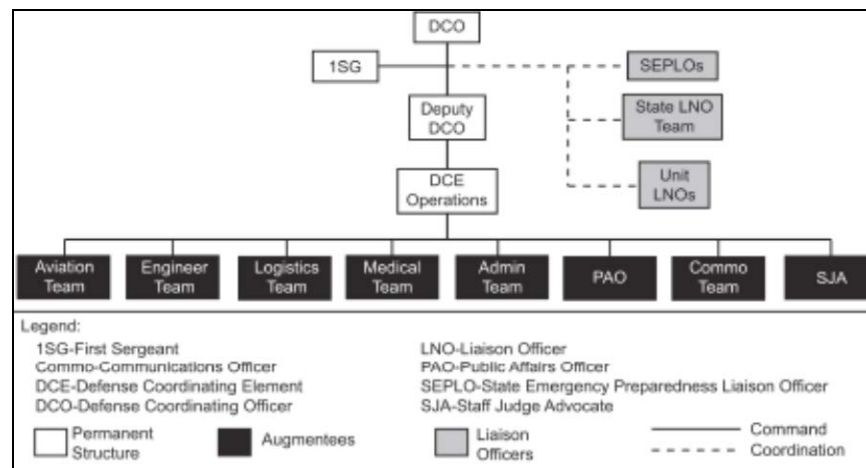


Figure 10. Sample Augmented Defense Coordinating Element

Source: Air, Land, and Sea Application (ALSA) Center, *Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for DSCA and Integrating with National Guard Civil Support* (Joint Base Langley-Eustis: ALSA, 2013), 9.

Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officers (EPLOs)

In addition to the DCEs, Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officers (EPLOs) serve as Service-specific experts assisting the DCO. They are Service reservists and may be activated and employed by their department secretaries in a DSCA contingency role.

The Dual-Status Commander

Since the both the State and the Federal government possess military capabilities, although under different statuses, a Dual Status Commander is designated by the National

Guard or a federal military officer to command military personnel serving in SAD, Title 32, U.S.C., or Title 10, U.S.C. status. Approval of a dual status commander requires the consent of the governor and approval of the SecDef.

According to General Charles H. Jacoby, Jr., Commander, USNORTHCOM and North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) in his testimony before the House Armed Services Committee (HASC) on March 20, 2013, “A fundamental change in how we execute our civil support mission is the use of Dual Status Commanders (DSCs)—perhaps one of the most important initiatives taken in the area of DSCA in a decade. The Secretary of Defense and state governors authorize specially trained and certified senior military officers to command federal and state military forces employed by DOD and a state, respectively, in support of federal and state civil authorities, thereby promoting unity of effort in military assistance to the affected community. DSCs provide a link between the distinct and separate federal and state chains of command that is vital to facilitating unity of effort between the operations of federal and large state military force packages supporting civil authorities” (US Northern Command 2013). Figure 11 reflects the conceptual nature of the Dual Status Commander as the link between Title 10 and Title 32 forces. As figure 11 illustrates, the DSC’s primary purpose is not to consolidate commands, but to foster coordination and promote unity of effort (National Commission on the Structure of the Air Force 2014, 39).

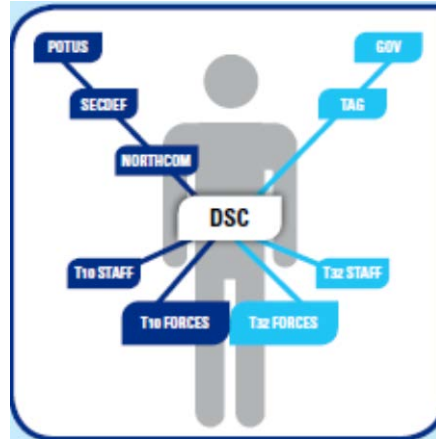


Figure 11. Conceptual Role of the Dual Status Commander (DSC)

Source: National Commission on the Structure of the Air Force, *Report to the President and Congress of the United States* (Arlington, VA: National Commission on the Structure of the Air Force, 2014), 39.

Furthermore, to highlight the importance of the DSC, the 2013 *Strategy for Homeland Defense and Defense Support to Civil Authorities* states that DoD shall regard DSCs as the usual and customary command and control arrangement in cases where Federal military and State National Guard forces are employed simultaneously in support of civil authorities (Department of Defense 2013). The dual status of the DSC can be extremely beneficial in synchronizing military efforts, especially during DSCA incidents that require military forces in multiple statuses.

Use of Air National Guard through NORTHCOM

The Air National Guard possesses several capabilities that can support civil authorities. In fact, according to General Craig R. McKinley, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, in his opening remarks before the advisory panel on Department of Defense Capabilities for Support of Civil Authorities after Certain Incidents, the Air National

Guard supports states and local authorities with airlift, search and rescue, aerial firefighting, aerial reconnaissance, medical triage, aerial evacuation, civil engineering, infrastructure protection, and hazardous materials response (McKinley 2010, 7). Therefore, in order to utilize ANG assets in support of disaster response, FEMA coordinates support from military forces through NORTHCOM. If the valid requirement is aligned to an ANG capability, NORTHCOM forwards the request for National Guard support to the National Guard Coordinating Center (NGCC) located at Arlington Hall, Arlington, Virginia. The NGCC is then responsible for sourcing the appropriate response team through the individual State NGCC (NGB/A7X 2012, 37).

The Key Players

There are many local, state, and federal agencies that are involved when responding to and recovering from natural and/or man-made disasters. However, in the context of this thesis, this study will focus on the responsibilities and construct of the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Defense, with more of a focus on the Air Force Active Duty, Reserve, and Air National Guard.

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

The DHS is comprised of 22 organizations (see figure 12) and its mission is to ensure a homeland that is safe, secure, and resilient against terrorism and other hazards. It possesses five core missions: prevent terrorism and enhance security, secure and manage borders, enforce and administer our immigration laws, safeguard and secure cyberspace, and ensure resilience to disasters (Department of Homeland Security 2013). With respect to resiliency to disasters, the DHS provides the coordinated, comprehensive federal

response in the event of a terrorist attack, natural disaster or other large-scale emergency while working with federal, state, local, and private sector partners to ensure swift and effective recovery effort (Department of Homeland Security 2013).

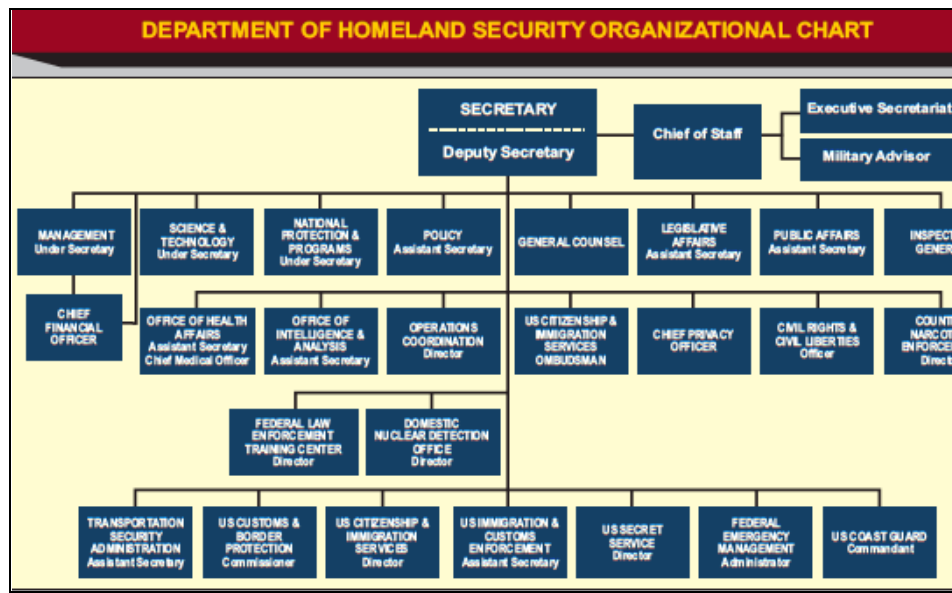


Figure 12. Department of Homeland Security Organizational Chart

Source: Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Joint Publication 3-28, *Civil Support* (Washington, DC: Department of Defense, 2007), E2.

In 2007, the Department of Homeland Security published its *National Preparedness Guidelines* which addresses the full spectrum of prevention, protection, response, and recovery efforts to prepare the Nation for all hazards – whether terrorist attack or natural disaster. There are four critical elements of the *Guidelines*: The National Preparedness Vision, the National Planning Scenarios, the Universal Task List (UTL), and the Target Capabilities List (TCL) (Department of Homeland Security 2007, iii). In short, the *Guidelines*, and its several components and sub-products, organize and

synchronize national efforts to strengthen national preparedness, incorporate lessons learned from past disasters into national preparedness priorities, guide national investments in national preparedness, facilitate a capability-based and risk-based investment planning process, and establish readiness metrics to measure progress and a system for assessing the Nation's overall preparedness capability to respond to major events (Department of Homeland Security 2007, 1). As a result of the overarching guidance provided by the Department of Homeland Security, many other guidance, especially from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), spawned and will be referenced throughout the following chapters.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Within the DHS is FEMA, the agency which coordinates the federal government's role to prepare for, protect against, respond to, and recover from all domestic disasters, whether natural or man-made, including acts of terror (Federal Emergency Management Agency 2012). In addition to its components and offices, FEMA is further divided into 10 geographic regions, as illustrated in figure 13.

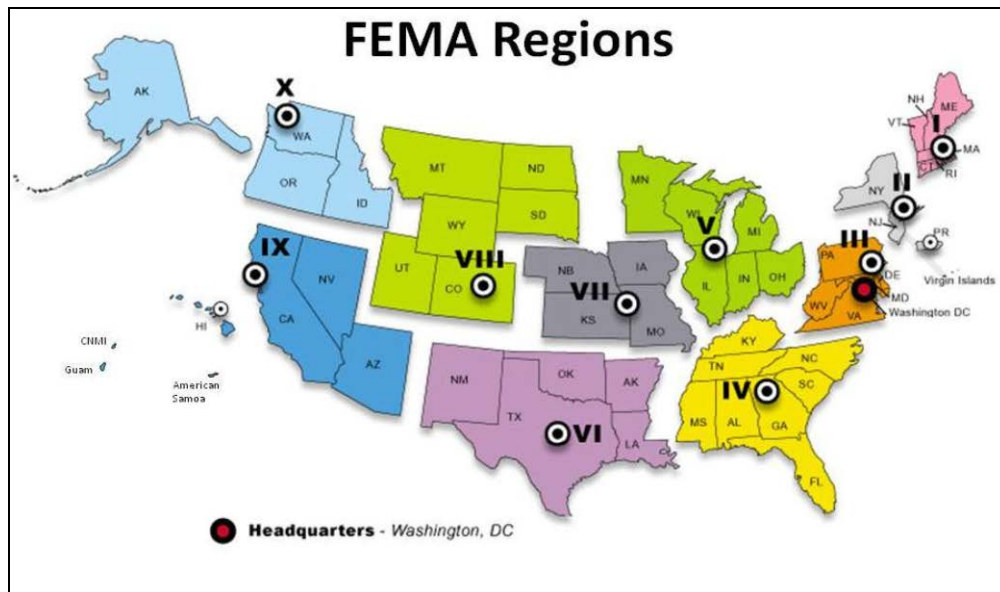


Figure 13. FEMA Regions

Source: Department of Defense, *DSCA Handbook* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 2012).

To complement the Department of Homeland Security's 2007 *National Preparedness Guidelines* mentioned previously, DHS has published its 2011 *National Preparedness Goal*. The core capabilities contained in the *Goal* are the distinct critical elements necessary to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the threats and hazards (Department of Homeland Security 2011, 1). FEMA uses this document to assess both their capacity and gaps, and each core capability includes targets for which measures will be developed. These core capabilities represent an evolution from its 2007 *Target Capabilities List*. The *Goal's* core capabilities by mission area are illustrated in table 3 and reflect general capabilities that may be required during the different phases of prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery.

Table 3. Core Capabilities by Mission Area

Prevention	Protection	Mitigation	Response	Recovery
Planning				
Public Information and Warning				
Operational Coordination				
Forensics and Attribution Intelligence and Information Sharing Interdiction and Disruption Screening, Search, and Detection	Access Control and Identity Verification Cybersecurity Intelligence and Information Sharing Interdiction and Disruption Physical Protective Measures Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities Screening, Search, and Detection Supply Chain Integrity and Security	Community Resilience Long-term Vulnerability Reduction Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment Threats and Hazard Identification	Critical Transportation Environmental Response/Health and Safety Fatality Management Services Infrastructure Systems Mass Care Services Mass Search and Rescue Operations On-scene Security and Protection Operational Communications Public and Private Services and Resources Public Health and Medical Services Situational Assessment	Economic Recovery Health and Social Services Housing Infrastructure Systems Natural and Cultural Resources

Source: Department of Homeland Security, *National Preparedness Goal* (Washington, DC: Department of Homeland Security, 2011), 2.

United States Northern Command (USNORTHCOM)

United States Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) was established on October 1, 2002 to provide command and control of Department of Defense (DOD) homeland defense efforts and to command the federal military response to DSCA.

USNORTHCOM's three primary missions include Homeland Defense and Defense Support to Civil Authorities within the Continental United States (CONUS), Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the United States Virgin Islands and Security Cooperation with Canada

and Mexico. In accordance with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff standing execution order for DSCA, the USNORTHCOM Commander has the authority to alert and prepare to deploy assigned and allocated forces in support of a primary agency such as FEMA. The Combatant Commander may request, deploy, and employ selected forces upon notification from the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Secretary of Defense, in support of a validated request for assistance from a primary agency. The intent of the order is to provide the combatant commander the maximum latitude to posture federal military forces to respond immediately to an incident (Department of the Army 2010). Then, when these forces are deployed, USNORTHCOM can operationalize its Joint Task Force Civil Support to provide the command and control, if necessary.

Joint Task Force Civil Support (JTF-CS)

Assigned to USNORTHCOM is Joint Task Force Civil Support (JTF-CS), which is an operational standing joint task force headquarters that falls under the Joint Forces Land Component Commander (JFLCC), and in this case, the US Army North (USARNORTH) command. It is the Nation's only standing CBRN joint task force and is responsible for anticipating, planning, and preparing for chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) response for operations. When directed, JTF-CS deploys to command and control DoD forces and conducts CBRN response operations in support of civil authorities. JTF-CS may be OPCON to USPACOM when directed. JTF-CS operates under the instructions and guidance of *CJTFCS OPLAN 3500-11*.

Furthermore, according to the *CJCS Defense Support to Civil Authorities Standing Execution Order (EXORD)*, its forces which are allocated to CDRUSNORTHCOM for the Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN)

mission, may be temporarily re-missioned to support DSCA requirements after Secretary of Defense (SecDef) and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) notifications. In other words, CBRN forces may be employed to meet non-CBRN DSCA requirements as long as they remain available to deploy to a CBRN incident in accordance with the timelines established in the CBRN EXORD (Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff 2013). This dual capability can be very beneficial, especially during CBRN and/or non-CBRN disaster. For example, USARNORTH activated JTF-CS to serve as the JFLCC Coordinating Element (JCE) during Hurricane Sandy. The JCE's mission was to coordinate for military units conducting missions in affected regions of the Eastern seaboard. In addition, JTF-CS deployed a 54-person team to Fort Bragg, N.C. in September 2011 as part of the federal response to Hurricane Irene (Dietrick 2012, 1). These two examples illustrate how JTF-CS was utilized in support of a non-CBRNE disaster.

The Defense CBRN Force (DCRF)

When activated and under the command and control of the JTF-CS, the DCRF becomes the scalable force that consists of approximately 5,400 personnel in all branches of the Armed Forces and is assigned to USNORTHCOM for CBRNE and/or non-CBRN DSCA missions. They support the primary federal agency to save lives, prevent further injury, and provide temporary critical support. The DCRF is capable of conducting six core capabilities: mission command, identification and detection, technical and non-technical search and extraction, mass casualty and non-casualty decontamination, medical triage and stabilization, and air and ground evacuation (Joint Task Force Civil Support 2013, 23).

The DCRF consists of 88 units at 35 military installations across the US. They are further organized under four general commands – logistical, medical, aviation, and operations (Vlahos 2012). Figure 14 illustrates the FY14 DCRF task organization. Note that the preponderance of DCRF units is comprised of US Army units.

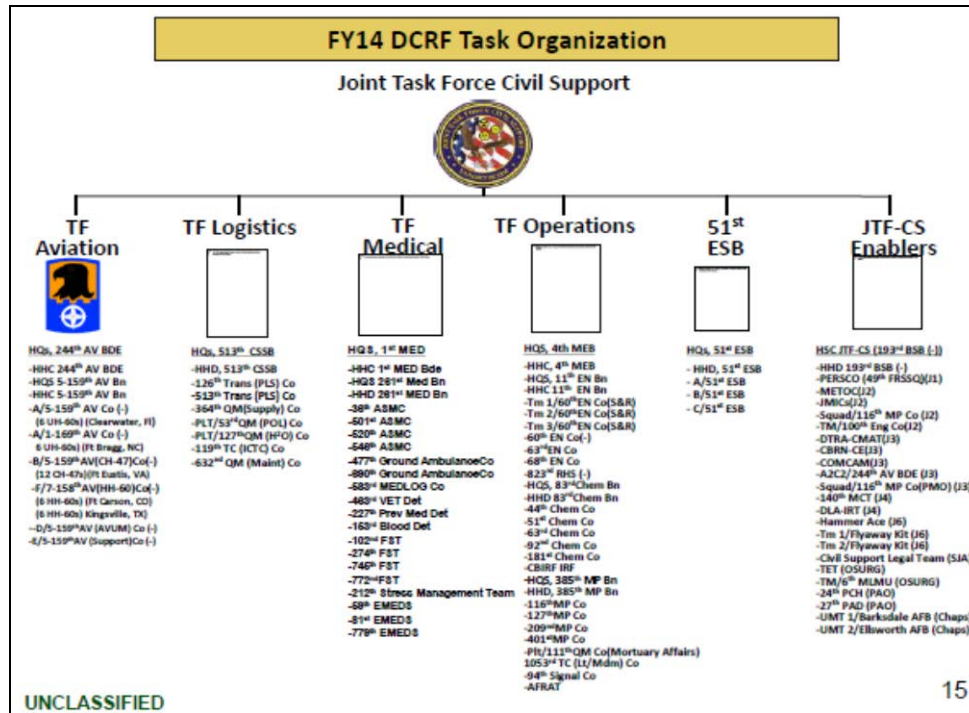


Figure 14. FY14 DCRF Task Organization

Source: Joint Task Force Civil Support, “JTF-CS 101 Brief” (Presentation, Fort Eustis, September 30, 2013), 15.

As one can see, the JTF-CS and an associated DCRF possess many capabilities when responding to CBRNE disasters or when re-missioned to support non-CBRN disasters. However, during one or multiple complex catastrophes, even these capabilities may be overwhelmed. Therefore, this thesis will demonstrate which Air Force

capabilities can potentially be utilized to complement USNORTHCOM's existing JTF-CS and an associated DCRF capabilities in support of CBRN and non-CBRN DSCA requirements.

Military Engineers

If needed, military engineering capabilities by other Services, outside of the JTF-CS and an associated DCRF, can be provided. In general, DoD engineer forces will be called upon when local, state, tribal, federal, and contractor resources are fully engaged, exhausted, or timely action is necessary to save lives and prevent further human suffering and loss or property (Department of Defense 2007). They may be tasked with short notice to assist civil authorities as a result of a natural or man-made disaster as directed by the local commander under immediate response authority or indirectly in support of a primary agency through the National Response Framework. According to Joint Publication 3-28 *Civil Support*, the general priority of engineer actions are as follows: force bed-down, emergency stabilization and repair of damaged critical infrastructure (see figure 15 for examples of critical infrastructure), emergency clearing of debris, immediate humanitarian needs of the dislocated populace, and demolition of damaged structures (Department of Defense 2007). These capabilities are applicable to both wartime and peacetime environments.

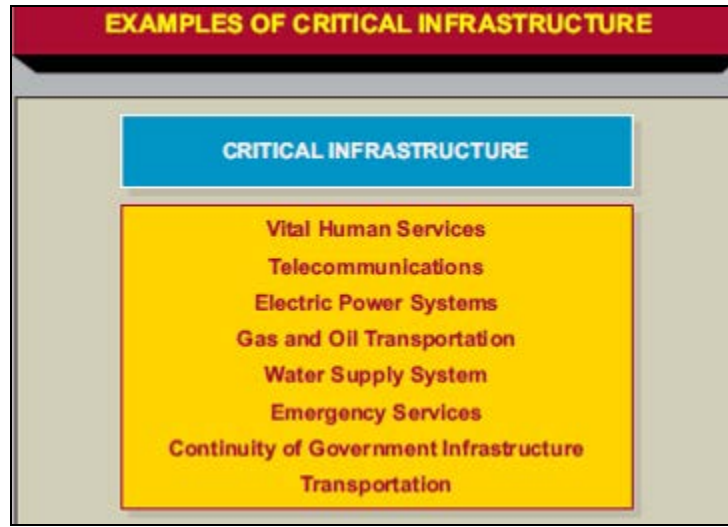


Figure 15. Examples of Critical Infrastructure

Source: Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Joint Publication 3-34, *Joint Engineer Operations* (Washington, DC: Department of Defense, 2011), 220.

Other general engineering capabilities that can be utilized in support of DSCA can be found in figures 16 and 17. Note that damage assessment is not listed.

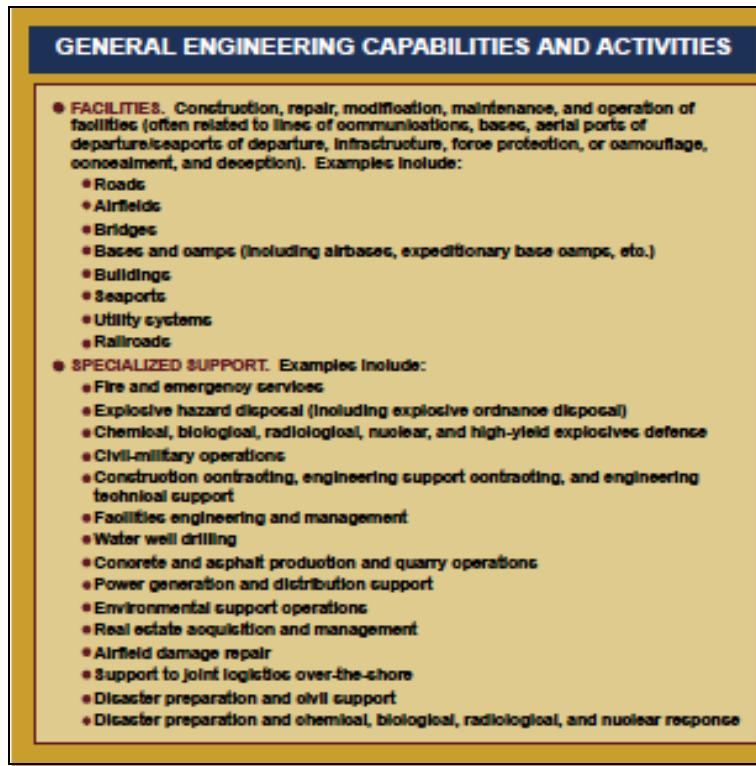


Figure 16. General Engineering Capabilities and Activities

Source: Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Joint Publication 3-34, *Joint Engineer Operations* (Washington, DC: Department of Defense, 2011), IV-6.

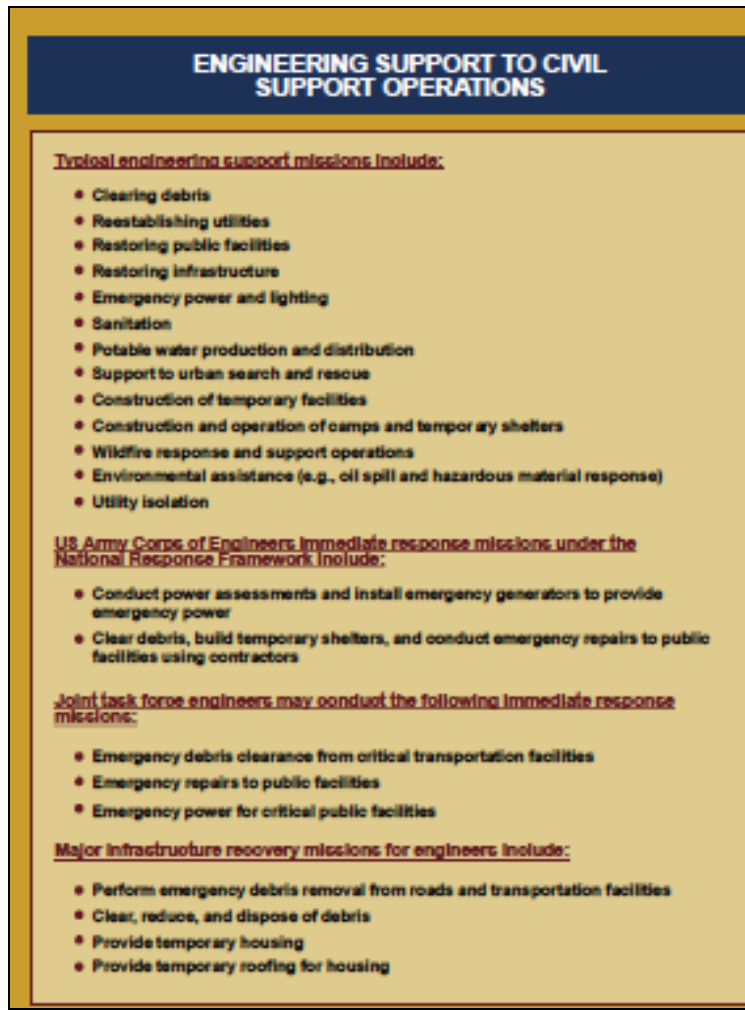


Figure 17. Engineering Support to Civil Support Operations

Source: Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Joint Publication 3-34, *Joint Engineer Operations* (Washington, DC: Department of Defense, 2011), IV-12.

Specifically in the context of Joint Task Force Civil Support and an associated DCRF, the FY15 Tentative DCRF Task Organization, which reflects the Global Force Management Allocation Plan (GFMAP) as of November 26, 2013, illustrates that each Battalion Task Force of the DCRF will possess a platoon of Army engineers.

These engineers will provide JTF-CS with technical rescue, route opening, and general engineering operations (11th Engineer Battalion 2013). While these platoons of Army engineers possess many capabilities, other Service engineers, such as Air Force civil engineers, possess many capabilities that can complement their capabilities in support of DSCA.

Air Force Civil Engineers

Although the preponderance of military engineering capabilities of the JTF-CS and an associated DCRF are provided by the Army, Air Force civil engineers can be particularly suited for DSCA missions as well. In fact, according to the 2014 National Commission on the Structure of the Air Force report, “the Air Force, particularly the Air National Guard and the Air Force Reserve, plays a significant role in both Homeland Defense and support to civil authorities.” This is especially the case in the instance of Agile Combat Support units that have dual-use opportunity such as Civil Engineering, that have great value to their communities for disaster assistance (National Commission on the Structure of the Air Force 2014, 41). Furthermore, the 2011 *U.S. Air Force Civil Engineering Strategic Plan* indicates that civil engineers effectively organize, train, equip, deploy, employ, and recover civil engineer forces across the full range of military operations (Hq USAF/A7C 2011, 4). This range of military operations can apply to both wartime and peacetime scenarios.

Doctrinally, according to AFDD 3-34 *Engineer Operations*, Air Force civil engineer forces provide, operate, maintain, and protect sustainable installations as weapon system platforms through engineering and emergency response services across the full mission spectrum. Although Air Force forces operate from fixed bases, they are

mobile enough to project combat airpower worldwide. To support this concept, Air Force civil engineers organize, train, and equip to rapidly respond as part of the Air Expeditionary Task Force (AETF), performing comparable functions in peacetime and during contingencies, enabling combat forces to operate across the range of military operations.

Therefore, Air Force civil engineers organize, primarily, as two types of forces. The first type is the Prime Base Engineer Emergency Force (BEEF) civil engineer force which is composed of traditional engineers, firefighters, Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD), and Emergency Management (EM) personnel. For further clarification, EM personnel possess capabilities to coordinate and organize efforts to manage, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the direct and indirect consequences of CBRN attacks or incidents, conventional weapon attacks, major accidents and natural disasters. The second type is the Rapid Engineering Deployable Heavy Operational Repair Squadron Engineer (RED HORSE) which offers a variety of capabilities. Among these capabilities include their heavy construction and repair, beddown capabilities, and their ability to conduct self-sustaining operations. Furthermore, the Air Force possesses several other specialized civil engineer teams such as the Airfield Pavement Evaluation (APE) teams, Civil Engineer Maintenance, Inspection, and Repair Team (CEMIRT), civil engineers within the 49th Maintenance Materiel Group (MMG) and civil engineers within the Air Force's Contingency Response Wings (CRWs) and Groups (CRGs). Figures 18-26 illustrate the various Air Force active duty civil engineer units worldwide.

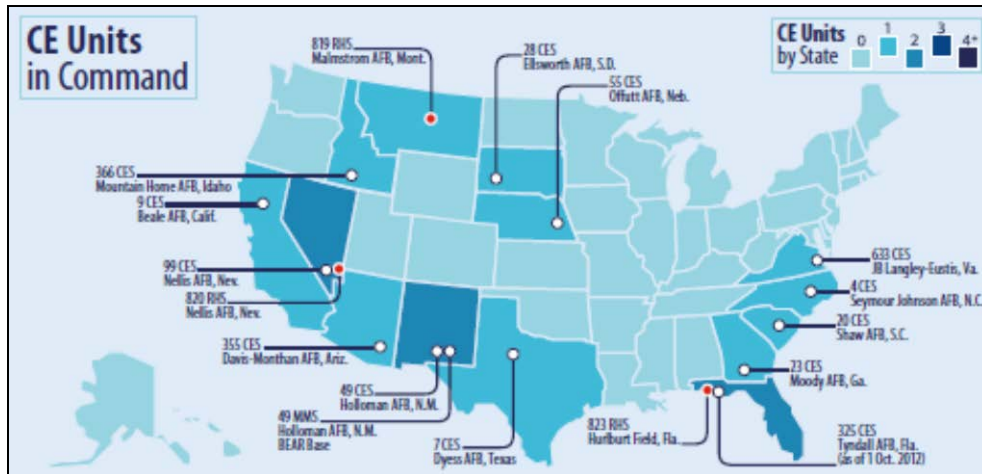


Figure 18. Air Combat Command CE Units

Source: Air Force Civil Engineer Center, "2012 Civil Engineer Almanac," *Air Force Civil Engineer* (December 2012): 60.

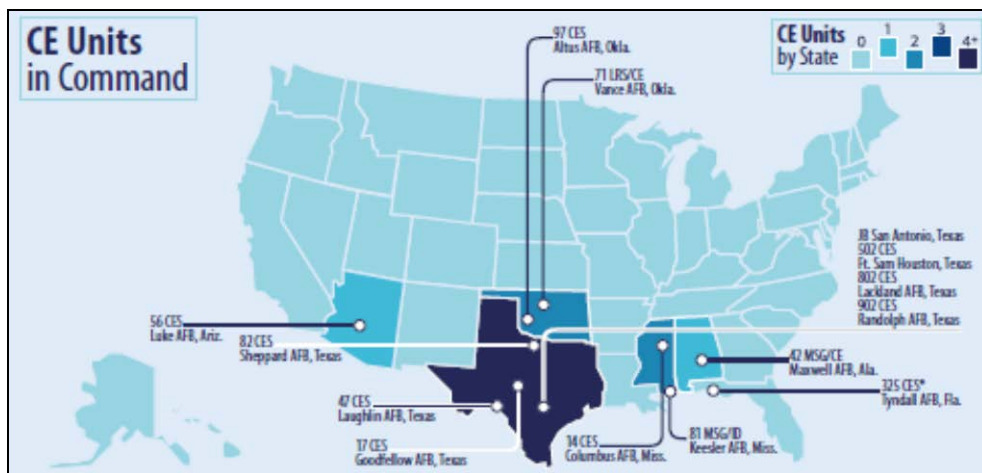


Figure 19. Air Education and Training Command CE Units

Source: Air Force Civil Engineer Center, "2012 Civil Engineer Almanac," *Air Force Civil Engineer* (December 2012): 60.

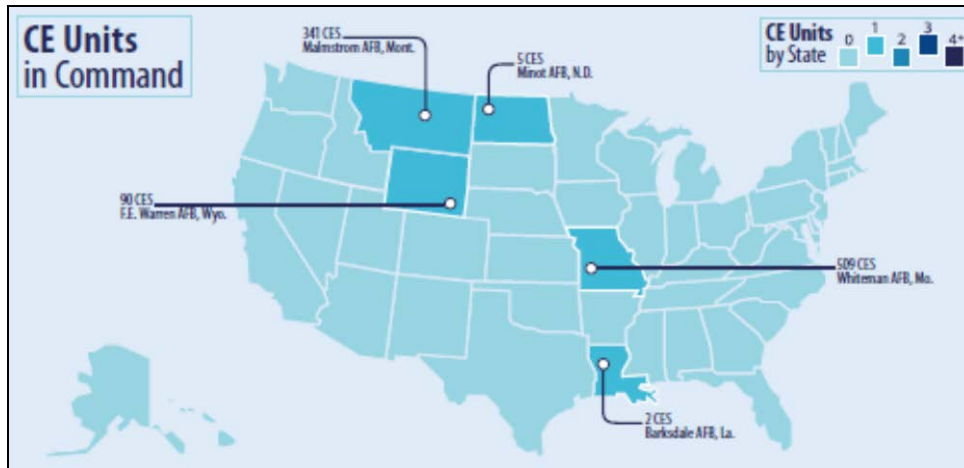


Figure 20. Air Force Global Strike Command CE Units

Source: Air Force Civil Engineer Center, “2012 Civil Engineer Almanac,” *Air Force Civil Engineer* (December 2012): 60.

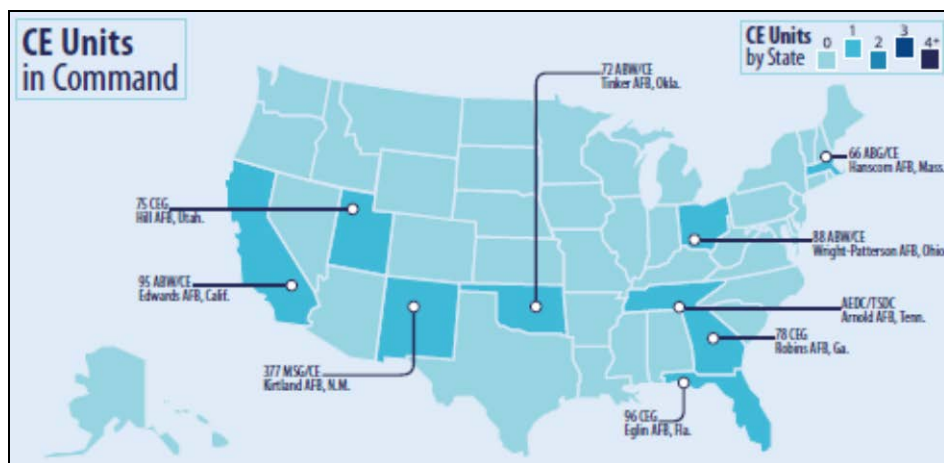


Figure 21. Air Force Materiel Command CE Units

Source: Air Force Civil Engineer Center, “2012 Civil Engineer Almanac,” *Air Force Civil Engineer* (December 2012): 60.

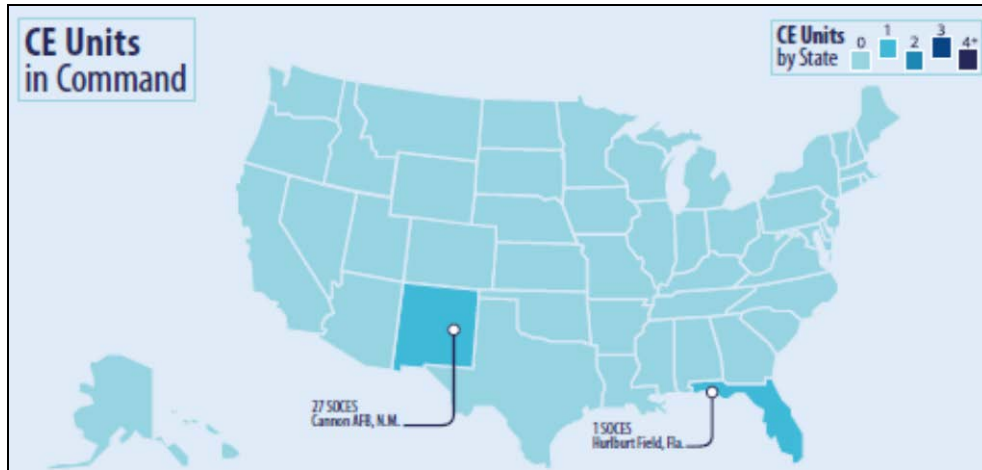


Figure 22. Air Force Special Operations Command CE Units

Source: Air Force Civil Engineer Center, “2012 Civil Engineer Almanac,” *Air Force Civil Engineer* (December 2012): 60.

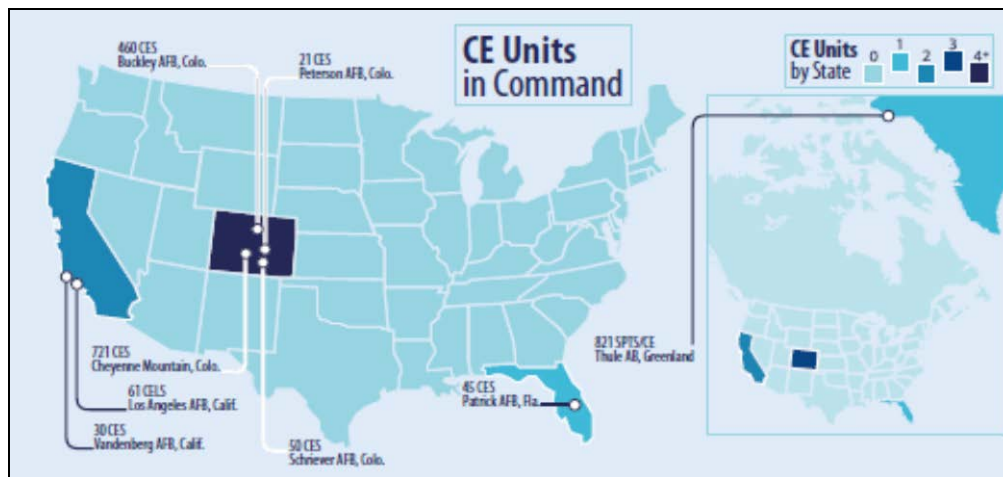


Figure 23. Air Force Space Command CE Units

Source: Air Force Civil Engineer Center, “2012 Civil Engineer Almanac,” *Air Force Civil Engineer* (December 2012): 60.

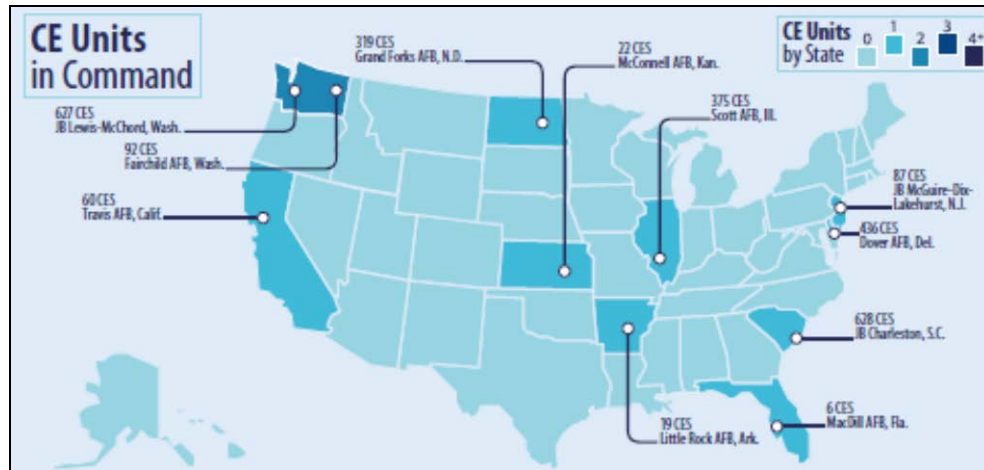


Figure 24. Air Mobility Command CE Units

Source: Air Force Civil Engineer Center, “2012 Civil Engineer Almanac,” *Air Force Civil Engineer* (December 2012): 60.

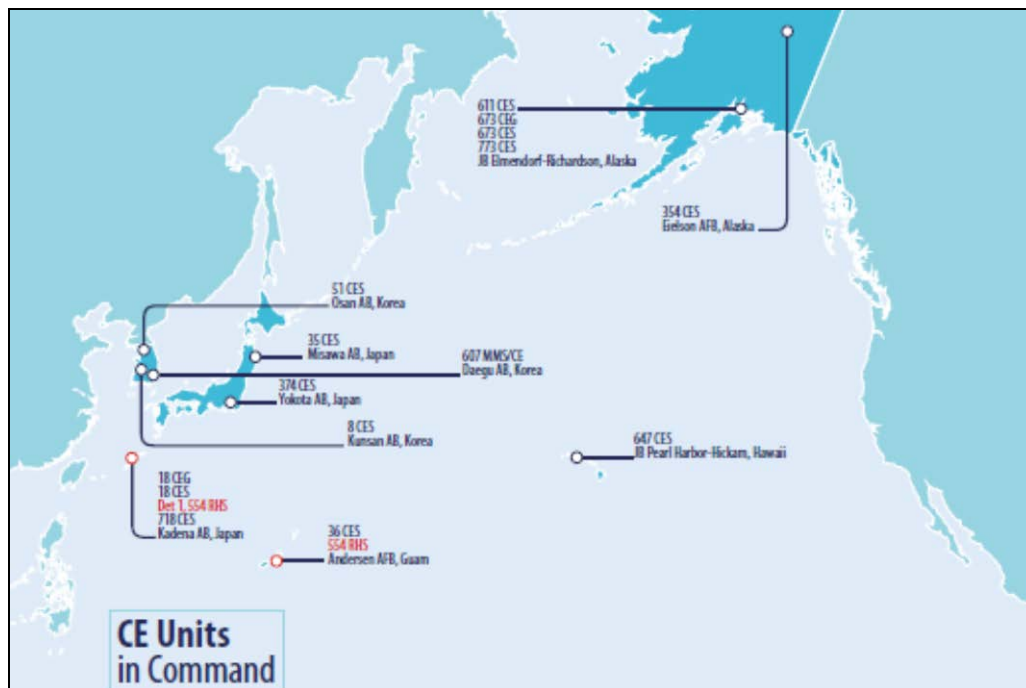


Figure 25. Pacific Air Forces CE Units

Source: Air Force Civil Engineer Center, “2012 Civil Engineer Almanac,” *Air Force Civil Engineer* (December 2012): 60.

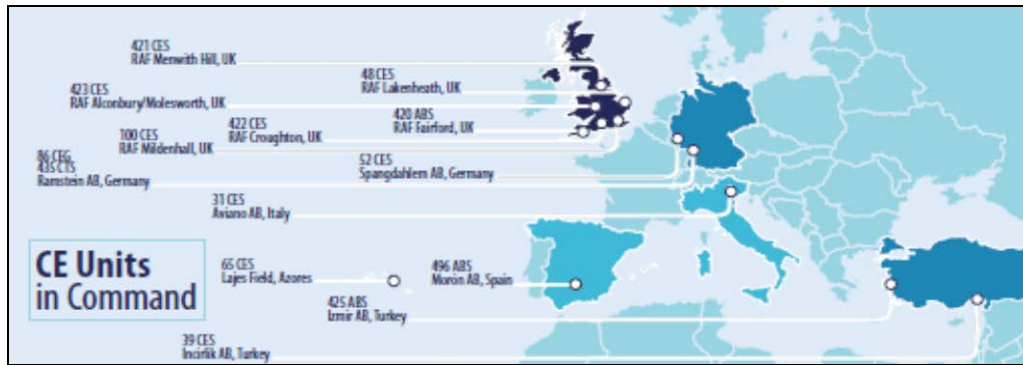


Figure 26. United States Air Forces Europe CE Units

Source: Air Force Civil Engineer Center, “2012 Civil Engineer Almanac,” *Air Force Civil Engineer* (December 2012): 60.

Specific to USNORTHCOM’s role in DSCA, according to the Air Force’s Civil Engineer Center Expeditionary Engineering brief in January 2014, the Air Force civil engineer global force lay down for the NORTHCOM Area of Responsibility (AOR) includes a RED HORSE unit assigned to NORTHCOM’s DCRF (Air Force Civil Engineer Center 2014). This RED HORSE unit shows a vertical engineer company-sized unit that is indicated by the Global Force Management Allocation Plan (GFMAP) as of November 26, 2013; to be available to the Battallion Task Forces as required. This vertical engineer company-sized unit is meant to reflect a RED HORSE Unit Type Code (UTC).

Air National Guard Civil Engineers

The Air National Guard possesses civil engineers, too. There are approximately 8,746 civil engineer personnel in the ANG in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam , and Puerto Rico; and are typically organized into Prime BEEF, RED HORSE, and Staff Augmentation Teams (S-Teams). These S-Teams are unique to the Air Force

Reserve and ANG (NGB/A7X 2012). According to the ANG's Joint Staff Guidebook, the capabilities of these units to respond to natural disasters vary. Some units are capable of heavy construction and demolition while other units are better suited to command and control, planning and design support. As a result of their location, ANG Civil Engineer units are available to respond to a request for support within any state with less than a day's travel (NGB/A7X 2012). Figure 27 illustrates the locations of the civil engineer units in the ANG inventory.

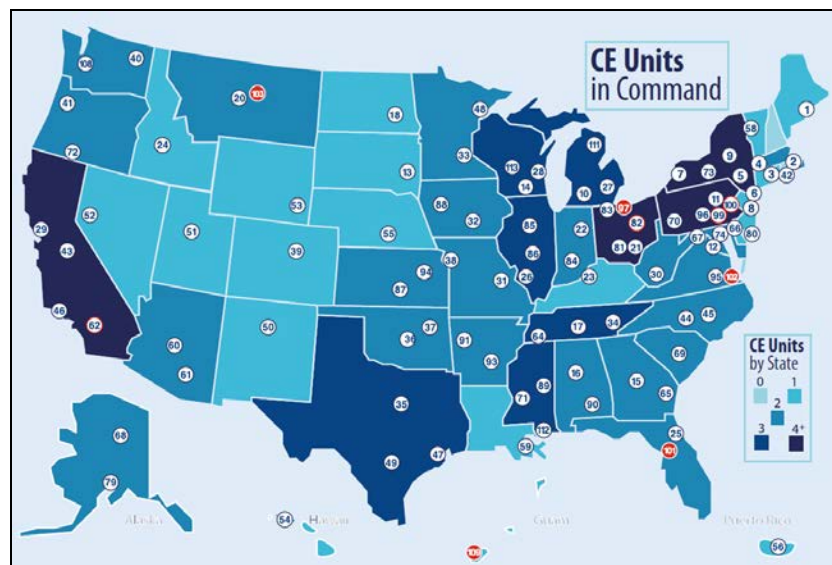


Figure 27. ANG Civil Engineer Units

Source: Air Force Civil Engineer Center, “2012 Civil Engineer Almanac,” *Air Force Civil Engineer* (December 2012): 60.

Air Force Reserve Civil Engineers

In addition to the ANG, the Air Force possesses civil engineering capabilities in the Air Force Reserves. There are approximately 5,455 engineers at 42 units for

worldwide contingencies. Figure 28 illustrates the locations of the various Air Force Reserve CE units.

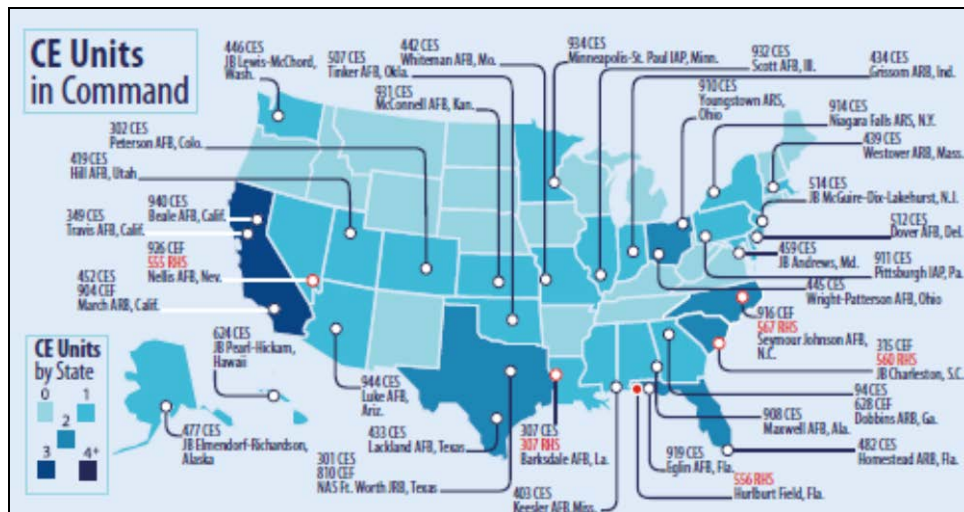


Figure 28. AF Reserve CE Units

Source: Air Force Civil Engineer Center, “2012 Civil Engineer Almanac,” *Air Force Civil Engineer* (December 2012): 60.

Miscellaneous

Assumptions

JTF-CS in Support of CBRNE and non-CBRNE Disasters

There are a few key assumptions that apply to the development of this thesis. One key assumption is the availability of JTF-CS, and an associated DCRF, in support of non-CBRNE disaster missions. Although the previously aforementioned mission statement of the JTF-CS specifically indicates CBRN response operations, according to the CJTFCS OPLAN 3500-11, depending on the nature of the event, a DSCA operation following a catastrophic CBRN incident may generate a variety of engineer requirements. The

primary responsibility of the Defense CBRNE Response Force (DCRF) engineer units is to support DCRF activities. However, contingent on DCRF support requirements, DCRF engineers may be available to respond to JTF-CS orders supporting engineering support of the Public Agency (PA) (Combined Joint Task Force Civil Support 2011).

Furthermore, the DSCA EXORD indicates that although the DSCA EXORD is not intended for CBRNE incidents, both the DSCA and CBRNE EXORDS can be used in conjunction with one another (Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff 2013, 2). These two documents illustrate that the JTF-CS, and an associated DCRF, can be employed/deployed to support DSCA requirements in response to CBRN and non-CBRN catastrophes. Therefore, when required, Air Force civil engineers can potentially complement the JTF-CS, and an associated DCRF, with its CBRN and non-CBRN capabilities. However, even if the JTF-CS and/or an associated DCRF is not employed to respond to an incident, Air Force civil engineers can still contribute their CBRN and/or non-CBRNE capabilities in response to a Request for Forces (RFF) from USNORTHCOM in support of a DSCA task.

DoD in Support of DSCA Response Missions

Another key assumption is that when DSCA is required, the DoD will primarily be involved in the response mission area. In other words, although FEMA has identified capabilities to prevent, protect, mitigate, respond, and recover from natural and/or man-made disasters, the DoD will primarily support response requirements and not prevention, protection, mitigation, nor recovery requirements. The definitions of each mission area, in accordance with 2011 National Preparedness Goal, are further described in table 4.

Table 4. Mission Area Definitions

Mission Area	Definition
Prevention	This mission area includes those capabilities necessary to avoid, prevent, or stop a threatened or act of terrorism. It is focused on ensuring we are optimally prepared to prevent imminent terrorist attacks within the United States.
Protection	This mission area includes capabilities to safeguard the homeland against acts of terrorism and man-made or natural disasters.
Mitigation	Mitigation includes those capabilities necessary to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters. It is focused on the premise that individuals, the private sector, communities, critical infrastructure, and the Nation as a whole are made more resilient when the consequences and impacts, the duration, and the financial and human costs to respond to and recover from adverse incidents are all reduced.
Response	Response includes those capabilities necessary to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs after an incident has occurred.
Recovery	Recovery includes those capabilities necessary to assist communities affected by an incident in recovering effectively. It is focused on a timely restoration, strengthening, and revitalization of the infrastructure; housing; a sustainable economy; and the health, social, cultural, historic, and environmental fabric of communities affected by a catastrophic incident.

Source: Based from Department of Homeland Security, *National Preparedness Goal* (Washington, DC: Department of Homeland Security, 2011), 26.

This assumption is reinforced by the *CJCS Standing DSCA EXORD* dated 14 August 2009, which states that continued DoD support of DSCA operations after 72 hours of employment, requires coordination with the Geographical Combatant Commander (GCC). The intent of this coordination is to either develop an exit strategy or seek SecDef approval for continued assistance. The 72 hours corresponds with the time limit for the response phase (focus is on life-sustaining functions) of a DSCA operation

(Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff 2010, 17). After 72 hours, the response is generally no longer considered immediate and falls into the category of restoration/recovery.

Active and Reserve Component Equality

Another assumption for the development of this thesis is that USAF AD, Reserve, and ANG civil engineers generally possess the same skill sets at generally the same proficiency. In June 2005, the Department of Defense issued its Strategy for Homeland Defense and Civil Support, which reiterates the department's role of providing support to civil authorities at the direction of the President or Secretary of Defense. This document also stated that "the National Guard is particularly well suited for civil support missions" and that the reserve forces "currently provide many key homeland defense and civil support capabilities". However, the Department of Defense believes that "the nation needs to focus particular attention on better using the competencies of the National Guard and Reserve Component organizations" (Buchalter 2007, 15). Although the active and reserve component possess their own distinct characteristics and according to the *2013 National Commission on the Structure of the Air Force*, "these [Reserve] components are complementary to the Active component, not precise mirror images," this study will make the assumption that the civil engineering skill sets and proficiencies of the active and reserve components are equal for planning purposes.

Adherence to FEMA's Universal Task List (UTL)

One final key assumption is that although the Universal Task List (UTL) is the catalogue of tasks that may need to be performed by governmental, non-governmental, non-governmental, and private-sector organizations, and the general public; according to

DHS' 2007 *Target Capabilities List (TCL)*, "no single jurisdiction or agency is expected to perform every task identified and no two jurisdictions require the same level of capabilities" (Department of Homeland Security 2007, vi). Therefore, the DoD is not expected to perform or be capable of each task of the UTL.

Limitations

It is possible that several documents that identify forces and capabilities that shall be utilized in support of CONPLANs and OPLANs are classified. Furthermore, After-Action-Reports (AARs) from previous events may not be publicly published. Therefore, it was imperative to establish contacts with Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) in the field to acquire said AARs. However, this interaction with SMEs was a significant limitation as SMEs were often occupied with their other day-to-day duties and were unable to provide requested information and assistance.

Delimitations

Although the engineering related tasks are very similar in Defense Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA) and Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Response (HA/DR), this thesis shall only address how the Air Force civil engineer can contribute to DSCA, not HA/DR. However, case studies from previous events in support of HA/DR missions have been utilized in an effort to gain lessons learned and best practices that may be utilized in DSCA mission sets.

In addition, this thesis shall only address Air Force active duty, Reserve, and Air National Guard civil engineer capabilities. There is no doubt that the other Service engineers have capabilities and/or responsibilities to support DSCA, however, due to the

limited scope of this thesis, the other Service engineer capabilities will not be comprehensively addressed.

And lastly, although a significant amount of research material has stemmed from USNORTHCOM related documents, the lessons from this thesis may also be applied to USPACOM and its execution of DSCA missions. However, this thesis is focused on the applications and implications to USNORTHCOM.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

There are many publications available that address the Department of Defense's role in Defense Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA). One can see from the Bibliography section that there is sufficient research material to utilize in order to develop this thesis. Furthermore, there are documents that provide examples of when and how Air Force civil engineers have contributed to DSCA in the past, although they are not numerous in quantity. However, other than the capabilities that have already been demonstrated by historical events; there appears to be very little, thus far, specifically and comprehensively addressing which Air Force civil engineer capabilities can be used in the future in support of DSCA. In other words, there does not appear to be a published document that analyzes the full range of Air Force civil engineer capabilities and their potential future applications to the full range of civil support tasks.

However, there are some key documents that have been utilized to frame the problem. At the strategic level is the *2013 Strategy for Homeland Defense and Defense Support of Civil Authorities*. This strategy is derived from the homeland defense and civil support priorities contained in the National Security Strategy, the Quadrennial Defense Review Report, and Defense Strategic Guidance. This document acknowledges that public expectations for a decisive, rapid, and effective federal response to disasters have increased. It further highlights that although the DoD is always in a support role to civilian authorities for disaster response, the capacity, capabilities, training, and professionalism of the DoD is often expected to play a prominent role in response efforts (Department of Defense 2013, 6). An example was the prevailing "go big, go early, go

fast, be smart” approach to saving lives and protecting property in the homeland – which was evident during the preparations for and response to Hurricane Irene in August 2011 and particularly Hurricane Sandy in October 2012 (Department of Defense 2013, 6). These efforts require DoD to rapidly and effectively harness resources to quickly respond to civil support requests in the homeland, but must be balanced carefully to ensure that it does not contradict the DoD’s supporting role in support of DSCA, to maintain the DoD’s readiness in response to worldwide contingencies, and to reinforce the DoD’s “last in, first out” tiered response concept (see figure 29) (DCE Region VII Kansas City 2014, 10). However, despite the DoD’s tiered response concept and its supporting role, the strategy is built upon a key assumption that the DoD will be called upon to provide significant resources and capabilities during a catastrophic event in the homeland (Department of Defense 2013, 6).

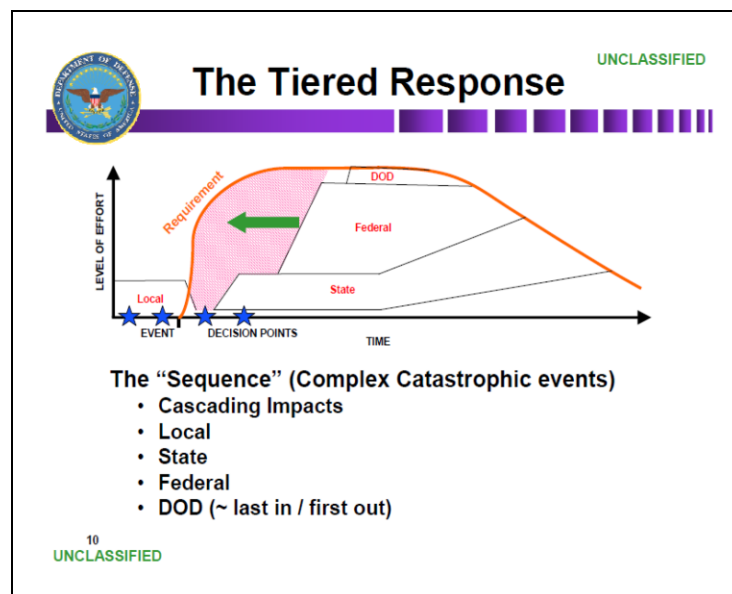


Figure 29. DoD Tiered Response Concept

Source: DCE Region VII Kansas City, “Defense Coordinating Officer and Defense Coordinating Element Roles and Responsibilities” (Powerpoint Briefing, Kansas City, April 5, 2012).

Furthermore, it highlights specific objectives and tasks that the DoD shall explore in order to develop plans and procedures to ensure DSCA during complex catastrophes through its core capabilities of immediate response authority, geographically-proximate force sourcing, and ready access to non-National Guard Reserve forces. For example, a key consideration for catastrophic events is that response elements have the highest probability to save lives within 72-96 hours after an incident. To address this time constraint, the strategy states that DoD shall explore force-sourcing options that include a unit's proximity to the affected area as a core consideration for sourcing disaster response efforts (Department of Defense 2013, 17). Furthermore, the strategy advocates that involuntary mobilization of non-National Guard Reservists for domestic disaster response shall be considered due to the geographic dispersion of Reserve units and their life-saving medical, decontamination, engineering, and other capabilities (Department of Defense 2013, 18).

At the operational level, the DHS and FEMA have published documents and guidance that provide very important frameworks and lessons learned that will be applied into this thesis. Three very important documents include the *2011 National Preparedness Goal*, the *2007 Target Capabilities List*, and the *Crosswalk of Target Capabilities to Core Capabilities*. The latter document is especially important as it attempts to correlate the *2011 National Preparedness Goal* to the *2007 Target Capabilities List*.

Specifically, the *2007 Target Capabilities List* (TCL) published by the Department of Homeland Security is a key document as it is a 588-page document that provides a national-level, generic model of operationally ready capabilities defining all-hazards preparedness. Users of this document should refer to it to assess capabilities,

identify needs, and inform plans and strategies taking into account their risk. However, it further stresses that it serves as a reference document and planning guide to preparedness and in no way serves as a prescription for program or resource requirements (Department of Homeland Security 2007, v). The TCL is comprised of 37 capabilities that address response capabilities, immediate recovery, selected prevention and protection mission capabilities, as well as common capabilities such as planning and communications that support all missions. See table 5 for a list of these core capabilities.

Table 5. Core Capabilities of the Target Capabilities List (TCL)

Common Capabilities Planning Communications Community Preparedness and Participation Risk Management Intelligence and Information Sharing and Dissemination Prevent Mission Capabilities Information Gathering and Recognition of Indicators and Warning Intelligence Analysis and Production Counter-Terror Investigation and Law Enforcement CBRNE Detection Protect Mission Capabilities Critical Infrastructure Protection Food and Agriculture Safety and Defense Epidemiological Surveillance and Investigation Laboratory Testing Respond Mission Capabilities On-Site Incident Management Emergency Operations Center Management Critical Resource Logistics and Distribution	Volunteer Management and Donations Responder Safety and Health Emergency Public Safety and Security Animal Disease Emergency Support Environmental Health Explosive Device Response Operations Fire Incident Response Support WMD and Hazardous Materials Response and Decontamination Citizen Evacuation and Shelter-in-Place Isolation and Quarantine Search and Rescue (Land-Based) Emergency Public Information and Warning Emergency Triage and Pre-Hospital Treatment Medical Surge Medical Supplies Management and Distribution Mass Prophylaxis Mass Care (Sheltering, Feeding and Related Services) Fatality Management Recover Mission Capabilities Structural Damage Assessment Restoration of Lifelines Economic and Community Recovery
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Source: Department of Homeland Security, *Target Capabilities List: A Companion to the National Preparedness Guidelines* (Washington, DC: DHS, 2007), vii.

On a separate but related note, the core capabilities described in DHS' 2007 *Target Capabilities List* further evolved into FEMA's *National Preparedness Goals*. This document addresses the distinct critical core capabilities necessary to prevent, protect, mitigate, respond, and recover from threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk to the security of the United States. These risks include, but are not limited to: natural hazards such as hurricanes, earthquakes, tornadoes, wildfires, and floods; and the use and its associated effects of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). Similar to DHS' 2007 TCL, the DHS' National Preparedness Goals states that these core capabilities are not targets for any single jurisdiction or agency (Department of Homeland Security 2011, 3).

However, despite the plethora of guidance provided in both the DHS 2007 *Target Capabilities List* and the FEMA 2011 *National Preparedness Goals*, it does not clearly translate to what military capabilities can be provided to civil authorities in response to natural and man-made disasters. Therefore, the *Civil Support Task List* was created to provide a common language that provides a crosswalk between standardized military terminologies and terms and titles used by the National Incident Management System (NIMS). Although the CSTL is currently a coordinating draft still under development by the National Guard Bureau as of May 15, 2011; generally speaking, the CSTL seeks to bridge the communication gap between civilian emergency responders requesting goods and services, and the military emergency responders providing them, by creating a common lexicon that makes sense to both emergency response communities. The CSTL is based on two principles: developing a common language that translates "military speak" to fit in the National Response Framework, and developing a common operating picture across source and location. When developed, these capabilities will be arranged in

a centralized catalog that integrates into other efforts, with the goal of speeding up support when it is needed from the National Guard and potentially other non-civilian emergency response agencies (Federal Emergency Management Agency 2009, 40). Therefore, the CSTL will be further addressed in later chapters since it will serve as the primary framework to analyze which Air Force active duty, Reserve, and/or Air National Guard civil engineer capabilities can potentially support civil authorities when responding to natural and/or man-made disasters.

However, it is important to note that despite providing the fundamental framework for the analysis, the document crosswalks the tasks that are required by civilian agencies to the Services' task lists as of 2009. With that said, the Air Force Universal Task List (AFUTL) was not fully developed in 2009, therefore, many of the CSTL tasks required indicate that there are no associated AFUTL tasks associated to support said task. However, this is misleading. One example of a CSTL task that an Air Force civil engineer can support, but is not reflected in the CSTL as a capability that Air Force civil engineers can provide, is CS 3.1.2 *Provide Road Damage Assessment*. See table 6 for the excerpt from the CSTL.

Table 6. CS 3.1.2 Provide Road Damage Assessment

CS 3.1.2. Provide Road Damage Assessment

DESCRIPTION: Provide road damage assessment. This capability includes determining and reporting the location, quantity and types of damage (Such as culverts, pot holes, and retaining walls). It may also include general assessments of ability and efforts to clear routes for emergency use.

CONDITION(S):

1. Under the direction of proper civilian authority.
2. Can operate in most conditions.
3. External factors such as contamination, extreme weather, etc., can degrade service.

STANDARD(S):

- a. Depart home station within 12 hours of notification.
- b. Operational within 2 hours of arrival at assigned location.
- c. 24 hour sustained operations.
- d. Self-sustainable for a minimum of 72 hours.
- e. Appropriate training, licensing, certifications, and qualifications for organizational personnel.

CAPACITIES:

- 3.1.2.1 Assess and report trafficability and damage of roadway system including bridges, overpasses, cuts, fills, and surfaces.
- 3.1.2.2 Assess and report trafficability and damage of roadway system including cuts, fills, and surfaces exclusive of bridges and overpasses.
- 3.1.2.3 Assess and report trafficability and damage of secondary roadways and surface streets only.

CROSSWALK TO RELATED TASKS:

DOCUMENTS	CHAPTER, PARAGRAPH, SECTION, KEY WORDING, RELATED TASKS, ETC.
UJTL (On line)	SN 3.3.6.1 Assess Critical Infrastructure (CI) Impacts to Operational Capability: Determine the operational impacts resulting from the loss, disruption, and/or degradation of mission critical infrastructure. (DODD 2000.12, DODD 3020.26, DODD 3025.1M, DODD 5111.13, DODD 5160.54, DODD 5220.22, EO 13010, EO 13025, EO 13228, JP 3-26, PDD-NSC-67) Note: This task includes identifying the critical infrastructure and assets that are components of systems supporting all assigned missions; analyzing the potential consequences of a global event; assessing potential impacts to critical infrastructure and assets supporting assigned missions; and reporting results of the analysis and assessment.
AUTL (2009)	ART 7.4.1.1 Provide Disaster Relief: Disaster relief restores or recreates essential infrastructure. It includes establishing and maintaining the minimum safe working conditions, less security measures, necessary to protect relief workers and the affected population. (Overseas, Army forces may provide security as part of a stability operation.) Disaster relief allows effective humanitarian relief and creates the conditions for long-term recovery. It may involve consultation on and provision of emergency medical treatment and evacuation; repairing or demolishing damaged structures; restoring or building bridges, roads, and airfields; and removing debris from supply routes and relief sites. (FM 3-07) (USACAC). ART 2.3.3 Conduct Reconnaissance: Reconnaissance is a mission undertaken to obtain, by visual observation or other detection methods, information about activities and resources of an enemy or potential enemy and about the meteorological, hydrographic, or geographic characteristics of an area of operations. Other detection methods include signals, imagery, measurement of signature, or other technical characteristics. This task includes performing chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear reconnaissance; engineer reconnaissance (to include infrastructure reconnaissance and environmental reconnaissance). (FM 3-34.170) (USAIC&FH).
AFTL (2009)	None Identified
UNTL (2009)	None Identified
MCTL (2009)	MCT 3.1.6 Assess/Conduct Combat Assessment: To conduct battle damage assessment, physical damage assessment, functional damage assessment, and target system assessment, and munitions effects assessment, which collectively comprise combat assessment (CA), to determine re-attack recommendations. CA reveals if the commander's guidance is met and determines the overall effectiveness of force employment. (JP 0-1, 0-2, 2-01.1, 2-01.3, 3-0, 3-09, 3-30, 3-31, 3-60, 5-0, 5-00.1, 5-00.2, MCWP 3-16, 3-23, 3-23.1, 3-23.2, 3-26, CJCSM 3122.01/02C/03A (JOPES))
FEMA 120	Disaster Assessment Team: Governed by type and magnitude of the disaster, the structure of the team consists of people most knowledgeable about the collection or material inventory of the disaster site, and assessing the magnitude and extent of impact on both the population and infrastructure of society. Trained specifically for disaster assessment techniques, team members are multidisciplinary and can include health personnel, engineering specialists, logisticians, environmental experts, and communications specialists. Responsibilities include recording observations and decisions made by the team, photographing and recording disaster site damage, and investigating where damage exists. Teams also analyze the significance of affected infrastructures, estimate the extent of damages, and establish initial priorities for recovery. Disaster assessment teams can perform an initial assessment that comprises situational and needs assessments in the early, critical stages of a disaster to determine the type of relief needed for an emergency response, or they may carry out a much more expedited process termed a rapid assessment.
DHS UTL	Res.B.1 14.3.1 Gather and process damage assessments of transportation

	Infrastructure Rec.C.2 2.7 Develop guidelines for measures to reconstitute capabilities if infrastructure facilities and systems are damaged Rec.C.2 3.9 Coordinate implementation and management of efforts to repair, replace, or relocate damaged or destroyed public facilities and infrastructure Rec.C.2 4.1 Coordinate resources to conduct building inspections and damage Assessment
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Source: NGB/J3/5, Civil Support Task List Coordinating Draft as of 15 May 2011 (Washington, DC: NGB/J3/5, 2011).

This task involves the capability to determine and report the location, quantity, and types of road damage, and general assessments of the ability and efforts to clear routes for emergency use. Although the CSTL indicates that there were no associated AFUTLs to support CS 3.1.2 in 2009, the AFUTL as of February 2013 indicates that Air Force Prime BEEF units have the ability to provide site survey assessment of required structural and pavement activities including specific/additional pavements assessments/analysis (see table 7).

Table 7. Civil Engineer Mission Essential Task List Prime BEEF Large Squadron

DETAILS				
Task Number	AFTA 1.1	Title	Establish Airbase	
Task Description	Provide first responders to plan, coordinate, and execute "Open the Airbase" requirements including seizing and holding a military lodgment in the face of armed opposition. Validate and determine the suitability of a designated airfield for a future air mission. Bridge the gap between seizure forces and follow-on combat/expeditionary support forces. Facilitate the AF's ability to rapidly deploy US military forces and initiate air operations of any type in minimal time at any base or location around the globe. Provide limited C2, aerial port services, quick turn maintenance, force protection and various airbase support capabilities. Establish force protection/airfield security, command and control, terminal operations, air traffic control, airfield management, intelligence operations, quick-turn maintenance and base operating support (BOS). Re-direct CRG forces to a follow-on mission/location or redeployed to home station for reconstitution once adequate forces are in place for mission sustainment. Provide first responders to plan, coordinate, and execute expeditionary mobility support requirements. Provide limited C2, Aerial Port Services, Quick Turn Maintenance, Communications Support, Airfield Survey, and unit load-planning/cargo marshalling capability for airlift users. (JP 3.0, JP 3-17, AFDD 2-4.4, AFDD 2-6, and AFTTP 3-3.60)			
CONDITIONS				
Condition Number	C 2.5.1.5	Title	Entry Capability	Description
Condition Descriptors	Unopposed			Extent to which a military force is capable of entering an area of operations unopposed or opposed.
STANDARDS				
MEASURE			SCALE	CRITERION
M2 -- Conduct airfield assessment to determine suitability for future air missions			Hours	<= 24
M3 -- Establish airfield at deployed locations to meet mission objectives			Hours	<= 2.5
M4 -- Of Expeditionary Combat Support and Base Operating Support responsibilities transitioned to sustainment forces			Percent	>= 90
M10 -- Conduct runways/ramps, force protection, communications, and facilities assessments			Hours	<= 12
M11 -- Provide site survey assessment of required structural and pavement activities including specific/additional pavements assessment/analysis			Hours	<= 60
M20 -- Establish base operating support			Hours	<= 72

Source: Hq USAF/A30-IR, *Air Force Universal Task List (AFUTL) and Core-Unit Mission Essential Task Lists (METLs)* (Washington, DC: Hq USAF, February 2013).

Therefore, a preponderance of the analysis will involve a comparison between the CSTL tasks and the February 2013 AFUTL and Core-Unit METL document in an effort to highlight which DSCA related tasks can be supported by Air Force civil engineers.

Furthermore, since the AFUTL and Core-Unit METL is a list of specific tasks that supplement, and maintains the same taxonomy of, the *Universal Joint Task List* (UJTL), the UJTL too shall be used in conjunction with the AFUTL when conducting the analysis.

Another key document is the DoD's September 2007 Joint Publication 3-28 *Civil Support* and Joint Publication 3-34 *Joint Engineer Operations*. These publications provide overarching guidelines and principles to assist commanders and their staffs in planning and conducting joint civil support operations and military engineering considerations. These documents contain many topics relevant to a commander such as the civil support operational framework, the Request for Assistance (RFA) process, domestic incident management response operations and considerations, civil support planning considerations, and military engineering capabilities.

Another key DoD produced document that provides specific guidance with respect to DSCA is ATP 3-28.1 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Defense Support of Civil Authorities and Integrating with National Guard Civil Support. This document sets forth Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (MTTPs) at the tactical level to assist the military planner, commander, and individual Service forces in the employment of military resources in response to domestic emergencies such as natural and/or man-made disasters, domestic special events of national importance, and/or support to law enforcement; all in accordance with US law. It focuses on planning,

preparation, execution, and assessment of DSCA operations conducted within the US and its territories. Other important DoD documents include the 2010 Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff DSCA Standing Execution Order (EXORD), the 2011 CJTF-CS OPLAN 3500-11, and the 2008 USNORTHCOM CONPLAN 3501-08.

Furthermore, there are several civil engineer Air Force Instructions (AFIs) and Air Force Pamphlets (AFPAMs) that apply to contingency response and disaster planning, preparations, and recovery which can be relevant to the DSCA community. For example, AFI 10-211 *Civil Engineer Contingency Response Planning* helps Air Force civil engineers plan initial responses to enemy actions, major accidents, natural disasters, civil disorders and other contingencies. AFPAM 10-219 Volume 1 *Contingency and Disaster Planning* discusses contingencies for which civil engineers must be prepared, contains practical information to help unit-level civil engineers plan their responses to contingencies, disasters, war, and other military operations; how to identify requirements and get resources; how to organize civil engineer response teams, and how to train and exercise those teams. AFPAM 10-219 Volume 2 *Civil Engineer Disaster and Attack Preparations* provides civil engineers with the background and actions necessary to save lives and reduce facility damage resulting from accidents, disasters, terrorism, and war. Lastly, AFPAM 10-219 Volume 3 *Civil Engineer Disaster and Attack Recovery Procedures* describes procedures for a rapid transition from routine, day-to-day operations to an emergency response posture and tells how work is accomplished to ensure recovery and continued operation of the installation during and after crisis.

Also, it will be later demonstrated how the Mission Capability (MISCAP) statements of each of the Air Force civil engineer personnel and equipment Unit Type

Codes (UTCs), will serve as critical data when correlating which Air Force civil engineer capabilities can potentially support civil support requests.

In addition, the Government Accounting Office (GAO) offers a plethora of studies that addresses the need for the DoD to improve its procedures for DSCA. One of these studies includes the GAO-13-763 *Civil Support: Actions Are Needed to Improve DoD's Planning for a Complex Catastrophe*. A key point addressed in this study is how USNORTHCOM, under direction by the Joint Staff, shall identify DoD forces and capabilities for responding to a complex catastrophe within their civil support plans. However, USNORTHCOM officials indicated that the command will not identify DoD capabilities that could be provided to civil authorities during a complex catastrophe until FEMA completes its regional planning efforts (Government Accounting Office 2013, 11). The purpose of FEMA's regional plans is intended to inform DoD of the local and state-level capabilities available for responding to a complex catastrophe in each FEMA region, thereby identifying any capability gaps that might ultimately have to be accomplished by DoD or another federal agency (Government Accounting Office 2013, 12). Therefore, in the interim, this analysis shall conduct an assessment of which Air Force civil engineer capabilities may be utilized in support of civil authorities through a different approach. Instead of identifying the local and state capability gaps identified by FEMA's regional plans, this analysis will utilize the CSTL and identify which civil support tasks Air Force civil engineers may have the capabilities to support.

Another GAO report of significance is GAO-10-386 *Homeland Defense: DOD Can Enhance Efforts to Identify Capabilities to Support Civil Authorities during Disasters*. According to this report, several DoD officials stated that one of the biggest

challenges in providing defense support of civil authorities is that civil authorities have not yet defined the capability requirements that DoD might be requested to provide in the event of a disaster (Government Accounting Office 2010, 21). However, these tasks that may be required from any agency to prevent, protect, mitigate, respond, and recover from disasters is addressed in the *2011 National Preparedness Goal*, the *2007 Target Capabilities List*, and the *Crosswalk of Target Capabilities to Core Capabilities*. Therefore, this study will identify which Air Force civil engineer capabilities can execute potential civil support tasks instead of waiting for civil authorities to define what capabilities they may require from the DoD in the event of a disaster, as mentioned above.

Furthermore, there are several DHS and FEMA After-Action-Reports (AARs) such the *Hurricane Sandy AAR* and the *2011 National Level Exercise AAR* that have contributed significantly to this study. Some key points highlighted by the AARs included the importance of mission assignments to the DoD and how they were vital to the Hurricane Sandy response and recovery efforts (Federal Emergency Management Agency 2013, 11). While there were strengths identified during the 2011 National Level Exercise such as execution of the ESF #3 Debris Planning and Response Team pre-scripted mission assignments, an area for improvement that was identified was the lack of qualified personnel to conduct facility and infrastructure assessments. The associated AAR indicates that state and local assessment personnel will be in short supply following a catastrophic earthquake. This lack of prompt assessments will compound the size and complexity of a situation and was identified as one of the most serious and prevalent gaps (Department of Homeland Security 2011, 39).

And lastly, due to the significant contributions and flexibility that the Air National Guard contributes to during Domestic Operations (DOMOPS) and wartime, the ANG published a *Joint Staff Guidebook* which gives planners a resource that can be routinely referenced to help the Services understand the capabilities and organizational structure of Air National Guard civil engineer assets.

In summary, there are several documents that recognize the capabilities that the DoD possesses and its ability to support DSCA when requested. There are also several DoD publications that address what general military engineer capabilities the DoD possesses and specifically, the roles of Air Force civil engineers for contingencies and disasters. Furthermore, there are many documents that address what types of tasks civilian agencies such as FEMA may require during a natural and/or man-made disaster. However, while there have been many examples of Air Force civil engineers supporting DSCA in the past, this study thus far, has not found a document that comprehensively matches the potential civil support tasks to the full range of Air Force civil engineer capabilities.

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

Analysis through Established Frameworks

The principle analysis for this study will consist primarily of a contrast and comparison between FEMA's 2007 *Target Capability List* (TCL) and the February 2013 version of the *Air Force Unit Task List* (AFUTL). According to the TCL, users should refer to it to assess capabilities and identify needs required for an all-hazards scenario. However, the TCL is a 588-page document that uses terminology that may not translate well to the military community. Therefore, the lynchpin to the contrast and comparison between the TCL and the various Services' Unit Task Lists is the *Civil Support Task List* (CSTL). The CSTL is critical as part of this study as it provides the bridge between the requestors (civil authorities) and the providers (DoD) (see figure 30) (NGB/J3/5 2011, 10). In other words, it matches the DoD's warfighting capabilities to civil support requirements by identifying required tasks in common language and matching said tasks to a capability reflected in the *Universal Joint Task List* (UJTL) and/or respective Service task list. Simply put, the CSTL translated the requirements identified by the Target Capabilities List into 165 tasks categorized by Emergency Support Function (ESF).

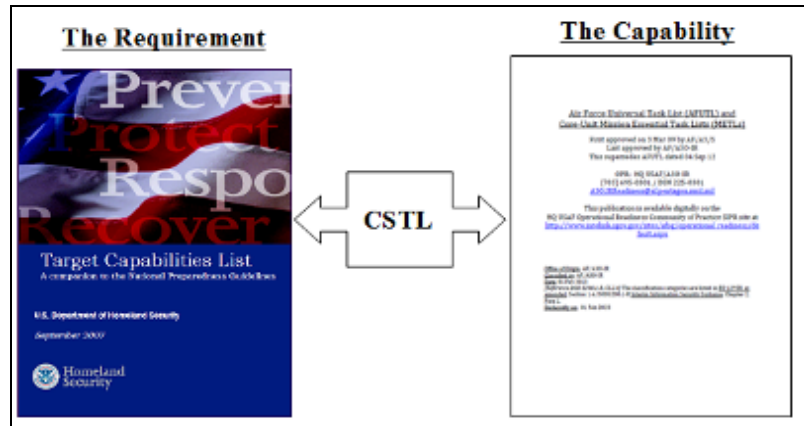


Figure 30. The CSTL Bridge

Source: Generated by author.

As mentioned previously, this compare and contrast effort will be significant to the Air Force civil engineer community and USNORTHCOM when supporting DSCA because the CSTL utilized the unit task lists for each of the Services that were available in 2009. Unfortunately, the AFUTL was not fully developed in 2009, so there are many civil support tasks that can potentially be provided by Air Force civil engineers but are not reflected accurately in the CSTL.

Analysis through Mission Capabilities (MISCAPs) and Unit Type Codes (UTCs)

A force package is a predefined standardized grouping of manpower and/or equipment to provide a specific wartime capability. The term force package is usually used interchangeably with a Unit Type Code (UTC). Air Force civil engineer UTCs possess five digits, the first two designated by a “4F”. Each UTC is normally accompanied with a Mission Capability (MISCAP). The MISCAP statement is a short paragraph, which describes significant employment information. Generally, a MISCAP

contains a brief explanation of mission capabilities, statement concerning the types of bases to which the unit can be deployed (e.g. bare base, collocated operating base, main operating base, etc.), list of the major functional areas included in the force element, response capability, and other UTCs that may be utilized in conjunction. That said, the “4F” UTCs will be analyzed to determine if their capabilities can be matched to civil support requirements. The Air Force civil engineer UTCs and their associated MISCAPs can be found in Appendix C.

Analysis through AFIs and AFPAMs

In addition to the frameworks provided by the combination of the TCL, the Universal Joint Task List (UJTL) and/or AFUTL, and the CSTL which provides the bridge between the two, a series of established Air Force Instructions (AFIs) and Air Force Pamphlets (AFPAMs) will be utilized. The specific AFIs and AFPAMs include the following: AFI 10-211 *Civil Engineer Contingency Response Training*, AFPAM 10-219 Volume 1 *Contingency and Disaster Planning*, AFPAM 10-219 Volume 2 *Civil Engineer Disaster and Attack Preparations*, and AFPAM 10-219 Volume 3 *Civil Engineer Disaster and Attack Recovery Procedures*. These AFIs and AFPAMs are important as they help reinforce the civil engineer doctrine and fundamentals inherent not only in wartime disasters, but for situations that can also be applicable to peacetime disasters. For example, the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), which is the command and control element that directs, monitors, and facilitates an installation’s actions before, during, and after an incident, utilizes the same 15 Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) that is inherent in the National Response Framework (NRF) and National Incident Management System (NIMS). Another example that highlights how Air Force civil engineers possess

skill sets that can be applied within the installation perimeter and outside the installation perimeter is illustrated in table 4.2 of AFI 10-219 Volume 1 *Contingency and Disaster Planning*. The table illustrates that Air Force civil engineers have the ability to form teams that can respond to natural disasters and man-made disasters such as terrorist attacks. In short, these AFIs and AFPAMs possess verbiage that reinforces the notion that Air Force civil engineers possess capabilities that can be utilized for both peacetime and wartime contingencies.

Analysis through After-Action-Reports (AARs) and Historical Precedence

Lastly, this thesis shall review the problems and lessons learned from several previous natural disasters such as Hurricane Sandy and hypothetical natural disasters such as the 2011 National Level Exercise scenario. Furthermore, other AARs will be referenced to illustrate how civil engineers were critical to the response phase of a disaster.

In addition to the AARs, the Air Force civil engineer community has published Expeditionary Engineering newsletters that highlight some major missions and tasks that Air Force civil engineers have executed nation-wide in support of DSCA. These highlights point out some of the more recent civil support tasks that have been supported by Air Force civil engineers such as those relief efforts supported in the aftermath of Hurricane Sandy in 2012. These included the efforts of 823rd RED HORSE Squadron (RHS) from Hurlburt Field, FL to drain and clean the tanks of the Rockaway Wastewater Treatment Plant on Rockaway Island, NY as a result of the excess debris and silt caused by the hurricane. Other civil support efforts accomplished by Air Force civil engineers

included those of the 366th Civil Engineer Squadron (CES) from Mountain Home Air Force Base (AFB), ID to pump and drain local parking lots and driveways in Queens Borough, NY; and the efforts of the 633rd CES from Joint Base Langley-Eustis, VA to drain a basement parking garage and isolate and repair a water main break in Brooklyn, NY (Air Force Civil Engineer Center 2012, 1). Other examples include the Hurricane Sandy recovery efforts of members from 130th CES of the West Virginia Air National Guard to restore a boiler that provided heat and water to 23 buildings and its associated occupants (Air Force Civil Engineer Center 2013, 7).

CHAPTER 4

ANALYSIS AND DATA FINDINGS

The research methodology of this study uses the same methodology of the Civil Support Task List (CSTL) by attempting to “crosswalk” the civil support task to each of the Service’s capabilities via a correlation between the civil support description to each of the Service’s task list (e.g. the Army’s Universal Task List, the Navy’s Universal Naval Task List, the Marine Corps’ Task List, and the Air Force’s Task List). However, this study also introduces and utilizes a prototype methodology to provide more fidelity and current, up-to-date correlations between civil support tasks and Air Force civil engineer capabilities. Specifically, the prototype methodology involves the steps beyond the CSTL “crosswalks” and incorporates a feasibility check of the crosswalks between the CSTL task and the AFTL task, then a feasibility check of the crosswalks between the CSTL task and the UJTL task, then an implied match by correlating the civil support task description with Air Force civil engineer Mission Capability (MISCAP) statements, followed by a preliminary match assessment, then concluding with a final assessment. Because this may be the first time that this methodology has been used, the following sections will explain the details of each step.

Methodology

As mentioned previously, the lynchpin for this analysis relies heavily on the Civil Support Task List (CSTL) because it provides a common language between requestors (i.e. civil authorities) and providers (i.e. DoD) during DSCA missions. The format of each task within the CSTL includes the task description, associated conditions, standards,

capacities and the crosswalk to its associated Universal Joint Task List (UJTL) task and each of the Services task lists (e.g. the Army Universal Task List, the Marine Corps Task List, the Universal Naval Task List, and the Air Force Task List) as of 2009. The tasks within the UJTL may even have a crosswalk to other related documents such as Joint Publications, FEMA, and DHS documents. table 8 illustrates an example of a task within the CSTL and its standard format.

Table 8. Example Task from CSTL

CS 1.1.8. Provide Ground Transportation of Human Remains

DESCRIPTION: Provide Ground Transportation of Human Remains. This capability includes the planning, coordinating, and supervising movement from a single point in a single movement from a single point in a single movement over improved, semi-improved, or unimproved roads and highways, tracking and reporting on equipment moved, and securing additional supplies and support such as maintenance and fuel. Note: This capability does not include medical evacuation of injured, medical, and non-ambulatory patients.

CONDITIONS:

1. Under direction and supervision of proper civilian authority.
2. Where access to improved, unimproved roads and highways are available and unhindered.
3. External factors such as contaminations, extreme weather, etc., can degrade service.

STANDARDS:

- a. Depart home station within 24 hours of notification.
- b. Operational within 6 hours of arrival at assigned location.
- c. 24 hour sustained operations.
- d. Self-Sustainable for minimum of 72 hours.
- e. Appropriate level of training, licensing, certifications, and qualifications for organizational personnel.
- f. Vehicles assigned to this task should be dedicated exclusively for the duration of the mission tasking.
- g. Appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and protective materials for personnel and vehicles in direct contact with human remains.
- h. Vehicles used for this task should have an enclosed cargo space which is readily accessible, and easily cleaned.

CAPACITIES:

- 1.1.7.1 Transport 200 human remains. 35 MPH transit speed.
- 1.1.7.2 Transport 100 human remains. 35 MPH transit speed.
- 1.1.7.3 Transport 50 human remains. 35 MPH transit speed.
- 1.1.7.4 Transport 20 human remains. 35 MPH transit speed.

CROSSWALK TO RELATED TASKS:

DOCUMENT	CHAPTER, PARAGRAPH, SECTION, KEY WORDING, RELATED TASKS, ETC.
UJTL (On Line)	SN 9.4.4 Coordinate Disposition of Contaminated Human Remains: To coordinate the disposition (including movement) of contaminated human remains, including the coordination of the chain of actions from collection until disposition action. (CJCSI 3110.16A, JP 3-11, JP 3-28, JP 3-40, JP 3-41, JP 4-06) Note: This task provides policies and standards addressing the safety of handling personnel, protection of resources, and the marking and containment of remains. It encompasses coordination and policies for transport of contaminated remains, including coordination with enroute and receiving authorities. Includes adhering to strict protocols established in a joint publication for handling contaminated human remains.
AUTL (2009)	ART 4.1.4.1 Conduct Mortuary Affairs: Provide for the care and disposition of deceased personnel. ART 4.1.4.1 includes search and recovery, collection, decontamination (if necessary), evacuation, establishment of tentative identification, and temporary burial. Mortuary affairs support also includes the inventory, safeguard, and evacuation of personal effects of deceased personnel. (FM 4-20.64) (CASCOM).
AFTL (2009)	None Identified
UNTL (2009)	NTA 4.4.1.5 Execute Casualty Assistance Calls Program: To make personal notification of a casualty, provide circumstances of an incident, and keep the next of kin (NOK) informed of search efforts on those members reported in a missing status. To inquire of the needs of the family and extend assistance. To perform administrative tasks in support of a casualty including contacting the Navy-Marine Corps Relief Society, American Red Cross or other service organizations, assist in arrangement of funeral or memorial services, and offer assistance in completion of survivor benefits applications. Also includes assisting in transportation requirements, dependent escort, and monitoring shipment progress of household goods and personal effects. (JP 1-05, NDP 4, NAVPERS 15560, OPNAVINST 1770.1)
MCTL (2009)	MCT 4.6.1.8 Provide Mortuary Affairs Services: Plan and coordinate casualty operations (recovery, identification and evacuation of deceased and personal effects) and mortuary affairs operations. Coordinate and manage technical services and supplies incident to temporary burial of the dead in the area of conflict during major military operations that might preclude immediate evacuation. This activity is normally accomplished through the MLC (if established), MAGTF FSSG and the Sub-Area Graves Registration Office that recommends and executes interment options. (JP 4-0, 4-06, MCWP 4-1, 4-11, 4-11.8, NDP 4, NWP 4-09 Series, NAVPERS 15560)

Source: NGB/J3/5, Civil Support Task List Coordinating Draft as of 15 May 2011 (Washington, DC: NGB/J3/5, 2011).

Although the CSTL is the critical bridge, there is further analysis that must transpire in order to correlate civil support tasks with Air Force civil engineer capabilities that could potentially be provided for DSCA missions. For example, there may be situations when an Air Force civil engineer capability can be directly matched to a 2009 Air Force Task List (AFTL) task. However, there may be other situations when an Air Force civil engineer capability must be indirectly matched to a civil support task through its respective Universal Joint Task List (UJTL) task or must be correlated through implied interpretations between the CSTL task description and the Air Force civil engineer Unit Type Code (UTC) Mission Capability (MISCAP) statements. Therefore,

the analysis will require three levels of investigation: Tier 1, Tier 2, and a Tier 3 level. Then, a preliminary assessment roll-up and a final assessment roll-up will be made predicated on the results of the Tier 1, Tier 2, and Tier 3 results. Further details for each of the steps shall be provided below, however, see figure 31 which illustrates the analysis methodology.

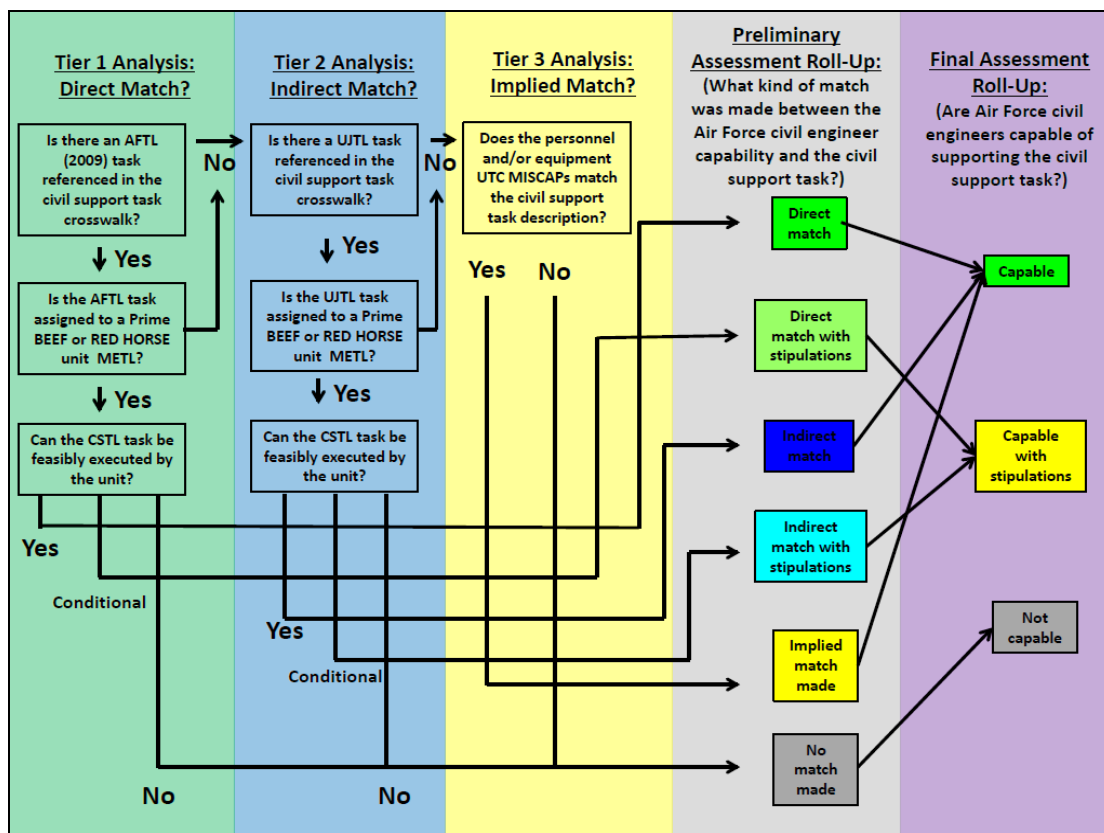


Figure 31. Capability Assessment Flow Chart

Source: Generated by author.

Step 1: Tier 1 (Direct Match) Analysis

Tier 1 analysis is the most direct form of matching civil support requirements to Air Force civil engineer capability. For the purpose of this thesis, tier 1 matches occur when there is a direct match between the AFTL task and the Air Force civil engineer unit's AFUTL and/or Mission Essential Task List (METL) for the CSTL task. The Air Force civil engineer AFUTLs/METLs can be found in Appendix B. For example, according to the CSTL, there is a direct match between CSTL task 10.2.1 *Provide Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Support* to the capabilities of the Air Force Prime BEEF Squadrons. Table 9 illustrates the CSTL task 10.2.1 crosswalk and table 10 illustrates the METL from a Prime BEEF Squadron. Note the direct match for task AFTA 4.5 *Perform Explosive Ordnance Disposal*.

Table 9. CS 10.2.1 *Provide Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Crosswalk*

CROSSWALK TO RELATED DOCUMENTS:	
DOCUMENT	Chapter, Paragraph, Section, Key Wording, Related Tasks, Etc.
UJTL (On line)	(U) TA 6.1 Provide Explosives Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Support To provide EOD support to the U.S. Secret Service, the Department of State, and the Department of Defense for the protection of the President and other designated high-risk personnel. (AFTTP(I)3-2.32, AR 75-14, FM 1-0, FM 1-05, FM 12-6, FM 3-19.12, FM 3-19.17, FM 3-21.5, FM 4-30.16, JP 3-26, JP 3-27, JP 3-28, MCRP 3-17.2C, NTP 3-02.5)
AUTL (2009)	ART 6.12.8.5 Provide Explosive Ordnance Disposal Support To Civil Authorities: 6-203. Provide assistance to include training to public safety and law enforcement agencies to address improvised explosive devices (IEDs). Provide explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) service when requested by local, state, or federal authorities in the interest of public safety. ART 6.12.8.5 includes assisting law enforcement personnel with war souvenir collection campaigns and the disposition of the explosive ordnance collected. (FM 3-34.214) (CASCOM)
AFTL (2009)	AFTA 4.5 Perform Explosive Ordnance Disposal: Neutralize domestic or foreign conventional, nuclear, chemical, and biological munitions, and improvised devices that present a threat to military operations and military and civilian facilities, material, and personnel, regardless of location. The Departments of Justice, State, and Energy may receive this support in accordance with current agreements and directives. This also includes conduction bomb and sabotage device recognition and safety precaution training.
UNTL (2009)	NTA 6.1.1.2 Remove Hazards: To eliminate the presence of hazards to equipment and personnel. This task includes hazardous material removal, decontamination, and explosive ordnance disposal. (JP 3-0, 3-02, 3-07, 3-11, 3-15, NDP 1, NWP 3 Series)
MCTL (2009)	MCT 4.4.5. Conduct Explosive Ordnance Disposal: The explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) support to the MAGTF is conducted by the support engineer and wing engineer units (i.e., MSSG, ESB (in the FSSG), and Marine Wing Support Squadron (MWSS)). These operations include clearing ordnance, rendering ordnance and unexploded ordnance (UXO) safe, identifying, collecting, and evaluating and exploiting foreign ordnance.
TCL	Explosive Device Response Operations (RESPOND) Explosive Device Response Operations is the capability to coordinate, direct, and conduct improvised explosive device (IED) response after initial alert and notification. Coordinate intelligence fusion and analysis, information collection, and threat recognition, assess the situation and conduct appropriate Render Safe Procedures (RSP). Conduct searches for additional devices and coordinate overall efforts to mitigate chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive (CBRNE) threat to the incident site.
FEMA 120	Bomb Squad / Explosives Team

Source: NGB/J3/5, Civil Support Task List Coordinating Draft as of 15 May 2011 (Washington, DC: NGB/J3/5, 2011).

Table 10. Prime BEEF METL AFTA 4.5 *Perform Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)*

DETAILS				
Task Number	AFTA 4.5	Title	Perform Explosive Ordnance Disposal	
Task Description	Neutralize domestic or foreign conventional, nuclear, chemical, and biological munitions, and improvised explosive devices (IEDs) that present a threat to military operations and military and civilian facilities, material, and personnel, regardless of location. The Departments of Justice, State, and Energy may receive this support in accordance with current agreements and directives. Support includes precautionary training on bomb and sabotage device recognition and other explosive-related safety training.			
CONDITIONS				
Condition Number	C 2.1.1	Title	Mission Instructions	Description
Condition Descriptors	Clear (addresses likely issues and hedges, leaves little or no ambiguity as to intent, and allows freedom of action where required) Minimal (few in number, leaves most decisions to the on-scene commander)			Clarity of instructions, directives, policy guidance (including end state), strategies, or status of forces agreements, below the Presidential and/or Secretary of Defense level.
Condition Number	C 2.2.3	Title	Forces Allocated	Description
Condition Descriptors	Adequate (meets plan)			The extent to which forces are distributed to a commander for accomplishment of assigned mission.
Condition Number	C 2.2.4	Title	Personnel Capability	Description
Condition Descriptors	High (fully trained and equipped)			The extent to which personnel are capable of performing assigned tasks.
Condition Number	C 2.2.5.3	Title	Military Systems Reliability	Description
Condition Descriptors	High (few breakdowns and those fixed without major effort)			The qualities of reliability, maintainability, and sustainability built into military systems.
STANDARDS				
MEASURE			SCALE	CRITERION
M2 -- Of personnel trained and equipped to support aerospace systems generation and launch/recovery operations to include in-flight and ground emergencies			Percent	>= 90
M3 -- Of personnel trained and equipped to neutralize/mitigate IEDs			Percent	>= 90
M4 -- Of personnel trained and equipped to provide initial site stabilization and technical support to Weapons of Mass destruction (WMD)			Percent	>= 90
M5 -- Of personnel trained and equipped to support Nuclear stockpile accidents/incidents			Percent	>= 90
M6 -- Of personnel trained and equipped to recover conventional unexploded ordnance			Percent	>= 90
M7 -- Of personnel trained and equipped to clear operational training and test bombing ranges of explosives hazards			Percent	>= 90
M8 -- Of personnel trained and equipped to remove ordnance left on or embedded in casualties			Percent	>= 90
M9 -- Of personnel trained and equipped to Assist federal and civil authorities with terrorist or other criminal acts, accidents, found explosives, or other related support			Percent	>= 90
M10 -- Of personnel trained and equipped to train USAF personnel on recognition and response actions to explosive hazards			Percent	>= 90

Source: Hq USAF/A30-IR, *Air Force Universal Task List (AFUTL) and Core-Unit Mission Essential Task Lists (METLs)* (Washington, DC: Hq USAF, February 2013).

Despite the direct matches, caution must be taken to ensure that the matches are feasible. In essence, a feasibility check must be incorporated to ensure that the unit has

the capability to accomplish the CSTL task. For example, Civil Engineer Prime BEEF Squadrons possess organic fire fighting capabilities. In addition, there are direct matches according to the CSTL for all the sub-tasks for ESF 4 Firefighting (see figure 32).

However, despite the direct matches, it is not feasible for the Civil Engineer Prime BEEF squadrons to support CS 4.2.1 *Provide Helicopter Firefighting Operations*, CS 4.2.2 *Provide Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System (MAFFS) Operations*, and CS 4.2.3 *Provide Fixed Wing Operations – Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System (MAFFS)* because Civil Engineer Prime BEEF squadrons do not possess rotary-wing nor fixed-wing aircraft, nor are they trained to the required standards. Other examples that require feasibility checks would include CS 4.1.1 *Provide Wildland Ground Firefighting Hand Crew*, CS 4.1.4 *Provide Firefighting Dozer Support (Single Resource)*, CS 4.1.5 *Provide Firefighting Dozer Strike Team*, and CS 4.3.1 *Provide Maritime Firefighting Services*. These civil support tasks may not be typical training objectives within Civil Engineer Prime BEEF squadrons, however, it may be “semi-feasible” to be supported by Prime BEEF squadrons based on historical precedence or the ability to meet some of the parameters of the civil support task.

TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TIER 1: DIRECT MATCH	
			AFTL (2009)	AFUTL (2013) AF Civil Engineer Prime BEEF and/or RED HORSE Match
4.1.1	Provide Wildland Ground Firefighting Hand Crew	Provide wildland firefighting hand crew. This capability includes hot spot mop-up to prevent re-ignition, fireline construction, and maintaining accountability and situational reporting as required. Note: This capability may not include seasonal experience or leadership qualifications in accordance with National Standards.	AFOP 4.6.2.1	PB (S, M, and L)
4.1.2	Provide Firefighting Teams w/Equipment	Provide Firefighting Teams w/Equipment. This capability includes fire engine team for wildland or urban fire suppression to protect structures or wildland within the fire area and prevent fires from crossing established firelines, hot spot mop up capabilities to prevent re-ignition, and maintaining accountability and situational reporting as required.	AFOP 4.6.2.1	PB (S, M, and L)
4.1.3	Provide Engine Strike Team	Provide engine strike team. This capability includes fire suppression to protect structures or wildland within the fire area and prevent fires from crossing established firelines, hot spot mop-up to prevent re-ignition, and maintaining accountability and situational reporting as required. Note: A Strike Team consists of 5 engines of the same type and capacity, and a command unit.	AFOP 4.6.2.1	PB (S, M, and L)
4.1.4	Provide Firefighting Dozer Support (Single Resource)	Provide firefighting dozer support (single resource). This capability includes fire suppression to protect structures or wildland within the fire area and prevent fires from crossing established firelines removing all combustible material and creating a barrier between the fire and areas of vulnerability, clearing existing firelines, providing support to fireline hand crews, and maintaining accountability and situational reporting as required.	AFOP 4.6.2.1	PB (S, M, and L)
4.1.5	Provide Firefighting Dozer Strike Team	Provide dozer strike team. This capability includes fire suppression to protect structures or wildland within the fire area and prevent fires from crossing established firelines, removing all combustible material and creating a barrier between the fire and areas of vulnerability, clearing existing firelines, providing support to fireline hand crews, and maintaining accountability and situational reporting as required. Note: Dozer strike team consist of 2 dozers, 2 dozer transporter vehicles(usually low boy), 2 operators, 2 ground guides, strike team leader, leader vehicle with driver.	AFOP 4.6.2.1	PB (S, M, and L)
4.1.6	Provide Airfield firefighting/Crash Rescue Support	Provide Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting (ARFF) support. This capability includes rescuing crews from downed aircraft and suppress aircraft fires while maintaining accountability and situational reporting as required. Note: Crew consist of at least 3 Personnel, Tank minimum capacity (Gal) 500, Pump minimum flow (GPM) 150 @ 250 PSI, Hose 2 ½ inch double jacket 300 Feet, Hose 1 ½ or 1 ¾ inch double jacket 500 Feet, 1 Intake 2 ½ inch, Ladder 14 feet, Cab-mounted spot lights 2.	AFOP 4.6.2.1	PB (S, M, and L)
4.1.7	Provide Aerial Ladder or Platform Truck	Provide Fire Truck with Aerial Ladder or Platform truck. This capability includes urban fire suppression to protect structures within the fire area and prevent fires from spreading to exposed areas fighting fire from an aerial ladder or platform and or performing rescue operations, while maintaining accountability and situational reporting as required.	AFOP 4.6.2.1	PB (S, M, and L)
4.1.8	Provide Water Tender	Provide water tender. This capability includes water tender to support firefighting operations.	AFOP 4.6.2.1	PB (S, M, and L)
4.1.9	Provide Foam Tender	Provide foam tender to support mainly airfield firefighting operations.	AFOP 4.6.2.1	PB (S, M, and L)
4.2.1	Provide Helicopter Firefighting Operations	Provide helicopter firefighting operations. This capability includes deploying fire extinguishing agents. It also includes fire line support and containment, and hot spot mop-up in fire areas, and maintaining accountability and situational reporting as required.	AFOP 4.6.2.1	PB (S, M, and L)
4.2.2	Provide Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System (MAFFS) Operations	Provide MAFFS Operations. This capability includes one or both types of airborne retardant/water drop MAFFS systems. MAFFS 1 is a pressurized 3000 gallon tank system aboard an aircraft able to drop retardant or water at a rate of under five seconds, covering one quarter of a mile long and 60 feet wide lay down to act as a fire barrier. MAFFS 2 is a fully self-contained system capable of mixing retardant in-flight, drops fire-retardant chemicals used in fighting forest fires, and employs an on-board compressor system replacing the ground support equipment requirements of the original MAFFS 1. Aircraft can fly in non-optimum weather, takeoff and land on short field runways, and fly at extremely low altitudes to ensure maximum retardant application to the target area. A support aircraft will typically accompany the C-130 operational aircraft.	AFOP 4.6.2.1	PB (S, M, and L)
4.2.3	Provide Fixed Wing Operations - Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System (MAFFS)	Provide fixed wing operations - modular airborne fire fighting system (MAFFS). This capability includes modular airborne firefighting system (MAFFS) C-130 aircraft to dispense water or retardant at very low altitudes. Note: Uses air tanker, type 1, able to dispense up to 3000 gallons of retardant or water. MAFFS must be coordinated and approved by USFS, can be loaded at approved air tanker base, drops in conjunction with MAFFS lead pilots and aircraft systems, and operations conducted in accordance with USFS MAFFS Operating Plan.	AFOP 4.6.2.1	PB (S, M, and L)
4.3.1	Provide Maritime Firefighting Services	Provide Maritime Firefighting. This capability includes firefighting on vessels, in littoral waters, inland waters, or onshore facilities near the water. Support is for the minimum time necessary to provide for the search and rescue of personnel and critical materials aboard the distressed vessel/facility/hazard. This capability does not include use of airborne assets or use of search and rescue teams.	AFOP 4.6.2.1	PB (S, M, and L)

Figure 32. ESF 4 Tier 1 (Direct Match) Example

Source: Generated by author.

Step 2: Tier 2 (Indirect Match) Analysis

Tier 2 analysis is an indirect form of matching civil support requirements to Air Force civil engineer capabilities. For the purpose of this thesis, tier 2 matches occur when there is an indirect match between the CSTL task and the Air Force civil engineer unit's AFUTL and/or Mission Essential Task List (METL) for the CSTL task through the Universal Joint Task List (UJTL) task. In these cases, an AFTL task is not referenced in the crosswalk. However, a UJTL task is referenced and is matched by a Civil Engineer unit's METL. For example, CS 3.2.8 Provide Route Clearance is clearly a capability that both Prime BEEF Squadrons and RED HORSE Squadrons have the capability to support (see Appendix B). However, the associated CSTL task crosswalk does not reference an associated AFTL task, but does reference an associated UJTL task. Said UJTL task is a task that is referenced to a Civil Engineer unit's METL (see table 11), thus, an "indirect" match is made. Note the "indirect" link between the CS 3.2.8 crosswalk and the Prime BEEF unit's METL through UJTL OP 4.6.2 *Provide Civil-Military Engineering* (see table 12).

Table 11. CS 3.2.8 *Provide Route Clearance* CSTL Crosswalk

CS 3.2.8. Provide Route Clearance

DESCRIPTION: Provide route clearance. This capability includes route clearance for roads and traffic ways to facilitate emergency access.

CONDITION(S):

1. Under the direction of proper civilian authority.
2. Can be used in most conditions.
3. External factors such as contamination, extreme weather, accessibility, etc., can degrade service.

STANDARD(S):

- a. Depart home station within 24 hours of notification.
- b. Operational within 4 hours of arrival at assigned location.
- c. 24 hour sustained operations.
- d. Self-sustainable for a minimum of 72 hours.
- e. Appropriate training, licensing, certifications, and qualifications for organizational personnel.

CAPACITIES:

- 3.2.8.1 Clear debris requiring heavy construction equipment for 2 lane accessibility multiple locations.
- 3.2.8.2 Clear debris requiring heavy construction equipment for single lane accessibility single locations.
- 3.2.8.3 Clear light debris, i.e. vegetation using hand crews for 2 lane accessibility multiple locations.
- 3.2.8.4 Clear light debris, i.e. vegetation using hand crews for single lane accessibility single locations.

CROSSWALK TO RELATED TASKS:

DOCUMENTS	CHAPTER, PARAGRAPH, SECTION, KEY WORDING, RELATED TASKS, ETC.
UJTL (On line)	OP 4.6.2 Provide Civil-Military Engineering: To dismantle fortifications and to construct and maintain facilities and communications networks that give physical structure to the lines of communication. This activity includes the following: building/maintaining forward staging bases; restoring rear to include sustainment infrastructure, such as repair of water supply and sewage treatment structures; area, sustaining LOC; supporting construction; and acquiring or producing construction material. Environmental protection and restoration will be accomplished in accordance with DOD environmental policy, SOFAs, international treaties, and other binding guidance to which the US Government is a party. (JP 3-10.1, 4-0, 4-01.7, 4-04) (JP 3-08v2, 4-0, 4-01, 4-04, 5-00.2, CJCSM 3500.05)
AUTL (2009)	ART 1.6.1.2 Conduct Clearing Operations: Clearing operations (area or route clearance) are conducted to enable the use of a designated area or route. Clearing is the total elimination or neutralization of an obstacle (to include explosives hazard) or portions of an obstacle. Clearing operations are typically not conducted under fire and may be performed after a breaching operation where an obstacle is a hazard or hinders friendly movement or occupation of a location. ART 1.6.1.2.1 (Conduct Area Clearance) focuses on obstacle clearance of a designated area and is typically not a combined arms operation. ART 1.6.1.2.2 (Conduct Route Clearance) focuses on obstacle clearance along a specific route, typically conducted as a combined arms operation, and may be performed in situations where enemy contact is likely. (FM 3-90.12) (USAES). ART 7.4.1.1 Provide Disaster Relief: Disaster relief restores or recreates essential infrastructure. It includes establishing and maintaining the minimum safe working conditions, less security measures, necessary to protect relief workers and the affected population. (Overseas, Army forces may provide security as part of a stability operation.) Disaster relief allows effective humanitarian relief and creates the conditions for long-term recovery. It may involve consultation on and provision of emergency medical treatment and evacuation; repairing or demolishing damaged structures; restoring or building bridges, roads, and airfields; and removing debris from supply routes and relief sites. (FM 3-07) (USACAC).
AFTL (2009)	None Identified
UNTL (2009)	None Identified
MCTL (2009)	MCT 4.4 Conduct General Engineering Operations: To conduct general engineering operations, repairing and construction of facilities, and to provide water, utilities, and other related infrastructure. To review OPLANs, combat and civil engineer support plans and approve MARFOR engineer plans. Coordinate base development, advance base functional components (ABFC), and manage the wartime construction program. Plan and support bulk liquid (fuel and water) construction and operation requirements. Oversee the expeditionary airfield (EAF) plans and operations. Source and allocate EAF material and support. Dismantle fortifications and to construct and maintain facilities and communications networks that give physical structure to the lines of communication. Assemble and erect predesigned structures. Construct expeditionary CSS facilities and cantonment areas. This activity includes the following: building/maintaining forward staging bases, restoring rear area, sustaining LOC, supporting construction, and acquiring or producing construction material. (JP 3-0, 3-02, 3-10, 4-0, 4-01.5, 4-01.6, 4-04, 5-00.2, MCWP 3-17, NDP 4, NWP 4-04, 4-04.1)
FEMA 120	Disaster Assessment Team: Governed by type and magnitude of the disaster, the structure of the team consists of people most knowledgeable about the collection or material inventory of the disaster site, and assessing the magnitude and extent of impact on both the population and infrastructure of society. Trained specifically for disaster assessment techniques, team members are multidisciplinary and can include health personnel, engineering specialists, logisticians, environmental experts, and communications specialists. Responsibilities include recording observations and decisions made by the team, photographing and recording disaster site damage, and investigating where damage exists. Teams also analyze the significance of affected infrastructures, estimate the extent of damages, and establish initial priorities for recovery. Disaster assessment teams can perform an initial assessment that comprises situational and needs assessments in the early, critical stages of a disaster to determine the type of relief needed for an emergency response, or they may carry out a much more expedited process termed a rapid assessment.
DHS UTL	Res.B.1 14.3.1 Gather and process damage assessments of transportation Infrastructure Rec.C.2.2.7 Develop guidelines for measures to reconstitute capabilities if infrastructure facilities and systems are damaged Rec.C.2.3.9 Coordinate implementation and management of efforts to repair, replace, or relocate damaged or destroyed public facilities and infrastructure Rec.C.2.4.1 Coordinate resources to conduct building inspections and damage Assessment

Source: NGB/J3/5, Civil Support Task List Coordinating Draft as of 15 May 2011 (Washington, DC: NGB/J3/5, 2011).

Table 12. Prime BEEF METL OP 4.6.2 *Provide Civil-Military Engineering*

Task Number	OP 4.6.2	Title	Provide Civil-Military Engineering		
Task Description	To dismantle fortifications and to construct and maintain facilities and communications networks that give physical structure to the lines of communication. This activity includes the following: building/maintaining forward staging bases; restoring rear to include sustainment infrastructure, such as repair of water supply and sewage treatment structures; area, sustaining lines of communications (LOC); supporting construction; and acquiring or producing construction material. Environmental protection and restoration will be accomplished in accordance with DOD environmental policy, status-of-forces-agreement (SOFAs), international treaties, and other binding guidance to which the USG is a party. (CJCSM 3500.05, JP 4-0, JP 4-04, JP 4-07)				
CONDITIONS					
Condition Number	C 2.5.4.2.1	Title	Beddown Facilities	Description	
Condition Descriptors	Limited (less than required)			Space available for handling materials and personnel from arriving ships and aircraft.	
STANDARDS					
MEASURE				SCALE	CRITERION
M5 -- To reestablish damaged LOCs				Days	<= 10
M6 -- To restore essential utilities in rear areas				Days	<= 10

Source: Hq USAF/A30-IR, *Air Force Universal Task List (AFUTL) and Core-Unit Mission Essential Task Lists (METLs)* (Washington, DC: Hq USAF, February 2013).

Similar to the tier 1 analysis, caution must be taken to ensure that the matches are feasible. In essence, a feasibility check must be incorporated to ensure that the unit has the capability to accomplish the CSTL task. For example, CS 8.4.2 Provide Casualty Medical Triage has an associated UJTL crosswalk of OP 7.9 Conduct Consequence Management (CM) Operations in Joint Operations Area (JOA) (see table 13).

Table 13. CSTL Crosswalk for CS 8.4.2 *Provide Casualty Medical Triage*

CROSSWALK TO RELATED DOCUMENTS:	
DOCUMENT	CHAPTER, PARAGRAPH, SECTION, KEY WORDING, RELATED TASKS, ETC.
UJTL (On Line)	OP 7.9 Conduct Consequence Management (CM) Operations in Joint Operations Area (JOA): To implement JOA CM plan and conduct CM operations in JOA. (CJCSI 3125.01A, CJCSI 3214.01C, DODI 2000.21, FM 3-11.21, JP 3-0, JP 3-05.1, JP 3-08, JP 3-11, JP 3-28, JP 3-29, JP 3-34, JP 3-35, JP 3-40, JP 3-41, JP 3-57, JP 4-06, JP 5-0, JP 6-0) Note: CM tasks are conducted to directly support the incident commander, tribal, local, state, federal, or HN emergency managers implementing their CM plans to mitigate the effects resulting from the employment of CBRN weapons or release of TIMs and restore essential operations and services. CM tasks support the broad sections of operations, planning, logistics, and finance/admin responsibilities under the national incident management system (NIMS). Tasks support protection of the populace by sheltering-in-place or evacuation, fire fighting and hazardous materials actions, emergency medical services and health support for mass care, contamination avoidance, decontamination, transportation of injured, urban search and rescue, mortuary affairs, communications, public works and engineering, information management, and restoration of services operations. CM operations maybe required during military operations in support of allies and partners. Domestic CM operations are a part of Defense Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA).
AUTL (2003)	ART 6.5.1.1 Provide Medical Treatment (Organic And Area Medical Support) Provide medical treatment (organic and area support) for all units within the AO. Examine and stabilize patients. Evaluate wounded and disease and non-battle injuries (DNBI). Examine the general medical status to determine treatment and medical evacuation precedence. (FM 4-02) (USAMEDDC&S)
MCTL (2009)	MCT 4.5.6 Conduct Mass Casualty Operations: To conduct an effective process of casualty sorting (triage), which is basic to the successful operation of a patient stabilization and movement system. Rapid and mass casualty evaluations must be made to identify which patients need immediate resuscitation and which patients can tolerate delay in treatment, as well as, which patients should be moved after initial treatment to other medical facilities. Mass casualty operations also include casualty collection, temporary casualty holding and casualty evacuation conducted by either air, surface (water or ground) transportation available (ground ambulance, five-ton truck, small boat, landing craft air cushion). (JP 4-02, 4-02.1, 4-02.2, MCWP 4-11.1,

Source: NGB/J3/5, Civil Support Task List Coordinating Draft as of 15 May 2011 (Washington, DC: NGB/J3/5, 2011).

Although the CSTL crosswalk for CS 8.4.2 does not reflect an associated AFTL task, the Civil Engineer Prime BEEF METL possesses the same UJTL task OP 7.9 Conduct Consequence Management (CM) Operations in Joint Operations Area (JOA) (see table 14). However, this CSTL task involves providing casualty medical triage which includes prioritizing treatment of casualties, marking proper medical category and processing accordingly for treatment and/or transport. Despite the match between the UJTL and the unit's METL, this is not a capability that Civil Engineer Prime BEEF squadrons possess.

Table 14. Prime BEEF METL OP 7.9 Conduct Consequence Mgmt in Joint Operations Areas

DETAILS				
Task Number	OP 7.9	Title	Conduct Consequence Management (CM) in Joint Operations Areas (JOAs)	
Task Description	To implement JOA CM plan and conduct CM operations in JOA. (CJCSI 3125.01A, CJCSI 3214.01C, DODI 2000.21, FM 3-11.21, JP 3-0, JP 3-05.1, JP 3-08, JP 3-11, JP 3-28, JP 3-29, JP 3-34, JP 3-35, JP 3-40, JP 3-41, JP 3-57, JP 4-06, JP 5-0, JP 6-0)			
CONDITIONS				
Condition Number	C 2.1.1.2	Title	Pre-Existing Arrangements	Description
Condition Descriptors	Partial Strong (e.g., NATO)		Those plans, organizations, relationships, and arrangements that existed before the present mission or tasking and that might influence execution of the concept of operations.	
Condition Number	C 2.1.1.5	Title	SOFA	Description
Condition Descriptors	Cooperative		The degree of control a HN cedes over the conduct and punishment of guest forces under Status of Forces Agreements or like instruments.	
STANDARDS				
MEASURE			SCALE	CRITERION

Source: Hq USAF/A30-IR, *Air Force Universal Task List (AFUTL) and Core-Unit Mission Essential Task Lists (METLs)* (Washington, DC: Hq USAF, February 2013).

Another example that requires a feasibility check would include CS 3.2.12 *Provide Temporary Maritime Terminal and Port Repair Services* (see figure 33). This civil support task may not be a typical training objective within Civil Engineer Prime BEEF squadrons, however, it may be “semi-feasible” to be supported by Prime BEEF squadrons based on historical precedence or the ability to meet some of the parameters of the civil support task.

TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TIER 1: DIRECT MATCH		TIER 2: INDIRECT MATCH	
			AFTL (2009)	AFUTL (2013) AF Civil Engineer Prime BEEF and/or RED HORSE Match	UJTL	AFUTL (2013) AF Civil Engineer Prime BEEF and/or RED HORSE Match
3.1.1	Provide Ground Based Non-Technical Structural Damage Assessment	capability includes assessing the general habitability of residences, public facilities, areas of high importance, and other areas of vertical infrastructure. This capability also includes supporting assessment by professional civil, structural, and mechanical engineering experts to affected entities. May also support assessment staff, remote sensing and computer modeling. Types of assessment include supporting posting levels of access. Note: Teams	None Identified		SN 3.3.6.1	
3.1.2	Provide Road Damage Assessment	Provide road damage assessment. This capability includes determining and reporting the location, quantity and types of damage (Such as culverts, pot holes, and retaining walls). It may also include general assessments of ability and efforts to clear routes for emergency use.	None Identified		SN 3.3.6.1	
3.1.3	Provide Bridge Damage Assessment	Provide bridge damage assessment. This capability includes determining structural stability (such as deck, supports, or abutments and approaches), the location, quantity and types of damage, in an effort to determine load carrying capacity.	None Identified		SN 3.3.6.1	
3.1.4	Provide Rapid Runway/Airfield Damage Assessment	Provide Rapid Runway/Airfield Damage Assessment. This capability includes determining the location, quantity and types of damage of runways, taxiways, helipads, short/vertical takeoff and landing zones.	AFTA 4.2.4.1		SN 3.3.6.1	
3.1.5	Provide Minimum Operating Strip	Provide Minimum Airfield Operating Strip (MAOS) determination. This capability includes non-traditional determination of types and number of aircraft able to use the runway/landing zone, or taxiway route as well as location of proposed ramp space. It also includes making recommendations for repairs to increase airstrip usable area, and uses information gathered by the damage assessment team to determine operating strip/landing zone.	AFTA 4.2.4.1		SN 3.3.6.1	
3.1.6	Provide Non-Technical Post Incident Damage Survey	Provide non-technical post-incident damage survey. This capability includes utilizing windshield surveys and dismounted teams to conduct rapid field surveys, recording and reporting damage, and assisting officials with determining extent & severity to structures.	None Identified		SN 3.3.6.1	
3.1.7	Conduct Engineer Estimate for Temporary/Emergency Horizontal Repair	Conduct engineer estimate for temporary/emergency horizontal repair. This capability includes cost horizontal construction estimates providing engineering support to repair/restore roadways, cuts, fills, culverts, and emplace temporary bridges. Estimate includes required resources, time, and recommended priorities of effort.	None Identified		SN 3.3.6.1	
3.1.8	Provide Aerial Post-Incident Damage Assessments	Provide aerial post-incident damage assessments. This capability includes conducting aerial surveillance to determine the area and extent impacted by the incident, the trafficability of roadways based on observed traffic patterns, observed structural collapse, and observed impacts on the population within the affected area. This task does not include engineering assessments, determinations of habitability of residences, public facilities, areas of high importance, and other areas of infrastructure.	None Identified		SN 3.3.6.1	
3.2.1	Provide Temporary Bridge Emplacement	Provide temporary bridge emplacement. This capability includes utilizing standardized prefabricated components for temporary restoration of single lanes across dry/wet voids that can be disassembled upon restoration/replacement of permanent bridge, or when no longer required. These bridges can be built to match a wide range of vehicular bridging applications. Note: May use unit bridging equipment or contract furnished bridge set.	None Identified		OP 4.6.2	RH (S and L), PB (S, M, and L)
3.2.2	Provide Rapid Runway and/or Airfield Damage Repair	Provide Rapid Runway Repair (RRR)/Airfield Damage Repair (ADR). This capability includes temporary repair to restore structural integrity of horizontal structure. Note: A standard RRR/ADR team consisting of a minimum of seven heavy equipment operators certified to operate associated/ required heavy vehicle equipment.	None Identified		OP 4.6.2	RH (S and L), PB (S, M, and L)

Figure 33. Tier 2 Feasibility Verification Example

Source: Generated by author.

Step 3: Tier 3 (Implied Match) Analysis

The tier 3 analysis is an implied form of matching civil support requirements to Air Force civil engineer capability. For the purpose of this thesis, tier 3 matches occur when there is an implied match between the CSTL task and the Air Force civil engineer Unit Type Code (UTC) Mission Capability (MISCAP) statements. In these cases, a UJTL task nor an AFTL task is referenced in the crosswalk, but an implied match can be made between the requirement (i.e. CSTL task) and capability (i.e. personnel and equipment MISCAPs).

For example, CS 3.1.7 *Conduct Engineer Estimate for Temporary/Emergency Horizontal Repair* involves producing an engineer estimate for temporary/emergency horizontal repair which includes horizontal construction cost estimates providing engineering support to repair/restore roadways, cuts, fills, culverts, and emplace temporary bridges (see table 15). This is clearly a capability that Prime BEEF and RED HORSE units can provide; however, the CSTL crosswalk does not reference an associated UJTL task nor an AFTL that can be directly or indirectly matched to a civil engineer unit METL. Therefore, an implied match is made between CS 3.1.7 and Prime BEEF and RED HORSE UTCs.

Table 15. CS 3.1.7 Conduct Engineer Estimate for Temporary/
Emergency Horizontal Repair CSTL Crosswalk

CS 3.1.7. Conduct Engineer Estimate for Temporary/Emergency Horizontal Repair

DESCRIPTION: Conduct engineer estimate for temporary/emergency horizontal repair. This capability includes cost horizontal construction estimates providing engineering support to repair/restore roadways, cuts, fills, culverts, and emplace temporary bridges. Estimate includes required resources, time, and recommended priorities of effort.

CONDITION(S):

1. Under the direction of proper civilian authority.
2. Can operate in most conditions.
3. External factors such as contamination, extreme weather, etc., can degrade service.

STANDARD(S):

- a. Depart home station within 24 hours of notification.
- b. Operational within 4 hours of arrival at assigned location.
- c. 24 hour sustained operations.
- d. Self-sustainable for a minimum of 72 hours.
- e. Appropriate training, licensing, certifications, and qualifications for organizational personnel.

CAPACITIES:

- 3.1.7.1 Multiple engineer estimates for multiple locations.
- 3.1.7.2 Single engineer estimate for single location.

CROSSWALK TO RELATED TASKS:

DOCUMENT	CHAPTER, PARAGRAPH, SECTION, KEY WORDING, RELATED TASKS, ETC.
UJTL (On line)	SN 3.3.6.1 Assess Critical Infrastructure (CI) Impacts to Operational Capability: Determine the operational impacts resulting from the loss, disruption, and/or degradation of mission critical infrastructure. (DODD 2000.12, DODD 3020.26, DODD 3025.1M, DODD 5111.13, DODD 5160.54, DODD 5220.22, EO 13010, EO 13025, EO 13228, JP 3-26, PDD-NSC-67) Note: This task includes identifying the critical infrastructure and assets that are components of systems supporting all assigned missions; analyzing the potential consequences of a global event; assessing potential impacts to critical infrastructure and assets supporting assigned missions; and reporting results of the analysis and assessment.
AUTL (2009)	ART 7.4.1.1 Provide Disaster Relief: Disaster relief restores or recreates essential infrastructure. It includes establishing and maintaining the minimum safe working conditions, less security measures, necessary to protect relief workers and the affected population. (Overseas, Army forces may provide security as part of a stability operation.) Disaster relief allows effective humanitarian relief and creates the conditions for long-term recovery. It may involve consultation on and provision of emergency medical treatment and evacuation; repairing or demolishing damaged structures; restoring or building bridges, roads, and airfields; and removing debris from supply routes and relief sites. (FM 3-07) (USACAC).
AFTL (2009)	None Identified
UNTL (2009)	None identified
MCTL (2009)	MCT 4.4 Conduct General Engineering Operations: To conduct general engineering operations, repairing and construction of facilities, and to provide water, utilities, and other related infrastructure. To review OPLANs, combat and civil engineer support plans and approve MARFOR engineer plans. Coordinate base development, advance base functional components (ABFC), and manage the wartime construction program. Plan and support bulk liquid (fuel and water) construction and operation requirements. Oversee the expeditionary airfield (EAF) plans and operations. Source and allocate EAF material and support. Dismantle fortifications and to construct and maintain facilities and communications networks that give physical structure to the lines of communication. Assemble and erect pre-designed structures. Construct expeditionary CSS facilities and cantonment areas. This activity includes the following: building/maintaining forward staging bases, restoring rear area, sustaining LOC, supporting construction, and acquiring or producing construction material.
JP3-34	General Engineering and Service Capabilities. General engineering supports advanced base development by the following means: constructing, repairing, and maintaining facilities for staging and force bed down facilities; providing systems improvements in support of JROSI and JLOTS; providing potable water and utility support; erecting bridges; installing bulk fuel and distribution systems; erecting prefab shelters; analyzing existing force protection capabilities and recommending

	<p>areas requiring improvement to ensure protection of the force; and repairing and maintaining airfield pavements. Advanced base development includes construction of facilities in support of rest and refit sites, airfield operations, and base camps for the joint force in the conduct of crisis response and limited contingency operations such as FHA, disaster relief, and peace operations. General engineers enhance the survivability of the joint force by recommending to the JFC essential construction in support of force protection measures.</p>
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Source: NGB/J3/5, Civil Support Task List Coordinating Draft as of 15 May 2011 (Washington, DC: NGB/J3/5, 2011).

Because tier 3 analysis does not involve a direct nor an indirect match with established UJTL tasks and AFTL tasks, objectivity when making implied matches is critical during this step. Therefore, to ensure objectivity, subject matter experts (SMEs) from the Air Force Civil Engineer Center (AFCEC) at Tyndall Air Force Base (AFB) were consulted to verify the implied matches that were made as part of this study.

Step 4: Preliminary Assessment Roll-Up

After completion of the Tier 1, 2, and 3 analyses; the preliminary assessment roll-up column found in the charts in Appendix A will reflect the type of match that was made between the civil support task and Air Force civil engineer capabilities. The preliminary assessment result will illustrate whether there was a direct match, a direct match with stipulations, an indirect match, an indirect match with stipulations, an implied match, or no match. The preliminary assessment roll-up is predicated on the results of the Tier 1, 2, and 3 analyses.

Step 5: Final Assessment Roll-Up

Finally, after completion of the preliminary assessment roll-up, the final assessment roll-up, which can be found in the charts in Appendix A, will reflect whether Air Force civil engineers have the capabilities to support each of the civil support tasks.

The final assessment will identify if Air Force civil engineers are capable, capable with stipulations, or not capable of supporting each of the civil support tasks. The final assessment roll-up is predicated on the results of the preliminary assessment roll-up.

Results

Through a multi-tiered analysis, the use of the Civil Support Task List (CSTL), and consultation from Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) from the Air Force Civil Engineer Center (AFCEC) at Tyndall Air Force Base, this thesis has identified civil support tasks that Air Force Active Duty, Reserve, and Air National Guard civil engineers could potentially support at the request of civil authorities. Before addressing the specific tasks, the analysis resulted in direct, direct with stipulations, indirect, indirect with stipulations, implied, and no matches which are reflected in figure 34. In short, matches were made in all the Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) with exception of ESF 2 *Communications*, ESF 8 *Public Health and Medical Services*, ESF 13 *Public Safety and Security*, ESF 14 *Long-term Community Recovery and Mitigation* (which was not considered by the CSTL), and ESF 15 *External Affairs*. Other highlights of the analysis demonstrate that Air Force civil engineers can potentially support 22 of the 24 ESF 3 *Public Works and Engineering* tasks, all ESF 10 *Oil and Hazardous Materials Response* tasks, and all ESF 12 *Energy* tasks.

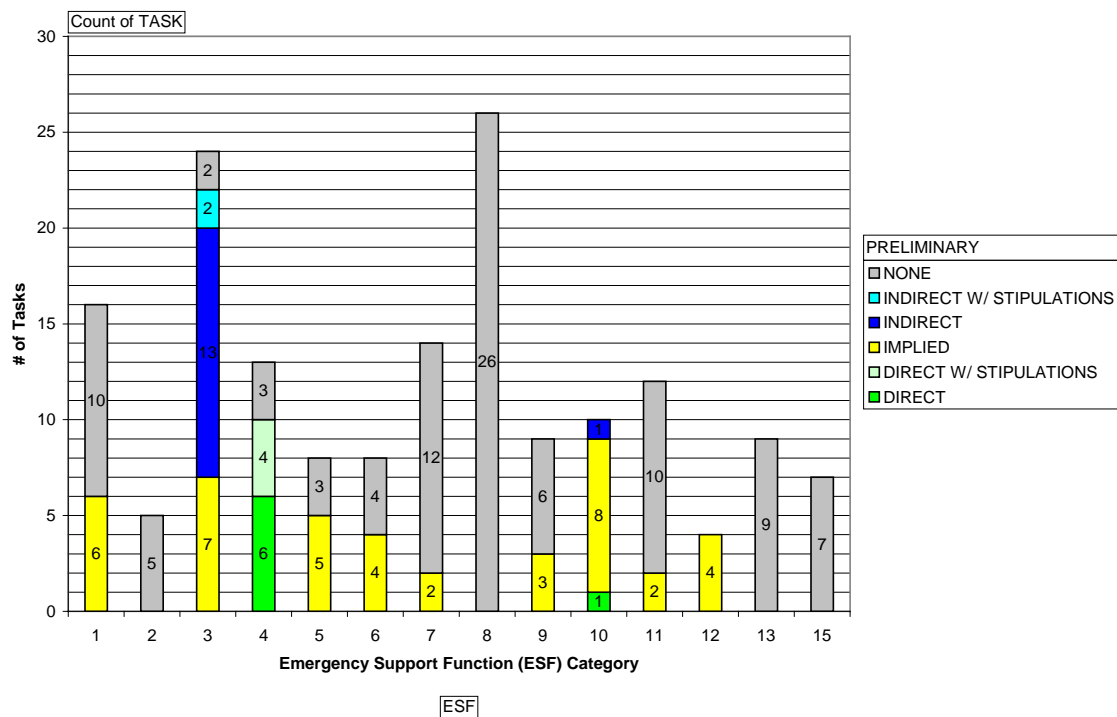


Figure 34. Tier 1, Tier 2, and Tier 3 Results (Preliminary Assessment Roll-Up)

Source: Generated by author.

In the final assessment, figure 35 illustrates whether Air Force civil engineers are capable, capable with stipulations, or not capable of supporting each of the 165 civil support tasks identified in the CSTL. The analysis demonstrates that Air Force civil engineers are capable of supporting 62 of the civil support tasks, capable with stipulations of supporting 6 of the civil support tasks, and incapable of supporting 97 of the civil support tasks identified in the CSTL. From another perspective, Air Force civil engineers possess capabilities to potentially support 10 of the 15 Emergency Support Functions (ESF).

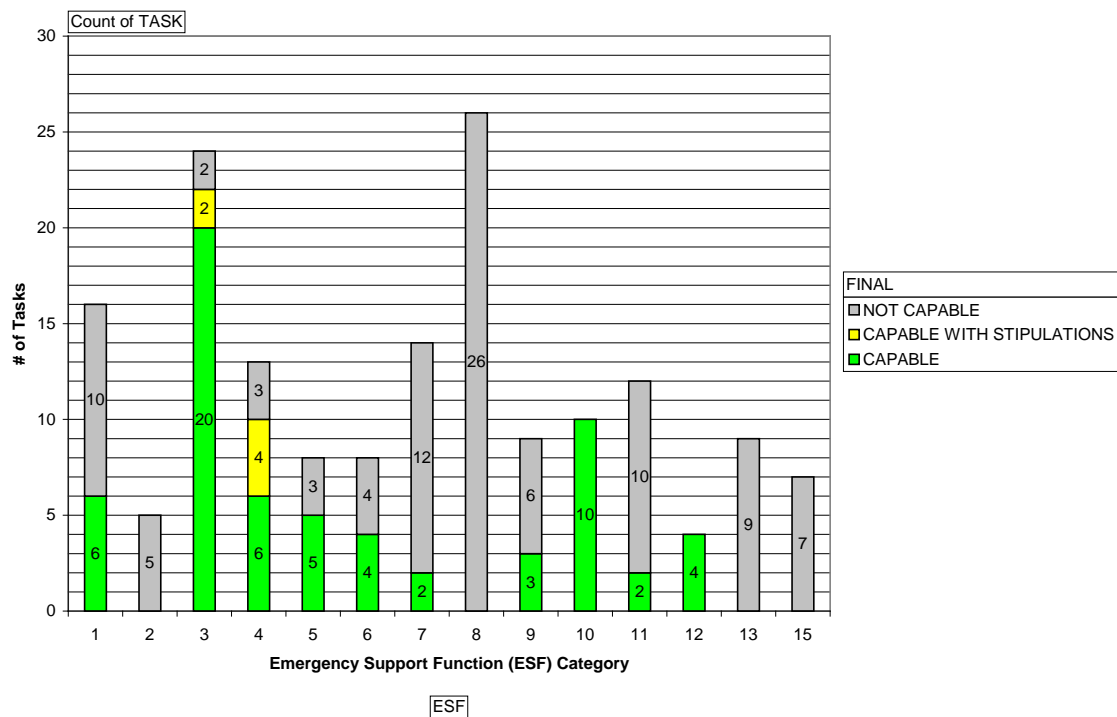


Figure 35. Air Force Civil Engineer Capabilities in Support of Civil Support Tasks (Final Assessment Roll-Up)

Source: Generated by author.

As one can see from the analysis results in Appendix A, table, 3, and table 4, Air Force civil engineers possess many capabilities that may contribute to DSCA. For example, as demonstrated in Appendix A, Air Force civil engineers possess various damage assessment capabilities. This is an important consideration to make because early damage assessment, itself, is critical to tailoring the appropriate response package because its rapid deployment could provide more timely information to decision makers and help them identify requirements and the scope of response and relief efforts. Case and point, after a major disaster, such as Hurricane Andrew, a state's emergency services

infrastructure will probably be unable to make a timely and complete damage assessment.

In this case, it was several days before local authorities realized how bad the situation was and how much assistance was needed (Government Accounting Office 2007, 6).

Damage assessment is just one example of the many capabilities that Air Force civil engineers possess that can aid civil authorities in times of natural and/or man-made disasters.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Echoing the *2013 Strategy for Homeland Defense and Civil Support*, although the Department of Defense (DoD) is always in a support role to civilian authorities for disaster response, the capacity, capabilities, and training of the military mean that DoD often is expected to play a prominent supporting role in response efforts. The strategy also notes that public expectations for a rapid federal response have grown in the wake of major disasters such as Hurricane Katrina (Department of Defense 2013, 6). Therefore, it is prudent for the Department of Defense (DoD) to be fully cognizant of the capabilities that it possesses that could potentially execute civil support tasks at the request of civil authorities, especially during complex catastrophes when requirements may overwhelm local and state capabilities very rapidly. This is especially the case with respect to Air Force civil engineer capabilities since many of their wartime contingency and disaster planning and recovery principles can be applied to peacetime natural and/or man-made disasters.

Potential Applications of This Study

The results of this study can be extremely beneficial for the DCOs and their associated elements, as it can be used as a reference list when validating and reviewing Requests for Assistance (RFAs) from civilian agencies. This study may be extremely beneficial to them as it may give more awareness of Air Force civil engineer capabilities, especially since all the DCOs, and a preponderance of their staff members, are comprised of Army representatives.

On a similar note, since the RFA process may inhibit the rapid employment of Title 10 U.S.C. forces due to the level of coordination required to approve support of said RFA, DCOs and elements of their staffs, with their respective FEMA regions, should consider additional pre-scripted Mission Assignments (MAs) that can potentially be sourced by Air Force civil engineers. Therefore, the results of this study can aid them in generating new pre-scripted MAs which may include, but not limited to, the following: damage assessment, emergency shelter engineering support, plant and pest control, and transportation support.

Additionally, since the National Guard Bureau's CSTL draft correlated its efforts to the 2009 Air Force Task List, which was not fully developed at the time, this study used the most current Universal Joint Task List (UJTL), most current Air Force Unit Task List (AFUTL), Air Force Unit Mission Essential Task List (METL), and most current Air Force civil engineer Unit Type Codes (UTCs) and Mission Capability (MISCAP) statements to provide up-to-date Air Force civil engineer capability correlations to the CSTL tasks. Therefore, it is possible that the results of this study can be used to refine and update the National Guard Bureau's CSTL.

Similarly, the prototype, analytical method used in this study could be utilized by the other Services in order to develop a reference list similar to the tables in Appendix A. In other words, although the CSTL crosswalks may have already correlated a civil support task to the 2009 Army Universal Task List task, 2009 Marine Corps Task List task, and/or the 2009 Universal Naval Task List task; it may be necessary to update the correlations and/or further drill down into which types of units and/or types of career fields have the capabilities to execute the civil support task. If this is accomplished, these

updated lists could benefit the DCOs and its elements when validating and reviewing RFAs when received from civil authorities and/or when generating new pre-scripted MAs with FEMA; perhaps in a more comprehensive, joint perspective.

Also, although this study focused on civil support tasks in support of DSCA, perhaps the results of this study can be used to analyze Air Force civil engineer capabilities in support of foreign Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Response (HA/DR) missions. DoD supports these types of missions when agencies such as the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Department of State request assistance from the Department of Defense.

Furthermore, there are other Joint Task Forces under USNORTHCOM that can perhaps benefit from this analysis. For example, Joint Task Force Alaska (JTF-AK) and Joint Force Headquarters National Capital Region (JFHQ-NCR) both have responsibilities to conduct civil support, when required. The Air Force civil engineer capabilities that may complement JTF-CS and an associated DCRF may also be used to complement JTF-AK and JFHQ-NCR, when required. Also, Joint Task Force North (JTF-North), who is tasked to support the Nation's federal law enforcement agencies in the interdiction of suspected transnational threats within and along the approaches to the continental United States, has already utilized military engineers in support of road construction and improvement, border perimeter lighting installation, border fence construction, vehicle barrier construction, and mobility construction (Joint Task Force North 2012). Therefore, the results of this study may give law enforcement agencies awareness of other Air Force civil engineer capabilities that can be utilized to support their law enforcement objectives.

Also, the CSTL translated the Department of Homeland Security's Target Capabilities List into 165 tasks categorized by Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). Perhaps the DHS should consider utilizing similar terminology to further facilitate the efforts of other agencies when referencing the Target Capabilities List.

Lastly, the results of this study may be utilized to input into future EXORDs, OPLANs, and CONPLAN 3501-08 revisions; specifically, Tab A to Appendix 28 to *Annex C Anticipated Force Requirements by Phase* and Appendix 6 to *Annex D Engineering Support Plan*.

Stipulations

Although the CSTL has identified 165 tasks that civil authorities may request from the DoD, it is crucial to recall that "no single jurisdiction or agency is expected to perform every task identified and no two jurisdictions require the same level of capabilities" (Department of Homeland Security 2007, 2). Therefore, the DoD is not expected to perform or be capable of each task of the CSTL, which was correlated from the DHS' Universal Task List.

It is also important to clarify that certain Air Force civil engineer units may not be able to support civil support tasks even though the CSTL match list in Appendix A demonstrates a direct, indirect, or implied Air Force civil engineer capability match. For example, one of the key assumptions is that Air Force civil engineers possess the same skill sets at the generally the same proficiency. In other words, an Air Force active duty civil engineer heavy equipment operator possesses the same skills sets and proficiency as an Air National Guard civil engineer heavy equipment operator. However, in some cases, this is not the case. For example, one of the many strengths of many Air National Guard

members is that their civilian occupations could very closely match their military occupations. Therefore, they are able to utilize their civilian skills to contribute to the effectiveness of their military occupation. From another perspective, there may be certain skill sets that are executed more frequently by active duty forces. Therefore, an active duty member may be more proficient in the skill set due to more frequent exposure to the task. Thus, one should consider the differences between Active and Reserve component forces that are further highlighted in the *2014 National Commission on the Structure of the Air Force* when it states that “these [Reserve] components are complementary to the Active component, not precise mirror images” (National Commission on the Structure of the Air Force 2014, 9).

Also, it is important to note that not all Civil Engineering Squadrons are created equally. For example, the 375th Civil Engineering Squadron (CES) at Scott Air Force Base possesses an Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) flight. However, the 65th Civil Engineering Squadron at Lajes Field does not. In addition, the parameters that the Air Force Civil Engineer Force Provider Cell (ACC/A7XO) considers when articulating the impacts of a potential sourcing solution to Request for Forces (RFFs) must be taken into account. These parameters include maintaining the active duty dwell times for Operational Forces (OF) and Institutional Forces (IF), availability of Reserve Component man-days, and ensuring a mix of Active Duty and Reserve Component forces (Air Force Civil Engineer Center 2014, 16). Finally, even if a unit has the capability and doesn’t violate any of the considerations that ACC/A7XO considers when recommending sourcing solutions, the readiness of a unit could prevent them from supporting the task.

Despite the capabilities that Air Force civil engineers possess that can be utilized in support of a DSCA mission, another limitation that should be considered when utilizing Air Force civil engineers is their primary responsibility to an installation, especially if the installation serves as an Aerial Port of Embarkation (APOE) or an Aerial Port of Debarkation (APOD). If Air Force civil engineers are deployed to support DSCA missions outside of the confines of the installation, the installation's abilities; especially if they serve as an APOE, APOD, or power projection platform; could be degraded.

Other General Considerations

Because the Air Reserve Component (i.e. Air Force Reserves and/or Air National Guard) possess a majority of the same UTCs as the Air Force Active Duty (and in the Air National Guard's case, specialized UTCs for DSCA) States should consider Reserve Component units first when seeking Air Force civil engineer capabilities. This is because Reserve Component units under State Active Duty (SAD) duty status and/or U.S.C. Code Title 32 status forces are not subject to certain legal limitations such as the *Posse Comitatus* Act. Furthermore, the Request for Assistance (RFA) process for Title 10 forces may inhibit the rapid employment of Title 10 U.S.C. forces.

Furthermore, as mentioned previously, since it is recommended that the Reserve component (i.e. Air National Guard and Reserves) be considered first, it is likely that a combination of SAD, Title 32, and Title 10 forces will be utilized to respond to and recover from a natural and/or man-made disaster. Therefore, the roles of the Dual Status Commander (DSC) and the Defense Coordination Officer (DCO) and his/her Defense Coordination Element (DCE) become increasingly important. It is recommended that FEMA continue to exercise national level complex catastrophic exercises such as the

2011 National Level Exercise and the 2014 Ardent Sentry exercise in order to exercise the DSCs, DCOs, and DCEs in an effort to improve interoperability with internal and external units and agencies.

Another recommendation is that Air Force civil engineer capabilities should be used to complement, not replace, the existing Army engineer capabilities of JTF Civil Support and an associated DCRF, whether it be in a CBRN or non-CBRN disaster capacity. Even if USNORTHCOM's JTF-CS and an associated DCRF are not utilized to support a DSCA mission, the list of Air Force civil engineer capabilities generated by this study can still be used as sourcing solutions to a USNORTHCOM Request for Forces (RFF) if required to support a DSCA task. Amongst the many capabilities illustrated in Appendix A, Air Force civil engineers possess a unique advantage because many of their civil engineering day-to-day activities involves ensuring the maintenance and operation of an Air Force installation and its facilities and physical infrastructure such as water distribution systems, electrical distribution systems, and transportation networks. Therefore, when a natural and/or man-made disaster takes place within an Air Force installation, Air Force civil engineers possess the knowledge and experience required to recover the installation, such as damage assessment and expedient repair. These same fundamentals can be applied to a damaged town or city outside of the confines of an Air Force installation.

With that said, there is synergy between the fundamentals of base recovery and the principles involved in responding to and recovering from natural and/or man-made disasters in the civilian community. Therefore, Air Force civil engineers should consider standardizing Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (TTPs) and training with that of

FEMA. This recommendation is feasible because there are already some examples of how standardized training between FEMA and the DoD are already taking place. For example, members of an Air Force installation's Emergency Operations Center (EOC) are required to take some of FEMA's emergency management online training modules. Furthermore, FEMA offers several other online training courses available to the public that could introduce best-practices and lessons learned that could be adopted by the DoD. This synergy would be mutually beneficial to ensure improved interoperability for FEMA during potential DSCA mission sets and perhaps offer an opportunity for the Air Force civil engineer community to adopt operational and training best practices from FEMA. These operational and training best practices can be utilized for both DSCA and non-DSCA incidents.

Furthermore, the Air Force civil engineer community should consider training opportunities with other Service engineers. For example, the capability analysis demonstrates that Air Force civil engineers have the capabilities to perform damage assessment of facilities, transportation networks, and utilities. However, it also illustrates that Air Force civil engineers may notionally possess the capabilities to provide bridge and maritime structure assessment. The stipulation is based on the fact that a vast majority of Air Force civil engineering officers possess engineering degrees and may be able to deduce damage assessment of bridges and maritime structures based on the knowledge gained from their engineering degree and/or their experience. However, the stipulation is that bridges and maritime structures are not a specialty of the Air Force. Therefore, training with the other Service engineers in order to gain knowledge and

experience for assessing damage of bridges and maritime structures can prove beneficial for both peacetime and wartime contingencies.

Final Thoughts

This study has answered the “what?”, the “so what?”, and the “now what?” The “what?” involves the creation of a menu of Air Force civil engineer capabilities that can contribute to potential civil support tasks through a multi-tiered, methodology prototype. Specifically, Air Force civil engineers can potentially support 68 of the 165 CSTL civil support tasks and 10 of the 15 Emergency Support Functions (ESF). The “so what?” applies to how this study provides a codified list of Air Force civil engineer capabilities that reflects the full range of complementary capabilities that USNORTHCOM can utilize in the future. This is important for USNORTHCOM and its DCOs and DCEs to be aware of; just in case local, State, federal, and existing USNORTHCOM assets are overwhelmed; when responding to and recovering from peacetime and/or wartime complex catastrophes, CBRN and/or non-CBRN disasters, or natural and/or man-made disasters. And the “now what?” is that this study could be utilized by the Defense Coordinating Officers and their staffs as a reference list to assist in the review and validation of Requests for Assistance (RFAs) and/or the generation of new pre-scripted Mission Areas (MAs), in coordination with FEMA. Furthermore, this study can be utilized to refine the coordination draft of the National Guard Bureau’s Civil Support Task List and the analysis methodology can be used by sister Services to build a similar list, as in Appendix A, to specify which and how their specific units or specialties can contribute to an associated civil support task. Lastly, the results of this study can be used for consideration into future EXORDs, OPLANs, and CONPLANs and could also be

utilized when analyzing support for future foreign Humanitarian Assistance or Disaster Response (HA/DR) missions.

Bottom line, Air Force civil engineers possess capabilities that can aid our domestic neighbors during times of need.

APPENDIX A

CIVIL SUPPORT TASK LIST (CSTL) TIER 1 ANALYSIS

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TIER 1: DIRECT MATCH	
				AFTL (2009)	AFUTL (2013) AF Civil Engineer Prime BEEF and/or RED HORSE Match
1	1.1.1	Provide Ground Transportation of Personnel	Provide ground transportation of personnel. This capability includes planning, coordinating, and supervising movement from a single point in a single movement, tracking and reporting on personnel moved, and securing additional supplies and support such as maintenance and fuel. It may also include safety escorts. This capability does not include medical evacuation of injured, medical, and non-ambulatory patients.	None Identified	
1	1.1.2	Provide Ground Transportation of Palletized Materials	Provide transportation of palletized materials. This capability includes planning, coordinating, and supervising movement from a single point in a single movement over improved, semi-improved, or unimproved roads and highways, tracking and reporting on materials moved, and securing additional supplies and support such as maintenance and fuel.	None Identified	
1	1.1.3	Provide Ground Transportation of Dry Bulk Material	Provide ground transportation of dry bulk material. This capability includes planning, coordinating, and supervising movement from a single point in a single movement over improved, semi-improved, or unimproved roads and highways, tracking and reporting on materials moved, and securing additional supplies and support such as maintenance and fuel.	None Identified	
1	1.1.4	Provide Ground Transportation of Bulk Fuel	Provide ground transportation of bulk fuel. This capability includes planning, coordinating, and supervising movement or automobile/diesel fuel from a single point in a single movement over improved, semi-improved, or unimproved roads and highways, tracking and reporting on materials moved, and securing additional supplies and support such as maintenance and fuel.	None Identified	
1	1.1.5	Provide Ground Transportation of Potable Bulk Water	Provide transportation of potable bulk water. This capability includes planning, coordinating, and supervising movement from a single point in a single movement over improved, semi-improved, or unimproved roads and highways, tracking and reporting on water moved, and securing additional supplies and support such as maintenance and fuel.	None Identified	
1	1.1.6	Provide Ground Transportation of Non-Potable Bulk Water	Provide transportation of non-potable bulk water. This capability includes planning, coordinating, and supervising movement from a single point in a single movement over improved, semi-improved, or unimproved roads and highways, tracking and reporting on water moved, and securing additional supplies and support such as maintenance and fuel.	None Identified	
1	1.1.7	Provide Ground Transportation of Heavy Equipment, and Oversized Loads	Provide ground transportation of heavy equipment, and oversized loads. This capability includes the planning, coordinating, and supervising movement from a single point in a single movement from a single point in a single movement over improved, semi-improved, or unimproved roads and highways, tracking and reporting on equipment moved, and securing additional supplies and support such as maintenance and fuel.	None Identified	
1	1.1.8	Provide Ground Transportation of Human Remains	Provide Ground Transportation of Human Remains. This capability includes the planning, coordinating, and supervising movement from a single point in a single movement from a single point in a single movement over improved, semi-improved, or unimproved roads and highways, tracking and reporting on equipment moved, and securing additional supplies and support such as maintenance and fuel. Note: This capability does not include medical evacuation of injured, medical, and non-ambulatory patients.	None Identified	
1	1.2.1	Provide Air Transportation of Personnel	Provide air transportation of personnel. This capability includes planning, coordinating, supervising, maintaining manifests of passengers using fixed or rotary wing aircraft, launching from and recovering to airports/airfields, airstrips, landings zones, as available. This capability does not include medical evacuation of injured, medical, and non-ambulatory patients.	AFT 1.1.3.1	
1	1.2.2	Provide Air Transportation of Palletized Material	Provide air transportation of palletized materials. This capability includes planning, coordinating, supervising, maintaining manifests of materials using fixed or rotary wing aircraft, launching from and recovering to airports/airfields, airstrips, landings zones, as available.	AFT 1.1.3.1	

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TIER 1: DIRECT MATCH	
				AFTL (2009)	AFUTL (2013) AF Civil Engineer Prime BEEF and/or RED HORSE Match
1	1.2.3	Air Transportation of Heavy Equipment	Provide air transportation of heavy equipment. This capability includes planning, coordinating, supervising, maintaining manifests of equipment using fixed wing aircraft, launching from and recovering to airports/airfields, airstrips, landings zones, as available and as needed. Types of heavy equipment that can be transported includes, but is not limited to, helicopters, construction equipment, firefighting equipment, vehicles, vessels, and trailers.	AFSN 1.2.2.1	
1	1.2.4	Provide Air Transportation of Outsized Loads	Provide air transportation of outsized loads. This capability includes planning, coordinating, supervising, maintaining manifests of load transport of single item cargo that exceeds 1,000 inches (25.4 m) in length, 117 inches (3 m) in width, and 105 inches (2.7 m) in height. Capability uses airports, airfields, and airstrips, as available and as needed. Note: Aircraft's cubic footage capacity may be exceeded well before weight capacity	AFSN 1.2.2.1	
1	1.2.5	Provide Air Transportation of Shipping Containers	Provide air transportation of shipping containers. This capability includes planning, coordinating, supervising, maintaining manifests of containers using fixed or rotary wing aircraft using airports/airfields, airstrips, landings zones, as available and as needed. Type of shipping containers include, but is not limited to, sea-land shipping containers, air freight containers, and enclosed trailers.	AFST 1.1.3.1	
1	1.2.6	Provide Aerospace Operations/Control	Provide aerospace operations/control. This capability includes planning, directing and executing joint or combined regional aerospace operations, development of short and mid-term aerospace strategy, producing and disseminating regional Airspace Control Orders (ACO)/Air Tasking Orders (ATO), delineating the flights, missions, timing and coordination. It also includes communication and coordination with other agencies or assets as applicable, day-to-day air operations, and conducting air and space operational assessment.	AFOP 5.5.1.1	
1	1.2.7	Augment Air Traffic Control Operations	Augment air traffic control operations. This capability includes personnel to augment ongoing ATC operations at civilian or military airfields.	AFOP 1.1.1.4	
1	1.2.8	Establish and Provide Air Traffic Control Operations	Establish and provide air traffic control operations. This capability includes personnel and equipment to establish and operate at designated airfield. This may include Air Traffic Control at fixed or temporary locations supporting fixed wing or rotary wing aircraft, airfield/landing zone under Visual Flight Rules (VFR) and Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) conditions for multiple aircraft types on small to large temporary/ permanent airfields/landing zones, handling military and civilian aircraft alike. The capability may also include the establishment/reestablishment of operational airfields, landing areas/drop zones, using a variety of communication radios, navigational aids, and weather observation equipment and skills. Communications equipment may include Very High Frequency (VHF), Ultra High Frequency (UHF), Frequency Modulation (FM), and High Frequency (HF) radio capabilities to ensure safe separation of inbound/outbound aircraft. Navigational aids may include VHF Omni-directional Radio (VOR), Tactical Air Navigation (TACAN), Global Positioning System (GPS), and Microwave Landing System (MLS).	AFOP 1.1.1.4	

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TIER 1: DIRECT MATCH	
				AFTL (2009)	AFUTL (2013) AF Civil Engineer Prime BEEF and/or RED HORSE Match
2	2.1.1	Establish and Operate Emergency Communications Center	Establish and operate emergency communications center. This capability includes Video, unsecure/unclassified internet, on-site radio, and public switch telephone network (PSTN), communications support for emergency management, and incident command activities.	AFT 6.6.1.2	
2	2.1.2	Provide Mobile Emergency Communications Support	Provide mobile emergency communications support. This capability includes video, unsecure/unclassified internet, on-site radio, and public switch telephone network (PSTN), communications support for emergency management, and incident command activities.	AFT 6.6.1.2	
2	2.1.3	Provide Spectrum/Frequency Management	Provide spectrum/frequency management. This capability includes coordinating, managing and controlling use of the electromagnetic spectrum. It also includes validating, de-conflicting, and providing status reports for frequency requests. May also provide management across multiple frequency bands.	AFTA 5.6.4.2	
2	2.2.1	Provide Temporary Telecommunications Support	Provide temporary telecommunications support. This capability includes establishing and operating telecommunications support to restore disrupted service for critical sites and locations.	None	
2	2.2.3	Provide Radio Communication Support	Provide radio communication support. This capability includes establishing and operating radio communications network to restore disrupted service for critical sites and locations. May include secure communications.	AFT 6.6.1.2	

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TIER 1: DIRECT MATCH	
				AFTL (2009)	AFUTL (2013) AF Civil Engineer Prime BEEF and/or RED HORSE Match
3	3.1.1	Provide Ground Based Non-Technical Structural Damage Assessment	capability includes assessing the general habitability of residences, public facilities, areas of high importance, and other areas of vertical infrastructure. This capability also includes supporting assessment by professional civil, structural, and mechanical engineering experts to affected entities. May also support assessment staff, remote sensing and computer modeling. Types of assessment include supporting posting levels of access. Note: Teams	None Identified	
3	3.1.2	Provide Road Damage Assessment	Provide road damage assessment. This capability includes determining and reporting the location, quantity and types of damage (Such as culverts, pot holes, and retaining walls). It may also include general assessments of ability and efforts to clear routes for emergency use.	None Identified	
3	3.1.3	Provide Bridge Damage Assessment	Provide bridge damage assessment. This capability includes determining structural stability (such as deck, supports, or abutments and approaches), the location, quantity and types of damage, in an effort to determine load carrying capacity.	None Identified	
3	3.1.4	Provide Rapid Runway/Airfield Damage Assessment	Provide Rapid Runway/Airfield Damage Assessment. This capability includes determining the location, quantity and types of damage of runways, taxiways, helipads, short/vertical takeoff and landing zones.	AFTA 4.2.4.1	
3	3.1.5	Provide Minimum Operating Strip	Provide Minimum Airfield Operating Strip (MAOS) determination. This capability includes non-traditional determination of types and number of aircraft able to use the runway/landing zone, or taxiway route as well as location of proposed ramp space. It also includes making recommendations for repairs to increase airstrip usable area, and uses information gathered by the damage assessment team to determine operating strip/landing zone.	AFTA 4.2.4.1	
3	3.1.6	Provide Non-Technical Post Incident Damage Survey	Provide non-technical post-incident damage survey. This capability includes utilizing windshield surveys and dismounted teams to conduct rapid field surveys, recording and reporting damage, and assisting officials with determining extent & severity to structures.	None Identified	
3	3.1.7	Conduct Engineer Estimate for Temporary/Emergency Horizontal Repair	Conduct engineer estimate for temporary/emergency horizontal repair. This capability includes cost horizontal construction estimates providing engineering support to repair/restore roadways, cuts, fills, culverts, and emplace temporary bridges. Estimate includes required resources, time, and recommended priorities of effort.	None Identified	
3	3.1.8	Provide Aerial Post-Incident Damage Assessments	Provide aerial post-incident damage assessments. This capability includes conducting aerial surveillance to determine the area and extent impacted by the incident, the trafficability of roadways based on observed traffic patterns, observed structural collapse, and observed impacts on the population within the affected area. This task does not include engineering assessments, determinations of habitability of residences, public facilities, areas of high importance, and other areas of infrastructure.	None Identified	
3	3.2.1	Provide Temporary Bridge Emplacement	Provide temporary bridge emplacement. This capability includes utilizing standardized prefabricated components for temporary restoration of single lanes across dry/wet voids that can be disassembled upon restoration/replacement of permanent bridge, or when no longer required. These bridges can be built to match a wide range of vehicular bridging applications. Note: May use unit bridging equipment or contract furnished bridge set.	None Identified	
3	3.2.2	Provide Rapid Runway and/or Airfield Damage Repair	Provide Rapid Runway Repair (RRR)/Airfield Damage Repair (ADR). This capability includes temporary repair to restore structural integrity of horizontal structure. Note: A standard RRR/ADR team consisting of a minimum of seven heavy equipment operators certified to operate associated/ required heavy vehicle equipment.	None Identified	

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				AFTL (2009)	AFUTL (2013) AF Civil Engineer Prime BEEF and/or RED HORSE Match
3	3.2.3	Provide Emergency Road Repair	Provide emergency road repair. This capability includes temporary road repairs for roads and traffic ways that hinder critical infrastructure accessibility. Note: Materials must be acquired/provided.	None Identified	
3	3.2.4	Provide Temporary Structure Repair/Construction	Provide temporary structure repair/construction. This capability includes temporary repairs of existing structures and/or construction of temporary structures for emergency operations, public shelters, points of distribution, emergency medical facilities, tentage, and other critical infrastructures needed to provide/sustain public health and safety. This capability also includes determining structure points of entry, status of load bearing walls, and calculating types and quantity of required materials.	None Identified	
3	3.2.5	Provide Roof Top Snow Removal	Provide roof top snow removal. This capability includes coordinated disciplined crew, leadership, and hand tools to remove snow from roof tops that are not more than 4/12 pitch to prevent collapse. Note: This capability is limited to emergency situations only and does not include ice conditions.	None Identified	
3	3.2.6	Provide Emergency Snow Removal Support	Provide snow removal support. This capability includes snow removal from roadway systems, and/or application of material for traction purposes, such as salt, brine solution, or sand, etc. and other areas needed to maintain transportation networks and/or access to critical infrastructure.	None Identified	
3	3.2.7	Emergency Debris Removal	Provide emergency debris removal. This capability includes operations of demolition, clearance, removal, transport, segregation, reduction, and/or disposal of debris. Debris types are structures, trees, bulky vegetation, gravel, sand, dirt, appliances, and animals. This capability does not include vehicle or snow removal.	None Identified	
3	3.2.8	Provide Route Clearance	Provide route clearance. This capability includes route clearance for roads and traffic ways to facilitate emergency access.	None Identified	
3	3.2.9	Provide Water Systems Inspections Support	Provide water system inspections support. This task includes sampling, disinfection, water tank inspections for damage or leaks. Engineering support will be required to ensure temporary system restoration at a minimum.	None Identified	
3	3.2.10	Provide Wastewater Inspection and Support	Provide wastewater inspection support. This capability includes sampling, disinfection, waste water plant inspections, sewer flush out, water treatment, personnel decontamination. Engineering support will be required to ensure temporary system restoration at a minimum. Note: To accomplish this capability additional resources such as electricity, water distribution, waste water system repair, welding, security, heavy equipment operations may be required.	None Identified	
3	3.2.11	Provide Sandbagging Support	Provide sandbagging support. This capability provides for filling sandbags, and stacking them to create a barrier to block, turn, fix, or disrupt intrusions such as flood water, contaminants, and critical infrastructure protection. May include removal and disposition of sandbags. Note: May require high water transportation assets to move personnel and equipment.	None Identified	
3	3.2.12	Provide Temporary Maritime Terminal and Port Repair Services	Provide terminal and port repair services. This capability includes repair of structural damages to terminals and ports to restore functionality for embarking and debarking operations. Note: This capability may require additional capabilities such as damage assessment and heavy equipment support.	None Identified	

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				AFTL (2009)	AFUTL (2013) AF Civil Engineer Prime BEEF and/or RED HORSE Match
3	3.2.13	Provide Engineer Equipment Support	Provide engineer equipment support. The capability includes utilizing/operating engineer equipment for ingress and egress into areas, earth movement, debris movement, etc. Types of equipment could include dozers (with or without rippers, with or without winches), graders, backhoes, dump trucks, skid steers, rollers (smooth, sheep's foot roller, and/or vibratory), water truck, front end loaders, excavators, cranes, and supporting assets. Note: May require transportation of engineer equipment.	None Identified	
3	3.2.14	Provide Temporary Roads/Trails Construction Support	Provide Temporary Roads/Trails Construction Support. This capability includes construction of temporary roads and trails. May be used to bypass a natural or man-made obstacle.	None Identified	
3	3.2.15	Provide General Utility Repair	Provide general utility repair. This capability includes support at installation facility level. Support may include restoration of gas, electrical, telecommunications, potable water, oil, waste water and storm drain. May include location marking, pressure testing, energized line testing, temporary line lifting. Note: This capability may require additional resources such as security, heavy equipment.	None Identified	
3	3.3.1	Provide Engineer Support to Base Camp and Staging Area Operations	Provide engineer support to base camp and staging area operation. This capability includes vertical construction, horizontal construction, earth movement support, and maintenance.	None Identified	

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TIER 1: DIRECT MATCH	
				AFTL (2009)	AFUTL (2013) AF Civil Engineer Prime BEEF and/or RED HORSE Match
4	4.1.1	Provide Wildland Ground Firefighting Hand Crew	Provide wildland firefighting hand crew. This capability includes hot spot mop-up to prevent re-ignition, fireline construction, and maintaining accountability and situational reporting as required. Note: This capability may not include seasonal experience or leadership qualifications in accordance with National Standards.	AFOP 4.6.2.1	PB (S, M, and L)
4	4.1.2	Provide Firefighting Teams w/Equipment	Provide Firefighting Teams w/Equipment. This capability includes fire engine team for wildland or urban fire suppression to protect structures or wildland within the fire area and prevent fires from crossing established firelines, hot spot mop up capabilities to prevent re-ignition, and maintaining accountability and situational reporting as required.	AFOP 4.6.2.1	PB (S, M, and L)
4	4.1.3	Provide Engine Strike Team	Provide engine strike team. This capability includes fire suppression to protect structures or wildland within the fire area and prevent fires from crossing established firelines, hot spot mop-up to prevent re-ignition, and maintaining accountability and situational reporting as required. Note: A Strike Team consists of 5 engines of the same type and capacity, and a command unit.	AFOP 4.6.2.1	PB (S, M, and L)
4	4.1.4	Provide Firefighting Dozer Support (Single Resource)	Provide firefighting dozer support (single resource). This capability includes fire suppression to protect structures or wildland within the fire area and prevent fires from crossing established firelines removing all combustible material and creating a barrier between the fire and areas of vulnerability, clearing existing firelines, providing support to fireline hand crews, and maintaining accountability and situational reporting as required.	AFOP 4.6.2.1	PB (S, M, and L)
4	4.1.5	Provide Firefighting Dozer Strike Team	Provide dozer strike team. This capability includes fire suppression to protect structures or wildland within the fire area and prevent fires from crossing established firelines, removing all combustible material and creating a barrier between the fire and areas of vulnerability, clearing existing firelines, providing support to fireline hand crews, and maintaining accountability and situational reporting as required. Note: Dozer strike team consist of 2 dozers, 2 dozer transporter vehicles(usually low boy), 2 operators, 2 ground guides, strike team leader, leader vehicle with driver.	AFOP 4.6.2.1	PB (S, M, and L)
4	4.1.6	Provide Airfield firefighting/Crash Rescue Support	Provide Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting (ARFF) support. This capability includes rescuing crews from downed aircraft and suppress aircraft fires while maintaining accountability and situational reporting as required. Note: Crew consist of at least 3 Personnel, Tank minimum capacity (Gal) 500, Pump minimum flow (GPM) 150 @ 250 PSI, Hose 2 ½ inch double jacket 300 Feet, Hose 1 ½ or 1 ¾ inch double jacket 500 Feet, 1 Intake 2 ½ inch, Ladder 14 feet, Cab-mounted spot lights 2.	AFOP 4.6.2.1	PB (S, M, and L)
4	4.1.7	Provide Aerial Ladder or Platform Truck	Provide Fire Truck with Aerial Ladder or Platform truck. This capability includes urban fire suppression to protect structures within the fire area and prevent fires from spreading to exposed areas fighting fire from an aerial ladder or platform and or performing rescue operations, while maintaining accountability and situational reporting as required.	AFOP 4.6.2.1	PB (S, M, and L)
4	4.1.8	Provide Water Tender	Provide water tender. This capability includes water tender to support firefighting operations.	AFOP 4.6.2.1	PB (S, M, and L)
4	4.1.9	Provide Foam Tender	Provide foam tender to support mainly airfield firefighting operations.	AFOP 4.6.2.1	PB (S, M, and L)
4	4.2.1	Provide Helicopter Firefighting Operations	Provide helicopter firefighting operations. This capability includes deploying fire extinguishing agents. It also includes fire line support and containment, and hot spot mop-up in fire areas, and maintaining accountability and situational reporting as required.	AFOP 4.6.2.1	PB (S, M, and L)

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				AFTL (2009)	AFUTL (2013) AF Civil Engineer Prime BEEF and/or RED HORSE Match
4	4.2.2	Provide Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System (MAFFS) Operations	Provide MAFFS Operations. This capability includes one or both types of airborne retardant/water drop MAFFS systems. MAFFS 1 is a pressurized 3000 gallon tank system aboard an aircraft able to drop retardant or water at a rate of under five seconds, covering one quarter of a mile long and 60 feet wide lay down to act as a fire barrier. MAFFS 2 is a fully self-contained system capable of mixing retardant in-flight, drops fire-retardant chemicals used in fighting forest fires, and employs an on-board compressor system replacing the ground support equipment requirements of the original MAFFS 1. Aircraft can fly in non-optimum weather, takeoff and land on short field runways, and fly at extremely low altitudes to ensure maximum retardant application to the target area. A support aircraft will typically accompany the C-130 operational aircraft.	AFOP 4.6.2.1	PB (S, M, and L)
4	4.2.3	Provide Fixed Wing Operations - Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System (MAFFS)	Provide fixed wing operations - modular airborne fire fighting system (MAFFS). This capability includes modular airborne firefighting system (MAFFS) C-130 aircraft to dispense water or retardant at very low altitudes. Note: Uses air tanker, type 1, able to dispense up to 3000 gallons of retardant or water. MAFFS must be coordinated and approved by USFS, can be loaded at approved air tanker base, drops in conjunction with MAFFS lead pilots and aircraft systems, and operations conducted in accordance with USFS MAFFS Operating Plan.	AFOP 4.6.2.1	PB (S, M, and L)
4	4.3.1	Provide Maritime Firefighting Services	Provide Maritime Firefighting. This capability includes firefighting on vessels, in littoral waters, inland waters, or onshore facilities near the water. Support is for the minimum time necessary to provide for the search and rescue of personnel and critical materials aboard the distressed vessel/facility/hazard. This capability does not include use of airborne assets or use of search and rescue teams.	AFOP 4.6.2.1	PB (S, M, and L)

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TIER 1: DIRECT MATCH	
				AFTL (2009)	AFUTL (2013) AF Civil Engineer Prime BEEF and/or RED HORSE Match
5	5.1.1	Provide Response Plan Integration Support	Provide emergency planning support. This capability includes facilitating the development, review, and integration of emergency response plans in preparation for or in response to, natural or manmade disasters, and civil emergencies. This planning supports State strategy and meets the requirements of the National Response Framework, State specific emergency management plans, and the National Incident Management System. It may also support individual agencies, Non-Governmental agencies, or federal/regional/statewide plans integration.	None Identified	
5	5.1.2	Provide Planning Section Support	Provide planning section support. This capability includes assisting with the facilitation of the planning process, the collection, evaluation, dissemination and use of information about the incident, and the status of resources in preparation for, or in response to, natural or manmade disasters, and civil emergencies. This capability also includes supporting the establishment of information requirements and reporting schedules for the Planning Section, and assisting in the determination of needed specialized resources in support of the incident. Additional supporting duties may include: assisting with the preparation of the Incident Action Plan, assisting in the assembly of information on alternative strategies, and periodic predictions on incident potentials, supporting the re-assignment of out-of-service personnel already on-site to ICS organizations as appropriate, and assisting with the preparation and implementation of the Incident Demobilization Plan.	None Identified	
5	5.1.3	Provide Strategic Planning Facilitation	Provide strategic planning facilitation. This capability includes facilitating the development, review, and integration of strategic plans in preparation for, or in response to all hazards, and civil emergencies. This planning supports State strategy and State specific emergency management plans. It may also support individual agencies, Non-Governmental agencies, or federal/regional/statewide plans integration.	None Identified	
5	5.1.4	Provide Operations Section Support	Provide Operations Section Support. This capability includes assisting with the preparation and development of operational plans, gathering information to determine requests or release of resources, and making changes to the Incident Action Plan as directed in preparation for, or in response to, natural or manmade disasters, and civil emergencies. This capability may also include assisting with the orientation of Operations Section personnel in accordance with the Incident Action Plan, assembling and reporting information about special activities, events and occurrences to the Incident Commander, and maintaining the Unit/Activity Log. Assigned personnel may be assigned to support specific tasks to include, planning operations, day/night operations, evacuation or contingency planning, etc.	SN 8.2.2	
5	5.1.5	Provide Logistics Section Support	Provide Logistics Section support. This task includes assisting the Logistics section with providing staffing and planning support, assisting with the development and implementation of the Incident Action Plan (IAP), and providing assistance with the activation of the branches and units in the Logistics Section in preparation for, or in response to, natural or manmade disasters, and civil emergencies.	OP 4.5	
5	5.2.1	Provide Ground Imagery Support	Provide ground imagery support. This capability includes the collection and analysis of imagery collected from ground based platforms using a variety of medium including still and full motion video, infrared and thermal imagery. May include limited imagery analysis support. This task includes taking, collecting, recording and archiving images for the purpose of historical and anecdotal records, posed and candid images, and may include technical images in support of post incident investigations and assessments. This task may support the full range of disasters and emergencies including both natural and man-caused events.	None Identified	
5	5.2.2	Provide Aerial Imagery Support	Provide Aerial imagery support. This capability includes the collection and analysis of imagery collected from aerial and/or space based platforms using a variety of medium including still and full motion video, infrared and thermal imagery. May include limited imagery analysis support. This task includes taking, collecting, recording and archiving images for the purpose of historical and anecdotal records, posed and candid images, and may include technical images in support of post incident investigations and assessments. This task may support the full range of disasters and emergencies including both natural and man-caused events.	None Identified	
5	5.2.3	Provide Maritime Imagery Support	Provide maritime imagery support. This capability includes imagery analysis support, surface/sub-surface vessel(s) and image analysis system capable of delivering either electro-optical [EO]/infrared [IR]/radar images in inland, littoral, and/or open ocean areas.	None Identified	

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				AFTL (2009)	AFUTL (2013) AF Civil Engineer Prime BEEF and/or RED HORSE Match
6	6.1.1	Establish Emergency Shelter Using Existing Structure(s)	Establish emergency shelter using existing structure(s). This capability includes identifying and establishing shelters for displaced groups of people using existing structures with appropriate size, area, and accessibility for conducting registration, feeding services, sleeping areas, mental health services, health services, hygiene, sanitation, security, traffic flow, and parking. Note: May not include personnel for shelter operations.	ST 8.2.4	
6	6.1.2	Establish Emergency Shelter Using Temporary Structure	Establish emergency shelter using temporary structure. This capability includes identifying and establishing shelters for displaced groups of people using tentage, or other temporary structures with appropriate size, area, and accessibility for conducting registration, feeding services, sleeping areas, mental health services, health services, hygiene, sanitation, security, traffic flow, and parking. Note: This may require additional capabilities for tent/structure erection. Note: May not include personnel for shelter operations.	ST 8.2.4	
6	6.1.3	Establish Emergency Shelter Using Military Facilities	Establish emergency shelter using military facilities. This capability includes identifying and establishing temporary shelters for displaced groups of people using existing structures with appropriate size, area, and accessibility for conducting registration, feeding services, sleeping areas, mental health services, health services, hygiene, sanitation, security, traffic flow, and parking. NOTE: Armories are not generally appropriate for extended periods of use. Note: May not include personnel for shelter operations.	ST 8.2.4	
6	6.1.4	Provide Emergency Shelter Operations	Provide emergency shelter operations. This capability includes required personnel for conducting, or coordinating with Federal, State, Local, or other governmental or non-governmental agencies, for registration, feeding services, sleeping areas, mental health services, health services, hygiene, sanitation, security, traffic flow, and parking. NOTE: This capability requires additional capabilities support and special needs considerations.	ST 8.2.4	
6	6.1.5	Provide Emergency Shelter Inspections	Provide emergency shelter inspections. This capability includes inspecting established or potential shelters for safety and suitability for occupation in accordance with the proper governing regulations and policies.	ST 8.2.4	
6	6.2.1	Provide Chaplain Services	Provide Chaplain support. This capability includes Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM), Trained Crisis Responder (TCR) and Pastoral Crisis Intervention (PCI) and counseling. Support may be provided by teams consisting of one officer/chaplain and one enlisted aide, or an individual Chaplain. Provides services for First Responders, victims, support personnel etc. Note: Military clergy are specifically prohibited from ministering to the general public.	AFTA 4.4.6.2	
6	6.2.2	Provide Linguistic Services	Provide linguistic services. Provide translation and interpretation services during an emergency event to communicate instructions, translate and provide interpretation services. This capability includes verbal and written translation support and services. Includes (but not limited to) public information broadcasts, control of large groups, meetings between English and non-English speakers, assistance in document completion, message conversions, and assisting medical personnel with non-English speaking patients. Team size varies between 3-5 individuals.	None Identified	
6	6.3.1	Provide Postal Operations Support	Provide temporary postal operations support. This capability includes transporting, collecting and receiving mail, selling stamps, providing registered, insured, and certified mail services. May also included management activities, if required. This capability does not include door-to-door delivery or international mail services.	None Identified	

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TIER 1: DIRECT MATCH	
				AFTL (2009)	AFUTL (2013) AF Civil Engineer Prime BEEF and/or RED HORSE Match
7	7.1.1	Provide Personnel Support for Warehousing/Facility Operations	Provide personnel support for warehousing/facility operations. This capability includes personnel support for receiving storing, packing, preparing commodities for shipment, issuing, tracking, and distributing commodities/resources.	AFOP 4.1.1	
7	7.1.2	Provide Support Equipment for Warehousing/Facility Operations	Provide support equipment for warehousing/facility operations. This capability includes operators and equipment to support receiving, storing, issuing, tracking, and distributing commodities/resources, and operations. May also support sorting, packaging, palletizing, and delivery to indentified points of distribution. Note: Units assigned this task are expected to have the full scope of personnel, equipment and training to perform this tasks to standard.	AFOP 4.1.1	
7	7.1.3	Provide Military Facilities to Support Civil Authorities	Provide Military facilities to support civil authorities. This capability includes maintenance/sustainment, warehousing, medical/triage stations, base-camp, and other appropriate use for civilian authorities. Note: This task requires military units to pre-identify any and all existing facilities that may be required for usage. Military personnel may be expected to operate and maintain the facilities in accordance with civil authorities.	ST 8.2.4	
7	7.2.1	Establish and Operate a Point Of Distribution (POD)	Establish and operate a point of distribution. This capability includes establishing and operating points of distribution of commodities in accordance with Federal standard commodity distribution model.	AFOP 4.1.1	
7	7.2.2	Augment Point Of Distribution (POD)	Augment for Point of Distribution (POD). This capability includes personnel and/or equipment to support distribution of commodities in accordance with Federal standard commodity distribution model.	AFOP 4.1.1	
7	7.2.3	Augment Mobile Distribution Operations	Provide personnel and support equipment for mobile distribution operations. This capability includes personnel and equipment to support distribution of commodities to affected rural areas, where roads are damaged, and various drop locations, in accordance with Federal standard commodity distribution model per person in accordance with Federal standard commodity distribution model per Person.	AFOP 4.1.1	
7	7.2.4	Provide Wholesale (Bulk) Fuel Distribution	Provide Wholesale (Bulk) fuel distribution. This capability includes establishing wholesale fuel operations to distribute fuel (diesel or unleaded) to existing retail fuel operations at remote or mobile locations. Mobile sites may include off-road or unimproved locations. Note: Fuel needs to be acquired or provided.	AFOP 4.1.1	
7	7.2.5	Provide Wholesale (Bulk) Aviation Fuel Distribution	Establish wholesale fuel operations to distribute aviation fuel at existing, remote or mobile locations. Mobile sites may include off-road or unimproved locations. Note: Fuel needs to be acquired or provided.	AFOP 4.1.1	
7	7.2.6	Provide Retail Fuel Distribution	Provide retail fuel distribution. This capability includes establishing distribution sites to refuel vehicles and small equipment for remote or mobile locations. Mobile sites may include off road or unimproved locations. Note: Fuel needs to be acquired or provided.	AFOP 4.1.1	
7	7.2.7	Provide Retail Aviation Fuel Distribution	Provide retail aviation fuel distribution. This capability includes establishing distribution sites to refuel aircraft. May include on-airport, uncontrolled airfields, or remote heliports. Note: Fuel needs to be acquired or provided.	AFOP 4.1.1	

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				AFTL (2009)	AFUTL (2013) AF Civil Engineer Prime BEEF and/or RED HORSE Match
7	7.3.1	Provide Mass Food Preparation to field and remote sites	Provide mass food preparation to field and remote sites. This capability includes personnel and supplies for 2 days operations (to include consumable supplies (fuel etc) augmented with service items such as plates and flatware, and equipment to prepare, and serve, meals. This capability also includes meal planning and preparation, serving, and sanitation. Note: A normal meal schedule will include two hot meals per day augmented by one sack-lunch or Meal Ready to Eat. Note: Resupply requirements and sources must be identified within 24 hours. Resupply process/system will be negotiated as soon as possible with controlling civilian agency.	AFOP 4.1.1	
7	7.3.2	Provide Mass Food Preparation Using Military Kitchens/Facilities	Provide mass food preparation using military kitchens/facilities. This capability includes necessary facilities, personnel, supplies and equipment to prepare, and serve, meals. Also includes meal planning, preparation, serving, and sanitation. Note: A normal meal schedule will include two hot meals per day augmented by one sack-lunch or Meal Ready to Eat. Includes consumable supplies (fuel etc), augmented with service items such as plates and flatware for 2 days operations.	AFOP 4.1.1	
7	7.4.1	Provide Personal Hygiene Service	Provide mass personal hygiene (shower, sink, and toilet) facilities in rural/urban areas, including controlling/containing gray water and waste products. Note: The military is limited in quantity and location of shower and bath units. Note: Consumable supplies need to be acquired or purchased.	None Identified	
7	7.4.2	Provide Unmanned Hand Washing Station(s)	Provide hand washing station(s). This capability includes identifying essential areas (i.e. restrooms, food service areas, waste management areas and shelters) and establishing unmanned hand washing stations consisting of water source, hand soap, paper towels, trash receptacle and gray water capture device. Note: Consumable supplies need to be acquired or purchased.	None Identified	

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TIER 1: DIRECT MATCH	
				AFTL (2009)	AFUTL (2013) AF Civil Engineer Prime BEEF and/or RED HORSE Match
8	8.1.1		Establish and Operate a Casualty Collection Point. This capability includes establishing and operating Casualty Collection Point providing Basic Life Support (BLS) under the general direction of the Chief Medical Authority (CMA) as designated by proper authority. The Collection Point will operate as an integrated element of emergency response. This capability includes the general tasks of Triage, patient assessment, stabilization, documentation, immobilization, victim resuscitation, application of basic initial medical procedures to sustain life, patient stabilization, and preparation for transport. It also includes simple triage and rapid treatment (START), basic initial medical assistance, patient stabilization, and preparation for transport. Casualty transportation is not included in this task.	AFTA 4.4.3.2	
8	8.1.2	Establish and Operate a Casualty Collection Point	Provide Basic Life Support (BLS) in an established medical facility. This capability includes the general tasks of Triage, patient assessment, stabilization, documentation, immobilization, victim resuscitation, application of basic initial medical procedures to sustain life, patient stabilization, and preparation for transport. It also includes simple triage and rapid treatment (START), basic initial medical assistance, patient stabilization, and preparation for transport. This task represents operating as additional or adjunct staff in support of the range of medical treatments available at the supported facility. Note: Medical Support is provided under the general direction of the medical professional responsible for the specific facility. Support may be provided in a clinic, hospital, surgical, or residence setting.	AFTA 4.4.3.2	
8	8.1.3	Provide Qualified Staffing For Basic Life Support In An Established Medical Facility	Provide Basic Life Support (BLS) for field stabilization. This capability includes conducting field stabilization of casualties, operating individually or in teams to identify and provide services to casualties in preparation for transportation to locations where higher levels of care can be provided. May also include triage, patient assessment, airway maintenance, Spinal immobilization, bleeding control, limited documentation, and stabilization in preparation for transportation to an established medical treatment facility.	AFTA 4.4.3.2	
8	8.2.1	Augment Advanced Life Support (ALS) in an established medical facility	Augment Advanced Life Support (ALS) in an established medical facility. This capability includes augmentation in an established medical facility providing cardiac monitoring, cardiac defibrillation, transcutaneous pacing, Intravenous cannulation (IV), Intraosseous (IO) access and intraosseous infusion surgical cricothyrotomy, needle cricothyrotomy, needle decompression of tension pneumothorax advanced medication administration through parenteral and enteral routes (IV, IO, PO, PR, ET, SL, topical, and transdermal), Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS), Pediatric Advanced Life Support (PALS) or Pediatric Emergencies for Pre-Hospital Providers (PEPP) and Pre-Hospital Trauma Life Support (PHTLS), Basic Trauma Life Support (BTLS) or International Trauma Life Support (ITLS).	AFTA 4.4.3.2	
8	8.3.1	Establish and Operate Temporary Emergency Medical Care Facility	Establish and operate temporary emergency medical care facility. This capability includes establishing and operating the necessary infrastructure, and staffing to provide essential care and health services. Capability may also include service in modular hospital configurations or existing facilities providing support outside the disaster area. General capabilities supported may include emergency medical services, surgical services, trauma care, primary care, preventive medicine, and operational stress control, blood banking services, dental services, hospitalization for general classes of patients, medical logistics and other medical specialty capabilities as required Note: May result in release of patient following emergency care, or stabilization to ensure the patient can tolerate evacuation to a definitive care facility outside the immediate disaster area. Requires additional laboratory, pharmacy, radiology, and physical therapy services.	AFTA 4.4.3.2	
8	8.3.2	Augment Emergency Medical Care Capabilities	Augment Emergency Medical Care Capabilities. This capability includes personnel to augment existing staff providing essential care and health services to either release patient following emergency care, or stabilization to ensure the patient can tolerate evacuation to a definitive care facility outside the immediate disaster area. Capability may also include service in temporary (modular) hospital configurations or existing facilities providing support outside the disaster area. General capabilities supported may include emergency medical services, surgical services, trauma care, primary care, dental services, preventive medicine, and operational stress control, blood banking services, hospitalization for general classes of patients. Note: Requires additional laboratory, pharmacy, radiology, and physical therapy services.	AFTA 4.4.3.2	
8	8.4.1	Provide Advanced Emergency Medical Services	Provide advanced emergency medical services. This capability includes using light-weight, modular, mobile medical facility or existing facility, to provide treatment, high-level resuscitation, stabilization, and application of emergency procedures to prolong life, stabilize acute injuries, and prepare for transport to a medical facility outside the affected area. It also includes forward stabilization, primary care, and prepare patients for evacuation.	AFTA 4.4.3.2	
8	8.4.2	Provide Casualty Medical Triage	Provide casualty medical triage. This capability includes prioritizing treatment of casualties, marking proper medical category and processing accordingly for treatment and/or transport.	None Identified	
8	8.4.3	Provide Casualty Medical Triage in a Contaminated Environment	Provide casualty medical triage in a CBRN environment. This capability includes triage, marking with proper medical category for decontamination priority, and escorted or transported as appropriate to decontamination area for log-in and treatment, with ability to conduct mission in increased levels of protective posture up to Level C. Note: Level C personal protective equipment (PPE) is used when the type of airborne exposure is known to be guarded against adequately by an APR.	None Identified	
8	8.5.1	Provide Ground Casualty Evacuation	Provide Ground Casualty Evacuation. This capability includes transport for personnel requiring basic medical transport as a surge capability. This support would be for the minimum time necessary to basic medical support during transport to a higher level, established medical facility outside of the affected area.	AFTA 4.4.3.2	

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				AFTL (2009)	AFUTL (2013) AF Civil Engineer Prime BEEF and/or RED HORSE Match
8	8.5.2	Provide Ground Advanced Life Support (ALS) Transport	Provide Ground Advanced Life Support (ALS) transport. This capability includes cardiac monitoring, cardiac defibrillation, transcutaneous pacing, Intravenous cannulation (IV), Intraosseous (IO) access and intraosseous infusion _ Surgical cricothyrotomy, Needle cricothyrotomy, needle decompression of tension pneumothorax, Advanced medication administration through parenteral and enteral routes (IV, IO, PO, PR, ET, SL, topical, and transdermal), Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS), Pediatric Advanced Life Support (PALS) or Pediatric Emergencies for Pre-Hospital Providers (PEPP) and Pre-Hospital Trauma Life Support (PHTLS), Basic Trauma Life Support (BTLS) or International Trauma Life Support (ITLS) during transport. Note: Ground ALS Transport support may be provided within or proximate to a disaster area.	AFTA 4.4.3.2	
8	8.5.3	Provide Emergency Medical Air Evacuation	Provide emergency medical air evacuation. This capability is for providing continuing life support medical care during movement to a higher level medical facility outside of the affected area. Note: Patient condition and availability of the receiving medical facility will determine aircraft capacity for transport, Aircraft configuration for carrying ambulatory patients, or litter patients or a combination of both as well as necessary supporting medical equipment will determine aircraft transport capacity. Base of operations is located outside of affected area.	AFTA 1.6.1	
8	8.5.4	Provide Air Casualty Evacuation	Provide air casualty evacuation. This capability includes transport of patients with little or no medical status information available prior to air transport and necessary medical care to sustain life during air transport to an aerial port of debarkation for continued movement to a higher level established medical facility outside of the affected area.	AFTA 1.6.1	
8	8.6.1	Provide Mass Casualty Response	Provide mass casualty response. This capability includes general medical care and treatment, resuscitation, general surgery, patient stabilization, and preparation for transport to a medical facility outside the affected area.	AFTA 4.4.3.2	
8	8.6.2	Provide Quarantine Support	Provide quarantine support. This capability includes isolation of a medically infectious and contagious population, medical treatment, logistical support, patient care, sanitation, hygiene and engineering support.	None Identified	
8	8.7.1	Human Remains Recovery Support	organizing/coordinating with federal, state, local, and tribal governments and non-governmental organizations for site/situation assessment, recovery efforts, morgue operations, transportation, remains identification, temporary storage and temporary/final disposition following a catastrophic mass fatality event. Note: Military units may be assigned to support civilian contracted specialists.	None Identified	
8	8.7.2	Provide Temporary Field Morgue Operations	of human remains from collection points, collecting and storage of all anti/post mortem information related to the tentative identification of the human remains, establishing clear traffic patterns for entry, exit, loading and unloading areas, collection of all information regarding the location and recovery of the human remains; collection and storage of all personal effects found. Note: Consideration for the storage conditions of human remains for	None Identified	
8	8.7.3	Provide Temporary Storage of Human Remains	Provide temporary storage of human remains. This capability includes establishing collection point for human remains recovered from field units/organizations conducting search and recovery missions in the affected area, establishing clear traffic patterns for entry, exit, loading and unloading areas. Note: this capability consists only of the reception, storage and transfer of human remains and personal effects to an established morgue facility. No other mortuary affairs tasks will be conducted at this location.	None Identified	
8	8.7.4	Provide Personal Effects Management Assistance	Provide Personal Effects Management Assistance. This capability includes assistance with personal effects (PE), management, collection, inventorying, receipt, recording, accountability, storage, safeguard and disposal of the PE of all deceased persons under the control of U.S. civil authority. Note: The local medical examiner/coroner authority will manage all personal effects policies for the deceased.	None Identified	
8	8.7.5	Provide Final Disposition/Repatriation Support	Provide final disposition/repatriation support. This capability includes the facilitation of the collection of ante-mortem information, provides fatality assistance to the family, transfer of Personal Effects (PE) and determines the family request for final disposition. Note: The local medical examiner/coroner authorities will manage all policies for the release and final disposition/repatriation of all human remains under their jurisdiction.	None Identified	

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				AFTL (2009)	AFUTL (2013) AF Civil Engineer Prime BEEF and/or RED HORSE Match
8	8.8.1	Provide Analysis of Medical Surveillance Data	Provide Analysis of Medical Surveillance Data. This capability includes but not limited to analyzing collected data from surveillance, modeling and clinical data, reviewing and comparing historical data such as respiratory and gastroenterological symptoms, zoonotic vectors, and provide advice on further consequence management.	None Identified	
8	8.9.1	Provide Assessment/Inspection Support	Provide Assessment/Inspection Support. This capability includes safety inspections and verification of food, water, and air quality compliance in coordination with public health sector specific agencies with jurisdiction Under the direction of proper civilian authority. This capability could be for field or laboratory testing and analysis.	None Identified	
8	8.10.1	Provide Public Health Surveillance	Provide Public Health Surveillance. This capability includes coordination with supporting departments and agencies by collecting surveillance data, enhancing existing surveillance systems, monitoring the health of general medical needs populations, carry out field studies and investigations, monitor injuries and disease patterns, and potential disease outbreaks, blood and blood product biovigilance, and blood supply levels.	None Identified	
8	8.11.1	Provide Behavioral Health Services	Provide behavioral health services. This capability includes providing mental health supportive services, coordinating referrals for specialized mental health services to include crisis counseling, assessment, crisis intervention, suicide prevention, substance abuse services, psychosocial education, behavioral health triage, and providing behavioral health training.	AFTA 1.6.2.3	
8	8.11.2	Provide Psychological First Aid Support	Provide psychological first aid support. This capability includes intervention protocol, such as grief and loss counseling, adjustment support, and education for coping, developed specifically for immediate response to dealing with traumatic incidents and events. Note: This capability is intended for immediate short term response, not long term psychiatric care.	AFTA 1.6.2.3	
8	8.12.1	Provide Public Health Information	Provide public health information. This capability includes collecting, monitoring, and assessing information gathered from internal/external information sources, and reporting to Public Health officials regarding disease/illness progression trends for the at risk population. Note: Staffing skill sets may include MD (Epidemiological), Veterinarian (Vector Control), Information Analysts, Nursing, Logistics.	None Identified	

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				AFTL (2009)	AFUTL (2013) AF Civil Engineer Prime BEEF and/or RED HORSE Match
9	9.1.1	Provide Urban Search Support	Provide urban search support. This capability assist urban search and rescue teams with search function. Search may be accomplished by use listening devices, thermal imagery, visual search, or other technology. Note: The capacities for this capability are FEMA.	AFT 2.3.1	
9	9.1.2	Provide Urban Rescue Support	Provide urban rescue support. This capability assist urban search and rescue teams with rescue from collapsed structures. Note: The capacities for this capability are FEMA typed.	AFT 2.3.1	
9	9.1.3	Augment Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) Team(s)	Augment Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) team(s). This capability includes trained qualified personnel to augment existing USAR teams to support large scale disaster response in urban environments. This capability also includes primary focus on structural collapse and rope rescue. May also include confined space, trench, vehicle extrication. Note: The capacities for this capability are FEMA typed.	AFT 2.3.1	
9	9.2.1	Provide Inland-Wilderness Search Support	Provide inland-wilderness search support. This capability includes searching open areas, rural and wilderness for subjects. May include dismounted or off-road vehicle mounted search capabilities.	AFT 2.3.1	
9	9.2.2	Provide Inland-Wilderness Rescue Support	Provide inland-wilderness rescue support. This capability includes rescue of subjects in surface areas exclusive of damaged structural environments, and air rescue. Capability includes litter recovery, stabilizing individuals, evacuating subject(s) to safety, and utilizing rope hauling systems. May also include basic life support or advanced life support capabilities.	AFT 2.3.1	
9	9.3.1	Provide Aeronautical Search Support	Provide aeronautical search support. This capability includes searching open, urban, rural, and wilderness for person(s) in distress or likely locations or indicators of displaced persons. Note: May include fixed wing or rotary wing airframes, and/or imaging capabilities.	AFT 2.3.1	
9	9.3.2	Provide Aeronautical Rescue Support	Provide aeronautical rescue Support. This capability includes a fixed or rotary wing aircraft to rescue otherwise inaccessible person(s) in distress. This capability is used when time is of the essence to preserve life, limb, or eyesight, and is intended to remove persons to the closest location of safety. May include hoist operations. Note: When injuries are reported or suspected allowances for medical professional must be made. This capability does not include advance life support.	AFT 2.3.1	
9	9.4.1	Flood Search and Rescue Operations	Flood search and rescue operations. This capability includes the ability to transit standing and slow moving water utilizing high clearance vehicles or watercraft in support of identifying and evacuating person(s), or providing resupply support to individuals who shelter in place.	AFT 2.3.1	
9	9.4.2	Snow/Ice Search and Rescue Operations	Snow/ice search and rescue operations. This capability includes the ability to transit snow and ice utilizing high clearance vehicles or weather/terrain appropriate vehicles in support of identifying and evacuating person(s), or providing resupply support to individuals who shelter in place.	AFT 2.3.1	

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TIER 1: DIRECT MATCH	
				AFTL (2009)	AFUTL (2013) AF Civil Engineer Prime BEEF and/or RED HORSE Match
10	10.1.1	Provide Mass Decontamination	Provide mass decontamination. This capability includes mass decontamination of affected populations. Note: Populations may also include household pets and service animals.	None Identified	
10	10.1.2	Provide Suspected Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN) Hazards Detection	Provide Suspected Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN) Hazards Detection. This capability includes survey and detection of CBRN hazards using primary and secondary CBRN detection technologies.	None Identified	
10	10.1.3	Provide Presumptive Identification of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN) Hazards	Provide presumptive identification of chemical, biological radiological and nuclear hazards (CBRN). Capability includes presumptive identification of CBRN hazards in affected areas.	None Identified	
10	10.1.4	Provide Suspected Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN) Hazards Monitoring	Provide Suspected Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN) Hazards Monitoring. This capability includes monitoring suspected chemical, biological radiological and nuclear hazards (CBRN) in affected areas.	None Identified	
10	10.1.5	Provide Suspected Chemical and Biological Hazards Sample Collection	Provide Suspected Chemical and Biological Hazards Sample Collection. This capability includes collecting samples of chemical and biological hazards in preparation for analysis. This capability includes ability to conduct mission in increased levels of protective posture up to Level A.	None Identified	
10	10.1.6	Provide Suspected Chemical and Biological Hazard Laboratory Analysis	Provide Suspected Chemical and Biological Hazard Laboratory Analysis. This capability includes laboratory analysis of sample(s) to characterize and identify chemical and biological hazards in an on-site, or off site, laboratory.	None Identified	
10	10.1.7	Provide Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN) Hazards Assessment	Provide CBRN hazards assessment. This capability Includes conducting assessments to quickly and accurately identify and define the effects on personnel and the operating environment of identified CBRN hazards. This capability also includes conducting and providing plume modeling, and other modeling to support decision making, and advising on potential mitigation actions.	None Identified	
10	10.1.8	Provide Contaminated Debris Clearance Support	Provide contaminated debris clearance support. This capability includes operations of demolition, clearance, segregation, and reduction of debris in contaminated environments Note: Debris types are structures, trees, bulky vegetation, gravel, sand, dirt, appliances, and animals. This capability does not include clearing vehicles or snow removal.	None Identified	
10	10.2.1	Provide Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Support	Provide Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Support. This capability includes limited radiological response for the detection, identification, removal, handling, transport, and disposal of explosives and munitions and/or improvised explosive devices, and/or any incident involving explosives associated with chemical, nuclear, biological, or radiological materials.	AFTA 4.5	PB (S, M, and L)
10	10.3.1	Provide Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Incident Response	Provide Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Incident Response. This capability provides for the conduct of operations in a Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, (CBRN) suspected or actual contaminated environment while providing organic command, control and resupply. This capability will also identify agents and substances, assess current and projected consequences, and advise on response measures, assist with coordination of follow on forces. Crews are trained in WMD/CBRN incident response, assessment, detection, mitigation, sustainment of life functions and decontamination.	None Identified	

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				AFTL (2009)	AFUTL (2013) AF Civil Engineer Prime BEEF and/or RED HORSE Match
11	11.1.1	Augment Plant and Plant Pest Survey/Assessment	Augment plant and plant pest survey/assessment. This capability includes identification of unknown plant substances and/or plant pests, assistance with surveying and modeling, and advisement on further consequence management. This capability may include just-in-time training to augment professionals in response to suspected or identified outbreak.	None Identified	
11	11.1.2	Augment Plant and Plant Pest Control	Augment plant and pest control. This capability includes assisting with management and control measures (chemical, biological, cultural, and mechanical), and is intended to mitigate impacts of plant pests. Note: May require ground or air support.	None Identified	
11	11.2.1	Augment Animal Survey/Assessment	limited to detection and identification of potential adverse impacts on animals, assistance with surveying and modeling, and advisement on further consequence management. This includes animals such as livestock, poultry, wildlife, laboratory animals, zoological collections, etc. Note: This capability may include just-in-time training to augment professionals in response to suspected or identified outbreak.	None Identified	
11	11.2.2	Provide Animal Health and Husbandry Support	Provide animal health and husbandry support. This capability may include generally accepted animal husbandry practices such as feeding, veterinary care, sheltering, decontaminating, depopulating, disposal. May also include veterinary public health support to include control of diseases transmissible between humans and animals (zoonoses). Note: This includes animals such as livestock, poultry, wildlife, laboratory animals, zoological collections, etc.	None Identified	
11	11.3.1	Augment Food Supply Assessment/Inspection	Augment food supply assessment/inspection. This capability includes food safety inspections and verification of slaughter and processing plants, distribution and retail sites, import facilities at port of entry, and laboratory analysis of food samples. Note: May include large expanses of open ground, complex food processing facilities, or large quantities of bulk food commodities, etc.	None Identified	
11	11.3.2	Augment Contaminated Food Supply System Response	Provide Contaminated Food Supply System Response. This capability includes disposition, decontamination of product and affected environment, to include personnel and equipment. Note: May include large expanses of open ground, complex food processing facilities, or large quantities of bulk food commodities, etc.	None Identified	
11	11.4.1	Provide Nutrition Assistance Support	Provide Nutrition Assistance Support. This capability includes providing support for determining nutrition assistance needs, obtaining appropriate food supplies, arrange for delivery of supplies, and authorize disaster food stamp program. Note: A team normally consists of two people and registered dietitian and a dietary Assistant.	None Identified	
11	11.5.1	Provide Household Pet Evacuation and Transportation Support	Provide household pet evacuation and transportation support. This capability includes evacuation and transportation of pets, and service animals either with their owners or separately to the nearest animal shelter and/or holding area. Note: This capability is predominantly ground.	None Identified	
11	11.5.2	Augment Pre-established Animal Shelters	Augment pre-established animal shelters. This capability includes providing personnel for conducting animal identification, care and feeding, shelter supplies, pet-owner reunification.	None Identified	
11	11.5.3	Provide Veterinary Support	Provide Veterinary Support. This capability includes medical support for pets, service animals, and working animals. May also include triage, preventive care, diagnosis, treatment, and euthanasia. May also include veterinary public health support to include control of diseases transmissible between humans and animals (zoonoses). Note: Teams consist of one veterinarian and assistant.	None Identified	
11	11.6.1	Provide Natural, Cultural, and Historic Resources Support	Provide Natural, Cultural, and Historic Resources Support. This capability may include cultural resources managers (archeologist, conservators, historians, GIS specialist, architects), and natural resources managers (biologist, ecologist, botanist, wetlands specialists, and foresters) for assistance with response actions to preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, recover, and restore NCH resources.	None Identified	
11	11.6.2	Provide Weather Forecasting Support		None Identified	

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				AFTL (2009)	AFUTL (2013) AF Civil Engineer Prime BEEF and/or RED HORSE Match
12	12.1.1	Provide Petroleum Based Fuel Transmission Support	Provide Petroleum Based Fuel Transmission Support. This capability includes ground, air, or maritime assets to transmit petroleum based fuel from point of production to the point of distribution/storage. This capability is intended to augment or supplement the existing fuel transportation network to allow civilian authorities to restore normal operations.	AFOP 4.1.1	
12	12.2.1	Provide Petroleum based Fuel Distribution Support	Provide Petroleum based fuel distribution Support. This capability includes distribution of petroleum products to the end user operating in primary support of public safety/support entities. This capability provides augmentation to sustain energy needs to assist in the support of the restoration of the energy distribution infrastructure. Note: This does not include retail operations.	AFOP 4.1.1	
12	12.2.2	Provide Fuel distribution to stricken locations Support	Provide support for fuel distribution to stricken locations. This capability includes transport, store and distribute fuel to stricken sites to temporarily sustain operations of critical infrastructure. May include distribution of a single load to multiple locations.	AFOP 4.1.1	
12	12.2.3	Provide Temporary Electricity Distribution Support	Provide temporary distribution of electricity support. This capability may include temporary or supplemental power supplied to specified critical infrastructure, and priority locations until restoration of public utilities. May also include transportation, logistics, configuration and operation of the equipment.	None Identified	

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				AFTL (2009)	AFUTL (2013) AF Civil Engineer Prime BEEF and/or RED HORSE Match
13	13.1.1	Provide Facility Security Operations	Provide facility security operations. This capability includes establish and maintaining a secure perimeter. Also includes performing vulnerability and threat assessments, securing designated critical facilities and structures to prevent damage or theft, operating access/control points, internal and external static posts, and patrolling facility and grounds. This capability provides for protection of designated critical facilities to prevent disruptions of vital public services and resources essential to public safety and welfare.	None Identified	
13	13.1.2	Provide Point/Site Security Operations	Provide point security operations. This capability includes providing holding areas, static posts, check points, access control. This capability provides public protection and/or support to law enforcement operations at a certain location/site or entrance/exit to a controlled area such as points of distribution (PODS), terminals, maritime ports, border operations/ crossings, disaster site(s), etc.	None Identified	
13	13.1.3	Provide Area Security Support	Provide area security support. This capability is primarily a presence mission is support of civilian law enforcement personnel. May include static posts, vehicle mounted or foot patrol roving security, check points, area denial, and access control. This capability provides public protection and/or support to law enforcement operations and to public infrastructure within defined area of operations. May be required to support quarantine operations. Note: Planning factor 2/3rds vehicle mounted 1/3rd foot patrol.	None Identified	
13	13.1.4	Provide Emergency Responder Protection	Provide emergency responder protection. This capability includes teams consist of 2-3 personnel able to operate independently in support of ongoing emergency responder activities. Responsible for protection of emergency responder personnel to prevent public interference of emergency operations. Note: This capability does not include public or infrastructure protection.	None Identified	
13	13.1.5	Provide Quick Reaction Support	Provide quick reaction force (QRF). This capability uses pre-identified forces as initial support to state and local law enforcement. This capability includes filling critical gaps and mitigating types of incidents that have or may result in the interruption of essential services, cause public danger and suffering, risks to lives and property, public disorder, or destruction of critical assets, until follow-on support can assume the mission.	None Identified	
13	13.1.6	Provide Rapid Reaction Force (RRF)	Provide rapid reaction force (RRF). This capability includes pre-identified augmentation to reinforce the Quick Reaction Force (QRF) filling critical gaps and mitigating types of incidents that have, or may, result in the interruption of essential services, cause public danger and suffering, risks to lives and property, public disorder, or destruction of critical assets, until follow-on support can assume the mission. Also Includes Command and Control (C2), tactical movements, extraction and relocation of endangered residents or workers, barricaded suspect negotiations, and recovery of injured persons.	None Identified	
13	13.1.7	Provide Convoy Security Operations	Provide mobile security operations. This capability includes escort of vehicles in transit, including transporting personnel or cargo deemed at risk of interference. Primarily a show of force mission, intended to assist with the safe ground movement of key personnel and critical assets in response to an emergency. Support limited to assisting civilian authorities with security, not responsible for actual transportation of personnel/materiel. May be armed if approved by proper civilian authority to provide for self protection only.	None Identified	
13	13.2.1	Provide Public Safety Support	Provide public safety support. This capability includes manning traffic control points, access control, presence patrols, observation, escort, and protective services. This capability provides direct support to law enforcement to mitigate the effects of an escalated incident, civil disturbance, or natural/manmade disaster. May be required to support quarantine operations. Note: Limited or no badged personnel, does not include powers of arrest.	None Identified	
13	13.2.2	Provide Crowd Control Support	Provide crowd control support. This capability includes crowd control activities and measures to preserve or restore order in response to events that could, or has, escalated causing the disruption of public safety, public order, interruption of essential services, or destruction of critical assets.	None Identified	

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				AFTL (2009)	AFUTL (2013) AF Civil Engineer Prime BEEF and/or RED HORSE Match
15	15.1.1	Provide Public Affairs Office (PAO) Augmentation for in Joint Information Center(s) (JIC)	Provide Public Affairs Office (PAO) Augmentation in Joint Information Center(s) (JIC). This capability includes operating in a JIC, planning, coordinating, credentialing, briefing, escorting media representatives, preparing media support materials, releasing approved information to the media, coordinating and executing subject matter expert interviews, internal communication, participating in and monitoring social media, responding to public and media inquiries. May also include supporting and providing information for the scenario-specific web site, and non-governmental agencies, supporting and providing information for the scenario-specific web site and providing guidance and support as required, and coordinating with joint, interagency, and non-governmental agencies, developing communications, Incident Action Plans (IAPs) and messages, press releases, media campaigns, news advisories or other prepared materials.	AFT 3.1.1.1.7	
15	15.1.2	Provide Public Affairs (PAO) Representative(s) to the Joint Information Center(s) (JIC)	Provide Public Affairs (PAO) representative(s) to the Joint Information Center(s) (JIC). This capability includes providing a military spokes person operating in a JIC, or public information office, coordinating the military information and messages to the JIC for integration into the overall public outreach, preparing media support materials, releasing approved information to the media, coordinating and executing subject matter expert interviews, internal communication, participating in and monitoring social media, responding to public and media inquiries. Maintain communications and coordination with the parent command to serve as a channel of media information between the supporting organization and the JIC. May also include supporting and providing information for the scenario-specific web site, and non-governmental agencies, supporting and providing information for the scenario-specific web site and providing guidance and support as required, and coordinating with joint, interagency, and non-governmental agencies, developing communications, providing input for Incident Action Plans (IAPs) and messages, press releases, media campaigns, news advisories or other prepared materials.	AFT 3.1.1.1.7	
15	15.2.1	Augment Community Relations and Outreach Support	Augment community relations and outreach support. This capability includes providing personnel and equipment to the Incident Command Structure to assist with community relations and outreach efforts, disseminating approved information and canvassing as directed by proper authority. May also include referring individuals to available services, or when directed contact faith based, voluntary, and other community based organizations to disseminate or canvass information regarding services available.	AFT 3.1.1.1.7	
15	15.2.2	Augment Distinguished Visitor Center	Augment distinguished visitor center. This capability includes providing support to the assigned incident or military command structure to assist with requests for information, visits, or updates from authorized dignitaries and officials. May assist with processing Invitational Travel Authorizations (ITA), preparing and presenting briefings, providing situational updates, and coordinating informational gathering visits and tours. Provides advance coordination and responds to requests for information prior to, during, or after a visit.	AFT 3.1.1.1.7	
15	15.3.1	Provide Inter-governmental/Interagency Liaison	Provide Inter-governmental/interagency liaison. This capability includes providing subject matter experts prior to, during, or following an event to serve as the channel of communications and facilitating information exchange between supporting and supported agencies and organizations, gathering, organizing, analyzing and coordinating between civilian emergency managers/planners/ responders (at multiple levels) and the military resource provider. Areas may include law enforcement, fire protection, hurricane response, information centers, emergency operations centers, airfields, staging areas, joint field offices, etc.	None	
15	15.3.2	Provide Technical Assistance Support	Provide technical assistance support. This capability provides the mechanism for the military to establish and provide technical assistance and support to civil authorities drawing on unique and specialized skills, equipment, and facilities within the military to improve preparedness of responders. This capability includes resources, expertise, education and training to external agencies and individuals as requested by civil authority to develop and sustain capabilities in support of improved preparedness and response.	AFT 3.1.1.1.7	
15	15.3.3	Provide Current Information to Stakeholders	Provide current information to stakeholders. This capability includes providing information on current public affairs activities, issues and concerns. May include conducting media analysis, preparing key messages and talking points, identifying key publics, measuring effectiveness, and correcting misperceptions.	AFT 3.1.1.1.7	

APPENDIX B

CIVIL SUPPORT TASK LIST (CSTL) TIER 2 ANALYSIS

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TIER 2: INDIRECT MATCH	
				UJTL	AFUTL (2013) AF Civil Engineer Prime BEEF and/or RED HORSE Match
1	1.1.1	Provide Ground Transportation of Personnel	Provide ground transportation of personnel. This capability includes planning, coordinating, and supervising movement from a single point in a single movement, tracking and reporting on personnel moved, and securing additional supplies and support such as maintenance and fuel. It may also include safety escorts. This capability does not include medical evacuation of injured, medical, and non-ambulatory patients.	OP 4.5.1	
1	1.1.2	Provide Ground Transportation of Palletized Materials	Provide transportation of palletized materials. This capability includes planning, coordinating, and supervising movement from a single point in a single movement over improved, semi-improved, or unimproved roads and highways, tracking and reporting on materials moved, and securing additional supplies and support such as maintenance and fuel.	OP 4.5.1	
1	1.1.3	Provide Ground Transportation of Dry Bulk Material	Provide ground transportation of dry bulk material. This capability includes planning, coordinating, and supervising movement from a single point in a single movement over improved, semi-improved, or unimproved roads and highways, tracking and reporting on materials moved, and securing additional supplies and support such as maintenance and fuel.	OP 4.5.1	
1	1.1.4	Provide Ground Transportation of Bulk Fuel	Provide ground transportation of bulk fuel. This capability includes planning, coordinating, and supervising movement of automobile/diesel fuel from a single point in a single movement over improved, semi-improved, or unimproved roads and highways, tracking and reporting on materials moved, and securing additional supplies and support such as maintenance and fuel.	OP 4.5.1	
1	1.1.5	Provide Ground Transportation of Potable Bulk Water	Provide transportation of potable bulk water. This capability includes planning, coordinating, and supervising movement from a single point in a single movement over improved, semi-improved, or unimproved roads and highways, tracking and reporting on water moved, and securing additional supplies and support such as maintenance and fuel.	OP 4.5.1	
1	1.1.6	Provide Ground Transportation of Non-Potable Bulk Water	Provide transportation of non-potable bulk water. This capability includes planning, coordinating, and supervising movement from a single point in a single movement over improved, semi-improved, or unimproved roads and highways, tracking and reporting on water moved, and securing additional supplies and support such as maintenance and fuel.	OP 4.5.1	
1	1.1.7	Provide Ground Transportation of Heavy Equipment, and Oversized Loads	Provide ground transportation of heavy equipment, and oversized loads. This capability includes the planning, coordinating, and supervising movement from a single point in a single movement from a single point in a single movement over improved, semi-improved, or unimproved roads and highways, tracking and reporting on equipment moved, and securing additional supplies and support such as maintenance and fuel.	OP 4.5.1	
1	1.1.8	Provide Ground Transportation of Human Remains	Provide Ground Transportation of Human Remains. This capability includes the planning, coordinating, and supervising movement from a single point in a single movement from a single point in a single movement over improved, semi-improved, or unimproved roads and highways, tracking and reporting on equipment moved, and securing additional supplies and support such as maintenance and fuel. Note: This capability does not include medical evacuation of injured, medical, and non-ambulatory patients.	SN 9.4.4	
1	1.2.1	Provide Air Transportation of Personnel	Provide air transportation of personnel. This capability includes planning, coordinating, supervising, maintaining manifests of passengers using fixed or rotary wing aircraft, launching from and recovering to airports/airfields, airstrips, landings zones, as available. This capability does not include medical evacuation of injured, medical, and non-ambulatory patients.	OP 1.1.2.1	
1	1.2.2	Provide Air Transportation of Palletized Material	Provide air transportation of palletized materials. This capability includes planning, coordinating, supervising, maintaining manifests of materials using fixed or rotary wing aircraft, launching from and recovering to airports/airfields, airstrips, landings zones, as available.	OP 1.1.2.1	

				TIER 2: INDIRECT MATCH	
ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	UJTL	AFUTL (2013) AF Civil Engineer Prime BEEF and/or RED HORSE Match
1	1.2.3	Air Transportation of Heavy Equipment	Provide air transportation of heavy equipment. This capability includes planning, coordinating, supervising, maintaining manifests of equipment using fixed wing aircraft, launching from and recovering to airports/airfields, airstrips, landings zones, as available and as needed. Types of heavy equipment that can be transported includes, but is not limited to, helicopters, construction equipment, firefighting equipment, vehicles, vessels, and trailers.	OP 1.1.2.1	
1	1.2.4	Provide Air Transportation of Outsized Loads	Provide air transportation of outsized loads. This capability includes planning, coordinating, supervising, maintaining manifests of load transport of single item cargo that exceeds 1,000 inches (25.4 m) in length, 117 inches (3 m) in width, and 105 inches (2.7 m) in height. Capability uses airports, airfields, and airstrips, as available and as needed. Note: Aircraft's cubic footage capacity may be exceeded well before weight capacity	OP 1.1.2.1	
1	1.2.5	Provide Air Transportation of Shipping Containers	Provide air transportation of shipping containers. This capability includes planning, coordinating, supervising, maintaining manifests of containers using fixed or rotary wing aircraft using airports/airfields, airstrips, landings zones, as available and as needed. Type of shipping containers include, but is not limited to, sea-land shipping containers, air freight containers, and enclosed trailers.	OP 1.1.2.1	
1	1.2.6	Provide Aerospace Operations/Control	Provide aerospace operations/control. This capability includes planning, directing and executing joint or combined regional aerospace operations, development of short and mid-term aerospace strategy, producing and disseminating regional Airspace Control Orders (ACO)/Air Tasking Orders (ATO), delineating the flights, missions, timing and coordination. It also includes communication and coordination with other agencies or assets as applicable, day-to-day air operations, and conducting air and space operational assessment.	SN 3.4.1	
1	1.2.7	Augment Air Traffic Control Operations	Augment air traffic control operations. This capability includes personnel to augment ongoing ATC operations at civilian or military airfields.	OP 6.1.3	
1	1.2.8	Establish and Provide Air Traffic Control Operations	Establish and provide air traffic control operations. This capability includes personnel and equipment to establish and operate at designated airfield. This may include Air Traffic Control at fixed or temporary locations supporting fixed wing or rotary wing aircraft, airfield/landing zone under Visual Flight Rules (VFR) and Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) conditions for multiple aircraft types on small to large temporary/ permanent airfields/landing zones, handling military and civilian aircraft alike. The capability may also include the establishment/reestablishment of operational airfields, landing areas/drop zones, using a variety of communication radios, navigational aids, and weather observation equipment and skills. Communications equipment may include Very High Frequency (VHF), Ultra High Frequency (UHF), Frequency Modulation (FM), and High Frequency (HF) radio capabilities to ensure safe separation of inbound/outbound aircraft. Navigational aids may include VHF Omni-directional Radio (VOR), Tactical Air Navigation (TACAN), Global Positioning System (GPS), and Microwave Landing System (MLS).	OP 6.1.3	

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TIER 2: INDIRECT MATCH	
				UJTL	AFUTL (2013) AF Civil Engineer Prime BEEF and/or RED HORSE Match
2	2.1.1	Establish and Operate Emergency Communications Center	Establish and operate emergency communications center. This capability includes Video, unsecure/unclassified internet, on-site radio, and public switch telephone network (PSTN), communications support for emergency management, and incident command activities.	ST 5.1	
2	2.1.2	Provide Mobile Emergency Communications Support	Provide mobile emergency communications support. This capability includes video, unsecure/unclassified internet, on-site radio, and public switch telephone network (PSTN), communications support for emergency management, and incident command activities.	ST 5.1	
2	2.1.3	Provide Spectrum/Frequency Management	Provide spectrum/frequency management. This capability includes coordinating, managing and controlling use of the electromagnetic spectrum. It also includes validating, de-conflicting, and providing status reports for frequency requests. May also provide management across multiple frequency bands.	ST 5.1.7	
2	2.2.1	Provide Temporary Telecommunications Support	Provide temporary telecommunications support. This capability includes establishing and operating telecommunications support to restore disrupted service for critical sites and locations.	SN 5.1.2.1.5	
2	2.2.3	Provide Radio Communication Support	Provide radio communication support. This capability includes establishing and operating radio communications network to restore disrupted service for critical sites and locations. May include secure communications.	ST 5.1	

				TIER 2: INDIRECT MATCH	
ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	UJTL	AFUTL (2013) AF Civil Engineer Prime BEEF and/or RED HORSE Match
3	3.1.1	Provide Ground Based Non-Technical Structural Damage Assessment	capability includes assessing the general habitability of residences, public facilities, areas of high importance, and other areas of vertical infrastructure. This capability also includes supporting assessment by professional civil, structural, and mechanical engineering experts to affected entities. May also support assessment staff, remote sensing and computer modeling. Types of assessment include supporting posting levels of access. Note: Teams	SN 3.3.6.1	
3	3.1.2	Provide Road Damage Assessment	Provide road damage assessment. This capability includes determining and reporting the location, quantity and types of damage (Such as culverts, pot holes, and retaining walls). It may also include general assessments of ability and efforts to clear routes for emergency use.	SN 3.3.6.1	
3	3.1.3	Provide Bridge Damage Assessment	Provide bridge damage assessment. This capability includes determining structural stability (such as deck, supports, or abutments and approaches), the location, quantity and types of damage, in an effort to determine load carrying capacity.	SN 3.3.6.1	
3	3.1.4	Provide Rapid Runway/Airfield Damage Assessment	Provide Rapid Runway/Airfield Damage Assessment. This capability includes determining the location, quantity and types of damage of runways, taxiways, helipads, short/vertical takeoff and landing zones.	SN 3.3.6.1	
3	3.1.5	Provide Minimum Operating Strip	Provide Minimum Airfield Operating Strip (MAOS) determination. This capability includes non-traditional determination of types and number of aircraft able to use the runway/landing zone, or taxiway route as well as location of proposed ramp space. It also includes making recommendations for repairs to increase airstrip usable area, and uses information gathered by the damage assessment team to determine operating strip/landing zone.	SN 3.3.6.1	
3	3.1.6	Provide Non-Technical Post Incident Damage Survey	Provide non-technical post-incident damage survey. This capability includes utilizing windshield surveys and dismounted teams to conduct rapid field surveys, recording and reporting damage, and assisting officials with determining extent & severity to structures.	SN 3.3.6.1	
3	3.1.7	Conduct Engineer Estimate for Temporary/Emergency Horizontal Repair	Conduct engineer estimate for temporary/emergency horizontal repair. This capability includes cost horizontal construction estimates providing engineering support to repair/restore roadways, cuts, fills, culverts, and emplace temporary bridges. Estimate includes required resources, time, and recommended priorities of effort.	SN 3.3.6.1	
3	3.1.8	Provide Aerial Post-Incident Damage Assessments	Provide aerial post-incident damage assessments. This capability includes conducting aerial surveillance to determine the area and extent impacted by the incident, the trafficability of roadways based on observed traffic patterns, observed structural collapse, and observed impacts on the population within the affected area. This task does not include engineering assessments, determinations of habitability of residences, public facilities, areas of high importance, and other areas of infrastructure.	SN 3.3.6.1	
3	3.2.1	Provide Temporary Bridge Emplacement	Provide temporary bridge emplacement. This capability includes utilizing standardized prefabricated components for temporary restoration of single lanes across dry/wet voids that can be disassembled upon restoration/replacement of permanent bridge, or when no longer required. These bridges can be built to match a wide range of vehicular bridging applications. Note: May use unit bridging equipment or contract furnished bridge set.	OP 4.6.2	RH (S and L), PB (S, M, and L)
3	3.2.2	Provide Rapid Runway and/or Airfield Damage Repair	Provide Rapid Runway Repair (RRR)/Airfield Damage Repair (ADR). This capability includes temporary repair to restore structural integrity of horizontal structure. Note: A standard RRR/ADR team consisting of a minimum of seven heavy equipment operators certified to operate associated/ required heavy vehicle equipment.	OP 4.6.2	RH (S and L), PB (S, M, and L)

				TIER 2: INDIRECT MATCH	
ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	UJTL	AFUTL (2013) AF Civil Engineer Prime BEEF and/or RED HORSE Match
3	3.2.3	Provide Emergency Road Repair	Provide emergency road repair. This capability includes temporary road repairs for roads and traffic ways that hinder critical infrastructure accessibility. Note: Materials must be acquired/provided.	OP 4.6.2	RH (S and L), PB (S, M, and L)
3	3.2.4	Provide Temporary Structure Repair/Construction	Provide temporary structure repair/construction. This capability includes temporary repairs of existing structures and/or construction of temporary structures for emergency operations, public shelters, points of distribution, emergency medical facilities, tentage, and other critical infrastructures needed to provide/sustain public health and safety. This capability also includes determining structure points of entry, status of load bearing walls, and calculating types and quantity of required materials.	OP 4.6.2	RH (S and L), PB (S, M, and L)
3	3.2.5	Provide Roof Top Snow Removal	Provide roof top snow removal. This capability includes coordinated disciplined crew, leadership, and hand tools to remove snow from roof tops that are not more than 4/12 pitch to prevent collapse. Note: This capability is limited to emergency situations only and does not include ice conditions.	OP 4.6.2	RH (S and L), PB (S, M, and L)
3	3.2.6	Provide Emergency Snow Removal Support	Provide snow removal support. This capability includes snow removal from roadway systems, and/or application of material for traction purposes, such as salt, brine solution, or sand, etc. and other areas needed to maintain transportation networks and/or access to critical infrastructure.	OP 4.6.2	RH (S and L), PB (S, M, and L)
3	3.2.7	Emergency Debris Removal	Provide emergency debris removal. This capability includes operations of demolition, clearance, removal, transport, segregation, reduction, and/or disposal of debris. Debris types are structures, trees, bulky vegetation, gravel, sand, dirt, appliances, and animals. This capability does not include vehicle or snow removal.	OP 4.6.2	RH (S and L), PB (S, M, and L)
3	3.2.8	Provide Route Clearance	Provide route clearance. This capability includes route clearance for roads and traffic ways to facilitate emergency access.	OP 4.6.2	RH (S and L), PB (S, M, and L)
3	3.2.9	Provide Water Systems Inspections Support	Provide water system inspections support. This task includes sampling, disinfection, water tank inspections for damage or leaks. Engineering support will be required to ensure temporary system restoration at a minimum.	OP 4.6.2	RH (S and L), PB (S, M, and L)
3	3.2.10	Provide Wastewater Inspection and Support	Provide wastewater inspection support. This capability includes sampling, disinfection, waste water plant inspections, sewer flush out, water treatment, personnel decontamination. Engineering support will be required to ensure temporary system restoration at a minimum. Note: To accomplish this capability additional resources such as electricity, water distribution, waste water system repair, welding, security, heavy equipment operations may be required.	OP 4.6.2	RH (S and L), PB (S, M, and L)
3	3.2.11	Provide Sandbagging Support	Provide sandbagging support. This capability provides for filling sandbags, and stacking them to create a barrier to block, turn, fix, or disrupt intrusions such as flood water, contaminants, and critical infrastructure protection. May include removal and disposition of sandbags. Note: May require high water transportation assets to move personnel and equipment.	OP 4.6.2	RH (S and L), PB (S, M, and L)
3	3.2.12	Provide Temporary Maritime Terminal and Port Repair Services	Provide terminal and port repair services. This capability includes repair of structural damages to terminals and ports to restore functionality for embarking and debarking operations. Note: This capability may require additional capabilities such as damage assessment and heavy equipment support.	OP 4.6.2	RH (S and L), PB (S, M, and L)

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TIER 2: INDIRECT MATCH	
				UJTL	AFUTL (2013) AF Civil Engineer Prime BEEF and/or RED HORSE Match
3	3.2.13	Provide Engineer Equipment Support	Provide engineer equipment support. The capability includes utilizing/operating engineer equipment for ingress and egress into areas, earth movement, debris movement, etc. Types of equipment could include dozers (with or without rippers, with or without winches), graders, backhoes, dump trucks, skid steers, rollers (smooth, sheep's foot roller, and/or vibratory), water truck, front end loaders, excavators, cranes, and supporting assets. Note: May require transportation of engineer equipment.	OP 4.6.2	RH (S and L), PB (S, M, and L)
3	3.2.14	Provide Temporary Roads/Trails Construction Support	Provide Temporary Roads/Trails Construction Support. This capability includes construction of temporary roads and trails. May be used to bypass a natural or man-made obstacle.	OP 4.6.2	RH (S and L), PB (S, M, and L)
3	3.2.15	Provide General Utility Repair	Provide general utility repair. This capability includes support at installation facility level. Support may include restoration of gas, electrical, telecommunications, potable water, oil, waste water and storm drain. May include location marking, pressure testing, energized line testing, temporary line lifting. Note: This capability may require additional resources such as security, heavy equipment.	OP 4.6.2	RH (S and L), PB (S, M, and L)
3	3.3.1	Provide Engineer Support to Base Camp and Staging Area Operations	Provide engineer support to base camp and staging area operation. This capability includes vertical construction, horizontal construction, earth movement support, and maintenance.	OP 4.6.2	RH (S and L), PB (S, M, and L)

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TIER 2: INDIRECT MATCH	
				UJTL	AFUTL (2013) AF Civil Engineer Prime BEEF and/or RED HORSE Match
4	4.1.1	Provide Wildland Ground Firefighting Hand Crew	Provide wildland firefighting hand crew. This capability includes hot spot mop-up to prevent re-ignition, fireline construction, and maintaining accountability and situational reporting as required. Note: This capability may not include seasonal experience or leadership qualifications in accordance with National Standards.	SN 8.1.5	
4	4.1.2	Provide Firefighting Teams w/Equipment	Provide Firefighting Teams w/Equipment. This capability includes fire engine team for wildland or urban fire suppression to protect structures or wildland within the fire area and prevent fires from crossing established firelines, hot spot mop up capabilities to prevent re-ignition, and maintaining accountability and situational reporting as required.	SN 8.1.5	
4	4.1.3	Provide Engine Strike Team	Provide engine strike team. This capability includes fire suppression to protect structures or wildland within the fire area and prevent fires from crossing established firelines, hot spot mop-up to prevent re-ignition, and maintaining accountability and situational reporting as required. Note: A Strike Team consists of 5 engines of the same type and capacity, and a command unit.	SN 8.1.5	
4	4.1.4	Provide Firefighting Dozer Support (Single Resource)	Provide firefighting dozer support (single resource). This capability includes fire suppression to protect structures or wildland within the fire area and prevent fires from crossing established firelines removing all combustible material and creating a barrier between the fire and areas of vulnerability, clearing existing firelines, providing support to fireline hand crews, and maintaining accountability and situational reporting as required.	SN 8.1.5	
4	4.1.5	Provide Firefighting Dozer Strike Team	Provide dozer strike team. This capability includes fire suppression to protect structures or wildland within the fire area and prevent fires from crossing established firelines, removing all combustible material and creating a barrier between the fire and areas of vulnerability, clearing existing firelines, providing support to fireline hand crews, and maintaining accountability and situational reporting as required. Note: Dozer strike team consist of 2 dozers, 2 dozer transporter vehicles(usually low boy), 2 operators, 2 ground guides, strike team leader, leader vehicle with driver.	SN 8.1.5	
4	4.1.6	Provide Airfield firefighting/Crash Rescue Support	Provide Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting (ARFF) support. This capability includes rescuing crews from downed aircraft and suppress aircraft fires while maintaining accountability and situational reporting as required. Note; Crew consist of at least 3 Personnel, Tank minimum capacity (Gal) 500, Pump minimum flow (GPM) 150 @ 250 PSI, Hose 2 ½ inch double jacket 300 Feet, Hose 1 ½ or 1 ¾ inch double jacket 500 Feet, 1 Intake 2 ½ inch, Ladder 14 feet, Cab-mounted spot lights 2.	SN 8.1.5	
4	4.1.7	Provide Aerial Ladder or Platform Truck	Provide Fire Truck with Aerial Ladder or Platform truck. This capability includes urban fire suppression to protect structures within the fire area and prevent fires from spreading to exposed areas fighting fire from an aerial ladder or platform and or performing rescue operations, while maintaining accountability and situational reporting as required.	SN 8.1.5	
4	4.1.8	Provide Water Tender	Provide water tender. This capability includes water tender to support firefighting operations.	SN 8.1.5	
4	4.1.9	Provide Foam Tender	Provide foam tender to support mainly airfield firefighting operations.	SN 8.1.5	
4	4.2.1	Provide Helicopter Firefighting Operations	Provide helicopter firefighting operations. This capability includes deploying fire extinguishing agents. It also includes fire line support and containment, and hot spot mop-up in fire areas, and maintaining accountability and situational reporting as required.	SN 8.1.5	

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TIER 2: INDIRECT MATCH	
				UJTL	AFUTL (2013) AF Civil Engineer Prime BEEF and/or RED HORSE Match
4	4.2.2	Provide Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System (MAFFS) Operations	Provide MAFFS Operations. This capability includes one or both types of airborne retardant/water drop MAFFS systems. MAFFS 1 is a pressurized 3000 gallon tank system aboard an aircraft able to drop retardant or water at a rate of under five seconds, covering one quarter of a mile long and 60 feet wide lay down to act as a fire barrier. MAFFS 2 is a fully self-contained system capable of mixing retardant in-flight, drops fire-retardant chemicals used in fighting forest fires, and employs an on-board compressor system replacing the ground support equipment requirements of the original MAFFS 1. Aircraft can fly in non-optimum weather, takeoff and land on short field runways, and fly at extremely low altitudes to ensure maximum retardant application to the target area. A support aircraft will typically accompany the C-130 operational aircraft.	SN 8.1.5	
4	4.2.3	Provide Fixed Wing Operations - Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System (MAFFS)	Provide fixed wing operations - modular airborne fire fighting system (MAFFS). This capability includes modular airborne firefighting system (MAFFS) C-130 aircraft to dispense water or retardant at very low altitudes. Note: Uses air tanker, type 1, able to dispense up to 3000 gallons of retardant or water. MAFFS must be coordinated and approved by USFS, can be loaded at approved air tanker base, drops in conjunction with MAFFS lead pilots and aircraft systems, and operations conducted in accordance with USFS MAFFS Operating Plan.	SN 8.1.5	
4	4.3.1	Provide Maritime Firefighting Services	Provide Maritime Firefighting. This capability includes firefighting on vessels, in littoral waters, inland waters, or onshore facilities near the water. Support is for the minimum time necessary to provide for the search and rescue of personnel and critical materials aboard the distressed vessel/facility/hazard. This capability does not include use of airborne assets or use of search and rescue teams.	SN 8.1.5	

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TIER 2: INDIRECT MATCH	
				UJTL	AFUTL (2013) AF Civil Engineer Prime BEEF and/or RED HORSE Match
5	5.1.1	Provide Response Plan Integration Support	Provide emergency planning support. This capability includes facilitating the development, review, and integration of emergency response plans in preparation for or in response to, natural or manmade disasters, and civil emergencies. This planning supports State strategy and meets the requirements of the National Response Framework, State specific emergency management plans, and the National Incident Management System. It may also support individual agencies, Non-Governmental agencies, or federal/regional/statewide plans integration.	ST 5.4.2	
5	5.1.2	Provide Planning Section Support	Provide planning section support. This capability includes assisting with the facilitation of the planning process, the collection, evaluation, dissemination and use of information about the incident, and the status of resources in preparation for, or in response to, natural or manmade disasters, and civil emergencies. This capability also includes supporting the establishment of information requirements and reporting schedules for the Planning Section, and assisting in the determination of needed specialized resources in support of the incident. Additional supporting duties may include: assisting with the preparation of the Incident Action Plan, assisting in the assembly of information on alternative strategies, and periodic predictions on incident potentials, supporting the re-assignment of out-of-service personnel already on-site to ICS organizations as appropriate, and assisting with the preparation and implementation of the Incident Demobilization Plan.	ST 5.4.2	
5	5.1.3	Provide Strategic Planning Facilitation	Provide strategic planning facilitation. This capability includes facilitating the development, review, and integration of strategic plans in preparation for, or in response to all hazards, and civil emergencies. This planning supports State strategy and State specific emergency management plans. It may also support individual agencies, Non-Governmental agencies, or federal/regional/statewide plans integration.	SN 5.3.1	
5	5.1.4	Provide Operations Section Support	Provide Operations Section Support. This capability includes assisting with the preparation and development of operational plans, gathering information to determine requests or release of resources, and making changes to the Incident Action Plan as directed in preparation for, or in response to, natural or manmade disasters, and civil emergencies. This capability may also include assisting with the orientation of Operations Section personnel in accordance with the Incident Action Plan, assembling and reporting information about special activities, events and occurrences to the Incident Commander, and maintaining the Unit/Activity Log. Assigned personnel may be assigned to support specific tasks to include, planning operations, day/night operations, evacuation or contingency planning, etc.	OP 4.7	
5	5.1.5	Provide Logistics Section Support	Provide Logistics Section support. This task includes assisting the Logistics section with providing staffing and planning support, assisting with the development and implementation of the Incident Action Plan (IAP), and providing assistance with the activation of the branches and units in the Logistics Section in preparation for, or in response to, natural or manmade disasters, and civil emergencies.	ST 8.4	
5	5.2.1	Provide Ground Imagery Support	Provide ground imagery support. This capability includes the collection and analysis of imagery collected from ground based platforms using a variety of medium including still and full motion video, infrared and thermal imagery. May include limited imagery analysis support. This task includes taking, collecting, recording and archiving images for the purpose of historical and anecdotal records, posed and candid images, and may include technical images in support of post incident investigations and assessments. This task may support the full range of disasters and emergencies including both natural and man-caused events.	SN 2.3.1	
5	5.2.2	Provide Aerial Imagery Support	Provide Aerial imagery support. This capability includes the collection and analysis of imagery collected from aerial and/or space based platforms using a variety of medium including still and full motion video, infrared and thermal imagery. May include limited imagery analysis support. This task includes taking, collecting, recording and archiving images for the purpose of historical and anecdotal records, posed and candid images, and may include technical images in support of post incident investigations and assessments. This task may support the full range of disasters and emergencies including both natural and man-caused events.	SN 2.3.1	
5	5.2.3	Provide Maritime Imagery Support	Provide maritime imagery support. This capability includes imagery analysis support, surface/sub-surface vessel(s) and image analysis system capable of delivering either electro-optical [EO]/infrared [IR]/radar images in inland, littoral, and/or open ocean areas.	SN 2.3.1	

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TIER 2: INDIRECT MATCH	
				UJTL	AFUTL (2013) AF Civil Engineer Prime BEEF and/or RED HORSE Match
6	6.1.1	Establish Emergency Shelter Using Existing Structure(s)	Establish emergency shelter using existing structure(s). This capability includes identifying and establishing shelters for displaced groups of people using existing structures with appropriate size, area, and accessibility for conducting registration, feeding services, sleeping areas, mental health services, health services, hygiene, sanitation, security, traffic flow, and parking. Note: May not include personnel for shelter operations.	SN 8.2.3	
6	6.1.2	Establish Emergency Shelter Using Temporary Structure	Establish emergency shelter using temporary structure. This capability includes identifying and establishing shelters for displaced groups of people using tentage, or other temporary structures with appropriate size, area, and accessibility for conducting registration, feeding services, sleeping areas, mental health services, health services, hygiene, sanitation, security, traffic flow, and parking. Note: This may require additional capabilities for tent/structure erection. Note: May not include personnel for shelter operations.	SN 8.2.3	
6	6.1.3	Establish Emergency Shelter Using Military Facilities	Establish emergency shelter using military facilities. This capability includes identifying and establishing temporary shelters for displaced groups of people using existing structures with appropriate size, area, and accessibility for conducting registration, feeding services, sleeping areas, mental health services, health services, hygiene, sanitation, security, traffic flow, and parking. NOTE: Armories are not generally appropriate for extended periods of use. Note: May not include personnel for shelter operations.	SN 8.2.3	
6	6.1.4	Provide Emergency Shelter Operations	Provide emergency shelter operations. This capability includes required personnel for conducting, or coordinating with Federal, State, Local, or other governmental or non-governmental agencies, for registration, feeding services, sleeping areas, mental health services, health services, hygiene, sanitation, security, traffic flow, and parking. NOTE: This capability requires additional capabilities support and special needs considerations.	SN 8.2.3	
6	6.1.5	Provide Emergency Shelter Inspections	Provide emergency shelter inspections. This capability includes inspecting established or potential shelters for safety and suitability for occupation in accordance with the proper governing regulations and policies.	SN 8.2.3	
6	6.2.1	Provide Chaplain Services	Provide Chaplain support. This capability includes Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM), Trained Crisis Responder (TCR) and Pastoral Crisis Intervention (PCI) and counseling. Support may be provided by teams consisting of one officer/chaplain and one enlisted aide, or an individual Chaplain. Provides services for First Responders, victims, support personnel etc. Note: Military clergy are specifically prohibited from ministering to the general public.	None	
6	6.2.2	Provide Linguistic Services	Provide linguistic services. Provide translation and interpretation services during an emergency event to communicate instructions, translate and provide interpretation services. This capability includes verbal and written translation support and services. Includes (but not limited to) public information broadcasts, control of large groups, meetings between English and non-English speakers, assistance in document completion, message conversions, and assisting medical personnel with non-English speaking patients. Team size varies between 3-5 individuals.	OP 2.2.2.1	
6	6.3.1	Provide Postal Operations Support	Provide temporary postal operations support. This capability includes transporting, collecting and receiving mail, selling stamps, providing registered, insured, and certified mail services. May also included management activities, if required. This capability does not include door-to-door delivery or international mail services.	OP 1.2.3.1	

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TIER 2: INDIRECT MATCH	
				UJTL	AFUTL (2013) AF Civil Engineer Prime BEEF and/or RED HORSE Match
7	7.1.1	Provide Personnel Support for Warehousing/Facility Operations	Provide personnel support for warehousing/facility operations. This capability includes personnel support for receiving storing, packing, preparing commodities for shipment, issuing, tracking, and distributing commodities/resources.	SN 4.6.3	
7	7.1.2	Provide Support Equipment for Warehousing/Facility Operations	Provide support equipment for warehousing/facility operations. This capability includes operators and equipment to support receiving, storing, issuing, tracking, and distributing commodities/resources, and operations. May also support sorting, packaging, palletizing, and delivery to identified points of distribution. Note: Units assigned this task are expected to have the full scope of personnel, equipment and training to perform this tasks to standard.	SN 4.6.3	
7	7.1.3	Provide Military Facilities to Support Civil Authorities	Provide Military facilities to support civil authorities. This capability includes maintenance/sustainment, warehousing, medical/triage stations, base-camp, and other appropriate use for civilian authorities. Note: This task requires military units to pre-identify any and all existing facilities that may be required for usage. Military personnel may be expected to operate and maintain the facilities in accordance with civil authorities.	SN 8.2.3	
7	7.2.1	Establish and Operate a Point Of Distribution (POD)	Establish and operate a point of distribution. This capability includes establishing and operating points of distribution of commodities in accordance with Federal standard commodity distribution model.	SN 4	
7	7.2.2	Augment Point Of Distribution (POD)	Augment for Point of Distribution (POD). This capability includes personnel and/or equipment to support distribution of commodities in accordance with Federal standard commodity distribution model.	SN 4	
7	7.2.3	Augment Mobile Distribution Operations	Provide personnel and support equipment for mobile distribution operations. This capability includes personnel and equipment to support distribution of commodities to affected rural areas, where roads are damaged, and various drop locations, in accordance with Federal standard commodity distribution model per Person.	SN 4	
7	7.2.4	Provide Wholesale (Bulk) Fuel Distribution	Provide Wholesale (Bulk) fuel distribution. This capability includes establishing wholesale fuel operations to distribute fuel (diesel or unleaded) to existing retail fuel operations at remote or mobile locations. Mobile sites may include off-road or unimproved locations. Note: Fuel needs to be acquired or provided.	SN 4	
7	7.2.5	Provide Wholesale (Bulk) Aviation Fuel Distribution	Establish wholesale fuel operations to distribute aviation fuel at existing, remote or mobile locations. Mobile sites may include off-road or unimproved locations. Note: Fuel needs to be acquired or provided.	SN 4	
7	7.2.6	Provide Retail Fuel Distribution	Provide retail fuel distribution. This capability includes establishing distribution sites to refuel vehicles and small equipment for remote or mobile locations. Mobile sites may include off road or unimproved locations. Note: Fuel needs to be acquired or provided.	SN 4	
7	7.2.7	Provide Retail Aviation Fuel Distribution	Provide retail aviation fuel distribution. This capability includes establishing distribution sites to refuel aircraft. May include on-airport, uncontrolled airfields, or remote heliports. Note: Fuel needs to be acquired or provided.	SN 4	

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TIER 2: INDIRECT MATCH	
				UJTL	AFUTL (2013) AF Civil Engineer Prime BEEF and/or RED HORSE Match
7	7.3.1	Provide Mass Food Preparation to field and remote sites	Provide mass food preparation to field and remote sites. This capability includes personnel and supplies for 2 days operations (to include consumable supplies (fuel etc) augmented with service items such as plates and flatware, and equipment to prepare, and serve, meals. This capability also includes meal planning and preparation, serving, and sanitation. Note: A normal meal schedule will include two hot meals per day augmented by one sack-lunch or Meal Ready to Eat. Note: Resupply requirements and sources must be identified within 24 hours. Resupply process/system will be negotiated as soon as possible with controlling civilian agency.	SN 4	
7	7.3.2	Provide Mass Food Preparation Using Military Kitchens/Facilities	Provide mass food preparation using military kitchens/facilities. This capability includes necessary facilities, personnel, supplies and equipment to prepare, and serve, meals. Also includes meal planning, preparation, serving, and sanitation. Note: A normal meal schedule will include two hot meals per day augmented by one sack-lunch or Meal Ready to Eat. Includes consumable supplies (fuel etc), augmented with service items such as plates and flatware for 2 days operations.	SN 4	
7	7.4.1	Provide Personal Hygiene Service	Provide mass personal hygiene (shower, sink, and toilet) facilities in rural/urban areas, including controlling/containing gray water and waste products. Note: The military is limited in quantity and location of shower and bath units. Note: Consumable supplies need to be acquired or purchased.	SN 4	
7	7.4.2	Provide Unmanned Hand Washing Station(s)	Provide hand washing station(s). This capability includes identifying essential areas (i.e. restrooms, food service areas, waste management areas and shelters) and establishing unmanned hand washing stations consisting of water source, hand soap, paper towels, trash receptacle and gray water capture device. Note: Consumable supplies need to be acquired or purchased.	SN 4	

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TIER 2: INDIRECT MATCH	
				UJTL	AFUTL (2013) AF Civil Engineer Prime BEEF and/or RED HORSE Match
8	8.1.1		Establish and Operate a Casualty Collection Point. This capability includes establishing and operating Casualty Collection Point providing Basic Life Support (BLS) under the general direction of the Chief Medical Authority (CMA) as designated by proper authority. The Collection Point will operate as an integrated element of emergency response. This capability includes the general tasks of Triage, patient assessment, stabilization, documentation, immobilization, victim resuscitation, application of basic initial medical procedures to sustain life, patient stabilization, and preparation for transport. It also includes simple triage and rapid treatment (START), basic initial medical assistance, patient stabilization, and preparation for transport. Casualty transportation is not included in this task.	OP 4.4.3	
8	8.1.2	Establish and Operate a Casualty Collection Point	Provide Basic Life Support (BLS) in an established medical facility. This capability includes the general tasks of Triage, patient assessment, stabilization, documentation, immobilization, victim resuscitation, application of basic initial medical procedures to sustain life, patient stabilization, and preparation for transport. It also includes simple triage and rapid treatment (START), basic initial medical assistance, patient stabilization, and preparation for transport. This task represents operating as additional or adjunct staff in support of the range of medical treatments available at the supported facility. Note: Medical Support is provided under the general direction of the medical professional responsible for the specific facility. Support may be provided in a clinic, hospital, surgical, or residence setting.	OP 4.4.3	
8	8.1.3	Provide Qualified Staffing For Basic Life Support In An Established Medical Facility	Provide Basic Life Support (BLS) for field stabilization. This capability includes conducting field stabilization of casualties, operating individually or in teams to identify and provide services to casualties in preparation for transportation to locations where higher levels of care can be provided. May also include triage, patient assessment, airway maintenance, Spinal immobilization, bleeding control, limited documentation, and stabilization in preparation for transportation to an established medical treatment facility.	OP 4.4.3	
8	8.2.1	Augment Advanced Life Support (ALS) in an established medical facility	Augment Advanced Life Support (ALS) in an established medical facility. This capability includes augmentation in an established medical facility providing cardiac monitoring, cardiac defibrillation, transcutaneous pacing, Intravenous cannulation (IV), Intraosseous (IO) access and intraosseous infusion surgical cricothyrotomy, needle cricothyrotomy, needle decompression of tension pneumothorax advanced medication administration through parenteral and enteral routes (IV, IO, PO, PR, ET, SL, topical, and transdermal), Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS), Pediatric Advanced Life Support (PALS) or Pediatric Emergencies for Pre-Hospital Providers (PEPP) and Pre-Hospital Trauma Life Support (PHTLS), Basic Trauma Life Support (BTLs) or International Trauma Life Support (ITLS).	OP 4.4.3	
8	8.3.1	Establish and Operate Temporary Emergency Medical Care Facility	Establish and operate temporary emergency medical care facility. This capability includes establishing and operating the necessary infrastructure, and staffing to provide essential care and health services. Capability may also include service in modular hospital configurations or existing facilities providing support outside the disaster area. General capabilities supported may include emergency medical services, surgical services, trauma care, primary care, preventive medicine, and operational stress control, blood banking services, dental services, hospitalization for general classes of patients, medical logistics and other medical specialty capabilities as required Note: May result in release of patient following emergency care, or stabilization to ensure the patient can tolerate evacuation to a definitive care facility outside the immediate disaster area. Requires additional laboratory, pharmacy, radiology, and physical therapy services.	OP 4.4.3	
8	8.3.2	Augment Emergency Medical Care Capabilities	Augment Emergency Medical Care Capabilities. This capability includes personnel to augment existing staff providing essential care and health services to either release patient following emergency care, or stabilization to ensure the patient can tolerate evacuation to a definitive care facility outside the immediate disaster area. Capability may also include service in temporary (modular) hospital configurations or existing facilities providing support outside the disaster area. General capabilities supported may include emergency medical services, surgical services, trauma care, primary care, dental services, preventive medicine, and operational stress control, blood banking services, hospitalization for general classes of patients. Note: Requires additional laboratory, pharmacy, radiology, and physical therapy services.	OP 4.4.3	
8	8.4.1	Provide Advanced Emergency Medical Services	Provide advanced emergency medical services. This capability includes using light-weight, modular, mobile medical facility or existing facility, to provide treatment, high-level resuscitation, stabilization, and application of emergency procedures to prolong life, stabilize acute injuries, and prepare for transport to a medical facility outside the affected area. It also includes forward stabilization, primary care, and prepare patients for evacuation.	OP 4.4.3	
8	8.4.2	Provide Casualty Medical Triage	Provide casualty medical triage. This capability includes prioritizing treatment of casualties, marking proper medical category and processing accordingly for treatment and/or transport.	OP 7.9	PB (S, M, and L)
8	8.4.3	Provide Casualty Medical Triage in a Contaminated Environment	Provide casualty medical triage in a CBRN environment. This capability includes triage, marking with proper medical category for decontamination priority, and escorted or transported as appropriate to decontamination area for log-in and treatment, with ability to conduct mission in increased levels of protective posture up to Level C. Note: Level C personal protective equipment (PPE) is used when the type of airborne exposure is known to be guarded against adequately by an APR.	OP 7.9	PB (S, M, and L)
8	8.5.1	Provide Ground Casualty Evacuation	Provide Ground Casualty Evacuation. This capability includes transport for personnel requiring basic medical transport as a surge capability. This support would be for the minimum time necessary to basic medical support during transport to a higher level, established medical facility outside of the affected area.	OP 1.6	

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				UJTL	AFUTL (2013) AF Civil Engineer Prime BEEF and/or RED HORSE Match
8	8.5.2	Provide Ground Advanced Life Support (ALS) Transport	Provide Ground Advanced Life Support (ALS) transport. This capability includes cardiac monitoring, cardiac defibrillation, transcutaneous pacing, intravenous cannulation (IV), intraosseous (IO) access and intraosseous infusion, Surgical cricothyrotomy, Needle cricothyrotomy, needle decompression of tension pneumothorax, Advanced medication administration through parenteral and enteral routes (IV, IO, PO, PR, ET, SL, topical, and transdermal), Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS), Pediatric Advanced Life Support (PALS) or Pediatric Emergencies for Pre-Hospital Providers (PEPP) and Pre-Hospital Trauma Life Support (PHTLS), Basic Trauma Life Support (BTLS) or International Trauma Life Support (ITLS) during transport. Note: Ground ALS Transport support may be provided within or proximate to a disaster area.	OP 1.6	
8	8.5.3	Provide Emergency Medical Air Evacuation	Provide emergency medical air evacuation. This capability is for providing continuing life support medical care during movement to a higher level medical facility outside of the affected area. Note: Patient condition and availability of the receiving medical facility will determine aircraft capacity for transport. Aircraft configuration for carrying ambulatory patients, or litter patients or a combination of both as well as necessary supporting medical equipment will determine aircraft transport capacity. Base of operations is located outside of affected area.	OP 1.6	
8	8.5.4	Provide Air Casualty Evacuation	Provide air casualty evacuation. This capability includes transport of patients with little or no medical status information available prior to air transport and necessary medical care to sustain life during air transport to an aerial port of debarkation for continued movement to a higher level established medical facility outside of the affected area.	OP 1.6	
8	8.6.1	Provide Mass Casualty Response	Provide mass casualty response. This capability includes general medical care and treatment, resuscitation, general surgery, patient stabilization, and preparation for transport to a medical facility outside the affected area.	OP 4.4.3	
8	8.6.2	Provide Quarantine Support	Provide quarantine support. This capability includes isolation of a medically infectious and contagious population, medical treatment, logistical support, patient care, sanitation, hygiene and engineering support.	OP 4.4.3	
8	8.7.1	Human Remains Recovery Support	organizing/coordinating with federal, state, local, and tribal governments and non-governmental organizations for site/situation assessment, recovery efforts, morgue operations, transportation, remains identification, temporary storage and temporary/final disposition following a catastrophic mass fatality event. Note: Military units may be assigned to support civilian contracted specialists.	OP 4.4.1.2	
8	8.7.2	Provide Temporary Field Morgue Operations	of human remains from collection points, collecting and storage of all anti/post mortem information related to the tentative identification of the human remains, establishing clear traffic patterns for entry, exit, loading and unloading areas, collection of all information regarding the location and recovery of the human remains; collection and storage of all personal effects found. Note: Consideration for the storage conditions of human remains for	OP 4.4.1.2	
8	8.7.3	Provide Temporary Storage of Human Remains	Provide temporary storage of human remains. This capability includes establishing collection point for human remains recovered from field units/organizations conducting search and recovery missions in the affected area, establishing clear traffic patterns for entry, exit, loading and unloading areas. Note: this capability consists only of the reception, storage and transfer of human remains and personal effects to an established morgue facility. No other mortuary affairs tasks will be conducted at this location.	OP 4.4.1	
8	8.7.4	Provide Personal Effects Management Assistance	Provide Personal Effects Management Assistance. This capability includes assistance with personal effects (PE), management, collection, inventorying, receipt, recording, accountability, storage, safeguard and disposal of the PE of all deceased persons under the control of U.S. civil authority. Note: The local medical examiner/coroner authority will manage all personal effects policies for the deceased.	OP 4.4.1.2	
8	8.7.5	Provide Final Disposition/Repatriation Support	Provide final disposition/repatriation support. This capability includes the facilitation of the collection of ante-mortem information, provides fatality assistance to the family, transfer of Personal Effects (PE) and determines the family request for final disposition. Note: The local medical examiner/coroner authorities will manage all policies for the release and final disposition/repatriation of all human remains under their jurisdiction.	SN 6.6.6	

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TIER 2: INDIRECT MATCH	
				UJTL	AFUTL (2013) AF Civil Engineer Prime BEEF and/or RED HORSE Match
8	8.8.1	Provide Analysis of Medical Surveillance Data	Provide Analysis of Medical Surveillance Data. This capability includes but not limited to analyzing collected data from surveillance, modeling and clinical data, reviewing and comparing historical data such as respiratory and gastroenterological symptoms, zoonotic vectors, and provide advice on further consequence management.	SN 4.3.4	
8	8.9.1	Provide Assessment/Inspection Support	Provide Assessment/Inspection Support. This capability includes safety inspections and verification of food, water, and air quality compliance in coordination with public health sector specific agencies with jurisdiction Under the direction of proper civilian authority. This capability could be for field or laboratory testing and analysis.	SN 1.1.5	
8	8.10.1	Provide Public Health Surveillance	Provide Public Health Surveillance. This capability includes coordination with supporting departments and agencies by collecting surveillance data, enhancing existing surveillance systems, monitoring the health of general medical needs populations, carry out field studies and investigations, monitor injuries and disease patterns, and potential disease outbreaks, blood and blood product bioterrorism, and blood supply levels.	SN 4.3.4	
8	8.11.1	Provide Behavioral Health Services	Provide behavioral health services. This capability includes providing mental health supportive services, coordinating referrals for specialized mental health services to include crisis counseling, assessment, crisis intervention, suicide prevention, substance abuse services, psychosocial education, behavioral health triage, and providing behavioral health training.	OP 4.4.3	
8	8.11.2	Provide Psychological First Aid Support	Provide psychological first aid support. This capability includes intervention protocol, such as grief and loss counseling, adjustment support, and education for coping, developed specifically for immediate response to dealing with traumatic incidents and events. Note: This capability is intended for immediate short term response, not long term psychiatric care.	OP 4.4.3	
8	8.12.1	Provide Public Health Information	Provide public health information. This capability includes collecting, monitoring, and assessing information gathered from internal/external information sources, and reporting to Public Health officials regarding disease/illness progression trends for the at risk population. Note: Staffing skill sets may include MD (Epidemiological), Veterinarian (Vector Control), Information Analysts, Nursing, Logistics.	SN 4.3.4	

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TIER 2: INDIRECT MATCH	
				UJTL	AFUTL (2013) AF Civil Engineer Prime BEEF and/or RED HORSE Match
9	9.1.1	Provide Urban Search Support	Provide urban search support. This capability assist urban search and rescue teams with search function. Search may be accomplished by use listening devices, thermal imagery, visual search, or other technology. Note: The capacities for this capability are FEMA.	OP 6.2.9	
9	9.1.2	Provide Urban Rescue Support	Provide urban rescue support. This capability assist urban search and rescue teams with rescue from collapsed structures. Note: The capacities for this capability are FEMA typed.	OP 6.2.9	
9	9.1.3	Augment Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) Team(s)	Augment Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) team(s). This capability includes trained qualified personnel to augment existing USAR teams to support large scale disaster response in urban environments. This capability also includes primary focus on structural collapse and rope rescue. May also include confined space, trench, vehicle extrication. Note: The capacities for this capability are FEMA typed.	OP 6.2.9	
9	9.2.1	Provide Inland-Wilderness Search Support	Provide inland-wilderness search support. This capability includes searching open areas, rural and wilderness for subjects. May include dismounted or off-road vehicle mounted search capabilities.	OP 6.2.9	
9	9.2.2	Provide Inland-Wilderness Rescue Support	Provide inland-wilderness rescue support. This capability includes rescue of subjects in surface areas exclusive of damaged structural environments, and air rescue. Capability includes litter recovery, stabilizing individuals, evacuating subject(s) to safety, and utilizing rope hauling systems. May also include basic life support or advanced life support capabilities.	OP 6.2.9	
9	9.3.1	Provide Aeronautical Search Support	Provide aeronautical search support. This capability includes searching open, urban, rural, and wilderness for person(s) in distress or likely locations or indicators of displaced persons. Note: May include fixed wing or rotary wing airframes, and/or imaging capabilities.	OP 6.2.9	
9	9.3.2	Provide Aeronautical Rescue Support	Provide aeronautical rescue Support. This capability includes a fixed or rotary wing aircraft to rescue otherwise inaccessible person(s) in distress. This capability is used when time is of the essence to preserve life, limb, or eyesight, and is intended to remove persons to the closest location of safety. May include hoist operations. Note: When injuries are reported or suspected allowances for medical professional must be made. This capability does not include advance life support.	OP 6.2.9	
9	9.4.1	Flood Search and Rescue Operations	Flood search and rescue operations. This capability includes the ability to transit standing and slow moving water utilizing high clearance vehicles or watercraft in support of identifying and evacuating person(s), or providing resupply support to individuals who shelter in place.	OP 6.2.9	
9	9.4.2	Snow/Ice Search and Rescue Operations	Snow/ice search and rescue operations. This capability includes the ability to transit snow and ice utilizing high clearance vehicles or weather/terrain appropriate vehicles in support of identifying and evacuating person(s), or providing resupply support to individuals who shelter in place.	OP 6.2.9	

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TIER 2: INDIRECT MATCH	
				UJTL	AFUTL (2013) AF Civil Engineer Prime BEEF and/or RED HORSE Match
10	10.1.1	Provide Mass Decontamination	Provide mass decontamination. This capability includes mass decontamination of affected populations. Note: Populations may also include household pets and service animals.	SN 8.1.5	
10	10.1.2	Provide Suspected Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN) Hazards Detection	Provide Suspected Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN) Hazards Detection. This capability includes survey and detection of CBRN hazards using primary and secondary CBRN detection technologies.	SN 8.1.5	
10	10.1.3	Provide Presumptive Identification of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN) Hazards	Provide presumptive identification of chemical, biological radiological and nuclear hazards (CBRN). Capability includes presumptive identification of CBRN hazards in affected areas.	SN 8.1.5	
10	10.1.4	Provide Suspected Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN) Hazards Monitoring	Provide Suspected Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN) Hazards Monitoring. This capability includes monitoring suspected chemical, biological radiological and nuclear hazards (CBRN) in affected areas.	SN 8.1.5	
10	10.1.5	Provide Suspected Chemical and Biological Hazards Sample Collection	Provide Suspected Chemical and Biological Hazards Sample Collection. This capability includes collecting samples of chemical and biological hazards in preparation for analysis. This capability includes ability to conduct mission in increased levels of protective posture up to Level A.	SN 8.1.5	
10	10.1.6	Provide Suspected Chemical and Biological Hazard Laboratory Analysis	Provide Suspected Chemical and Biological Hazard Laboratory Analysis. This capability includes laboratory analysis of sample(s) to characterize and identify chemical and biological hazards in an on-site, or off site, laboratory.	SN 8.1.5	
10	10.1.7	Provide Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN) Hazards Assessment	Provide CBRN hazards assessment. This capability Includes conducting assessments to quickly and accurately identify and define the effects on personnel and the operating environment of identified CBRN hazards. This capability also includes conducting and providing plume modeling, and other modeling to support decision making, and advising on potential mitigation actions.	SN 8.1.5	
10	10.1.8	Provide Contaminated Debris Clearance Support	Provide contaminated debris clearance support. This capability includes operations of demolition, clearance, segregation, and reduction of debris in contaminated environments Note: Debris types are structures, trees, bulky vegetation, gravel, sand, dirt, appliances, and animals. This capability does not include clearing vehicles or snow removal.	OP 4.6.2	RH (S and L), PB (S, M, and L)
10	10.2.1	Provide Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Support	Provide Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Support. This capability includes limited radiological response for the detection, identification, removal, handling, transport, and disposal of explosives and munitions and/or improvised explosive devices, and/or any incident involving explosives associated with chemical, nuclear, biological, or radiological materials.	TA 6.1	
10	10.3.1	Provide Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Incident Response	Provide Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Incident Response. This capability provides for the conduct of operations in a Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, (CBRN) suspected or actual contaminated environment while providing organic command, control and resupply. This capability will also identify agents and substances, assess current and projected consequences, and advise on response measures, assist with coordination of follow on forces. Crews are trained in WMD/CBRN incident response, assessment, detection, mitigation, sustainment of life functions and decontamination.	SN 8.1.5	

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TIER 2: INDIRECT MATCH	
				UJTL	AFUTL (2013) AF Civil Engineer Prime BEEF and/or RED HORSE Match
11	11.1.1	Augment Plant and Plant Pest Survey/Assessment	Augment plant and plant pest survey/assessment. This capability includes identification of unknown plant substances and/or plant pests, assistance with surveying and modeling, and advisement on further consequence management. This capability may include just-in-time training to augment professionals in response to suspected or identified outbreak.	SN 8.15	
11	11.1.2	Augment Plant and Plant Pest Control	Augment plant and pest control. This capability includes assisting with management and control measures (chemical, biological, cultural, and mechanical), and is intended to mitigate impacts of plant pests. Note: May require ground or air support.	SN 8.15	
11	11.2.1	Augment Animal Survey/Assessment	limited to detection and identification of potential adverse impacts on animals, assistance with surveying and modeling, and advisement on further consequence management. This includes animals such as livestock, poultry, wildlife, laboratory animals, zoological collections, etc. Note: This capability may include just-in-time training to augment professionals in response to suspected or identified outbreak.	SN 8.15	
11	11.2.2	Provide Animal Health and Husbandry Support	Provide animal health and husbandry support. This capability may include generally accepted animal husbandry practices such as feeding, veterinary care, sheltering, decontaminating, depopulating, disposal. May also include veterinary public health support to include control of diseases transmissible between humans and animals (zoonoses). Note: This includes animals such as livestock, poultry, wildlife, laboratory animals, zoological collections, etc.	SN 8.15	
11	11.3.1	Augment Food Supply Assessment/Inspection	Augment food supply assessment/inspection. This capability includes food safety inspections and verification of slaughter and processing plants, distribution and retail sites, import facilities at port of entry, and laboratory analysis of food samples. Note: May include large expanses of open ground, complex food processing facilities, or large quantities of bulk food commodities, etc.	SN 8.15	
11	11.3.2	Augment Contaminated Food Supply System Response	Provide Contaminated Food Supply System Response. This capability includes disposition, decontamination of product and affected environment, to include personnel and equipment. Note: May include large expanses of open ground, complex food processing facilities, or large quantities of bulk food commodities, etc.	SN 8.15	
11	11.4.1	Provide Nutrition Assistance Support	Provide Nutrition Assistance Support. This capability includes providing support for determining nutrition assistance needs, obtaining appropriate food supplies, arrange for delivery of supplies, and authorize disaster food stamp program. Note: A team normally consists of two people and registered dietitian and a dietary Assistant.	SN 8.15	
11	11.5.1	Provide Household Pet Evacuation and Transportation Support	Provide household pet evacuation and transportation support. This capability includes evacuation and transportation of pets, and service animals either with their owners or separately to the nearest animal shelter and/or holding area. Note: This capability is predominantly ground.	SN 8.15	
11	11.5.2	Augment Pre-established Animal Shelters	Augment pre-established animal shelters. This capability includes providing personnel for conducting animal identification, care and feeding, shelter supplies, pet-owner reunification.	SN 8.15	
11	11.5.3	Provide Veterinary Support	Provide Veterinary Support. This capability includes medical support for pets, service animals, and working animals. May also include triage, preventive care, diagnosis, treatment, and euthanasia. May also include veterinary public health support to include control of diseases transmissible between humans and animals (zoonoses). Note: Teams consist of one veterinarian and assistant.	SN 8.15	
11	11.6.1	Provide Natural, Cultural, and Historic Resources Support	Provide Natural, Cultural, and Historic Resources Support. This capability may include cultural resources managers (archeologist, conservators, historians, GIS specialist, architects), and natural resources managers (biologist, ecologist, botanist, wetlands specialists, and foresters) for assistance with response actions to preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, recover, and restore NCH resources.	ST 5.1.8	
11	11.6.2	Provide Weather Forecasting Support		ST 2.2.3	

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TIER 2: INDIRECT MATCH	
				UJTL	AFUTL (2013) AF Civil Engineer Prime BEEF and/or RED HORSE Match
12	12.1.1	Provide Petroleum Based Fuel Transmission Support	Provide Petroleum Based Fuel Transmission Support. This capability includes ground, air, or maritime assets to transmit petroleum based fuel from point of production to the point of distribution/storage. This capability is intended to augment or supplement the existing fuel transportation network to allow civilian authorities to restore normal operations.	OP 4.2	
12	12.2.1	Provide Petroleum based Fuel Distribution Support	Provide Petroleum based fuel distribution Support. This capability includes distribution of petroleum products to the end user operating in primary support of public safety/support entities. This capability provides augmentation to sustain energy needs to assist in the support of the restoration of the energy distribution infrastructure. Note: This does not include retail operations.	OP 4.2	
12	12.2.2	Provide Fuel distribution to stricken locations Support	Provide support for fuel distribution to stricken locations. This capability includes transport, store and distribute fuel to stricken sites to temporarily sustain operations of critical infrastructure. May include distribution of a single load to multiple locations.	OP 4.2	
12	12.2.3	Provide Temporary Electricity Distribution Support	Provide temporary distribution of electricity support. This capability may include temporary or supplemental power supplied to specified critical infrastructure, and priority locations until restoration of public utilities. May also include transportation, logistics, configuration and operation of the equipment.	ST 8.4.5	

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TIER 2: INDIRECT MATCH	
				UJTL	AFUTL (2013) AF Civil Engineer Prime BEEF and/or RED HORSE Match
13	13.1.1	Provide Facility Security Operations	Provide facility security operations. This capability includes establish and maintaining a secure perimeter. Also includes performing vulnerability and threat assessments, securing designated critical facilities and structures to prevent damage or theft, operating access/control points, internal and external static posts, and patrolling facility and grounds. This capability provides for protection of designated critical facilities to prevent disruptions of vital public services and resources essential to public safety and welfare.	ST 6.2	
13	13.1.2	Provide Point/Site Security Operations	Provide point security operations. This capability includes providing holding areas, static posts, check points, access control. This capability provides public protection and/or support to law enforcement operations at a certain location/site or entrance/exit to a controlled area such as points of distribution (PODS), terminals, maritime ports, border operations/ crossings, disaster site(s), etc.	ST 6.2	
13	13.1.3	Provide Area Security Support	Provide area security support. This capability is primarily a presence mission is support of civilian law enforcement personnel. May include static posts, vehicle mounted or foot patrol roving security, check points, area denial, and access control. This capability provides public protection and/or support to law enforcement operations and to public infrastructure within defined area of operations. May be required to support quarantine operations. Note: Planning factor 2/3rds vehicle mounted1/3rd foot patrol.	TA 6.3	
13	13.1.4	Provide Emergency Responder Protection	Provide emergency responder protection. This capability includes teams consist of 2-3 personnel able to operate independently in support of ongoing emergency responder activities. Responsible for protection of emergency responder personnel to prevent public interference of emergency operations. Note: This capability does not include public or infrastructure protection.	OP 6	
13	13.1.5	Provide Quick Reaction Support	Provide quick reaction force (QRF). This capability uses pre-identified forces as initial support to state and local law enforcement. This capability Includes filling critical gaps and mitigating types of incidents that have or may result in the interruption of essential services, cause public danger and suffering, risks to lives and property, public disorder, or destruction of critical assets, until follow-on support can assume the mission.	ST 6.2	
13	13.1.6	Provide Rapid Reaction Force (RRF)	Provide rapid reaction force (RRF). This capability includes pre-identified augmentation to reinforce the Quick Reaction Force (QRF) filling critical gaps and mitigating types of incidents that have, or may, result in the interruption of essential services, cause public danger and suffering, risks to lives and property, public disorder, or destruction of critical assets, until follow-on support can assume the mission. Also Includes Command and Control (C2), tactical movements, extraction and relocation of endangered residents or workers, barricaded suspect negotiations, and recovery of injured persons.	ST 6.2	
13	13.1.7	Provide Convoy Security Operations	Provide mobile security operations. This capability includes escort of vehicles in transit, including transporting personnel or cargo deemed at risk of interference. Primarily a show of force mission, intended to assist with the safe ground movement of key personnel and critical assets in response to an emergency. Support limited to assisting civilian authorities with security, not responsible for actual transportation of personnel/materiel. May be armed if approved by proper civilian authority to provide for self protection only.	ST 6.2	
13	13.2.1	Provide Public Safety Support	Provide public safety support. This capability includes manning traffic control points, access control, presence patrols, observation, escort, and protective services. This capability provides direct support to law enforcement to mitigate the effects of an escalated incident, civil disturbance, or natural/manmade disaster. May be required to support quarantine operations. Note: Limited or no badged personnel, does not include powers of arrest.	ST 6.2	
13	13.2.2	Provide Crowd Control Support	Provide crowd control support. This capability includes crowd control activities and measures to preserve or restore order in response to events that could, or has, escalated causing the disruption of public safety, public order, interruption of essential services, or destruction of critical assets.	OP 4.6.4	

				TIER 2: INDIRECT MATCH	
ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	UJTL	AFUTL (2013) AF Civil Engineer Prime BEEF and/or RED HORSE Match
15	15.1.1	Provide Public Affairs Office (PAO) Augmentation for in Joint Information Center(s) JIC	Provide Public Affairs Office (PAO) Augmentation in Joint Information Center(s) (JIC). This capability includes operating in a JIC, planning, coordinating, credentialing, briefing, escorting media representatives, preparing media support materials, releasing approved information to the media, coordinating and executing subject matter expert interviews, internal communication, participating in and monitoring social media, responding to public and media inquiries. May also include supporting and providing information for the scenario-specific web site, and non-governmental agencies, supporting and providing information for the scenario-specific web site and providing guidance and support as required, and coordinating with joint, interagency, and non-governmental agencies, developing communications, Incident Action Plans (IAPs) and messages, press releases, media campaigns, news advisories or other prepared materials.	ST 5.6	
15	15.1.2	Provide Public Affairs (PAO) Representative(s) to the Joint Information Center(s) JIC	Provide Public Affairs (PAO) representative(s) to the Joint Information Center(s) (JIC). This capability includes providing a military spokes person operating in a JIC, or public information office, coordinating the military information and messages to the JIC for integration into the overall public outreach, preparing media support materials, releasing approved information to the media, coordinating and executing subject matter expert interviews, internal communication, participating in and monitoring social media, responding to public and media inquiries. Maintain communications and coordination with the parent command to serve as a channel of media information between the supporting organization and the JIC. May also include supporting and providing information for the scenario-specific web site, and non-governmental agencies, supporting and providing information for the scenario-specific web site and providing guidance and support as required, and coordinating with joint, interagency, and non-governmental agencies, developing communications, providing input for Incident Action Plans (IAPs) and messages, press releases, media campaigns, news advisories or other prepared materials.	ST 5.6	
15	15.2.1	Augment Community Relations and Outreach Support	Augment community relations and outreach support. This capability includes providing personnel and equipment to the Incident Command Structure to assist with community relations and outreach efforts, disseminating approved information and canvassing as directed by proper authority. May also include referring individuals to available services, or when directed contact faith based, voluntary, and other community based organizations to disseminate or canvass information regarding services available.	ST 5.6	
15	15.2.2	Augment Distinguished Visitor Center	Augment distinguished visitor center. This capability includes providing support to the assigned incident or military command structure to assist with requests for information, visits, or updates from authorized dignitaries and officials. May assist with processing Invitational Travel Authorizations (ITA), preparing and presenting briefings, providing situational updates, and coordinating informational gathering visits and tours. Provides advance coordination and responds to requests for information prior to, during, or after a visit.	ST 5.6	
15	15.3.1	Provide Inter-governmental/Interagency Liaison	Provide Inter-governmental/interagency liaison. This capability includes providing subject matter experts prior to, during, or following an event to serve as the channel of communications and facilitating information exchange between supporting and supported agencies and organizations, gathering, organizing, analyzing and coordinating between civilian emergency managers/planners/ responders (at multiple levels) and the military resource provider. Areas may include law enforcement, fire protection, hurricane response, information centers, emergency operations centers, airfields, staging areas, joint field offices, etc.	ST 8.5.3.2	
15	15.3.2	Provide Technical Assistance Support	Provide technical assistance support. This capability provides the mechanism for the military to establish and provide technical assistance and support to civil authorities drawing on unique and specialized skills, equipment, and facilities within the military to improve preparedness of responders. This capability includes resources, expertise, education and training to external agencies and individuals as requested by civil authority to develop and sustain capabilities in support of improved preparedness and response.	ST 5.6	
15	15.3.3	Provide Current Information to Stakeholders	Provide current information to stakeholders. This capability includes providing information on current public affairs activities, issues and concerns. May include conducting media analysis, preparing key messages and talking points, identifying key publics, measuring effectiveness, and correcting misperceptions.	ST 5.6	

APPENDIX C

CIVIL SUPPORT TASK LIST (CSTL) TIER 3 ANALYSIS

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TIER 3: IMPLIED MATCH		
				UTC (Personnel)	UTC (Equipment)	Comments
1	1.1.1	Provide Ground Transportation of Personnel	Provide ground transportation of personnel. This capability includes planning, coordinating, and supervising movement from a single point in a single movement, tracking and reporting on personnel moved, and securing additional supplies and support such as maintenance and fuel. It may also include safety escorts. This capability does not include medical evacuation of injured, medical, and non-ambulatory patients.			
1	1.1.2	Provide Ground Transportation of Palletized Materials	Provide transportation of palletized materials. This capability includes planning, coordinating, and supervising movement from a single point in a single movement over improved, semi-improved, or unimproved roads and highways, tracking and reporting on materials moved, and securing additional supplies and support such as maintenance and fuel.	4FPRU/4FPRV	4F9HF	
1	1.1.3	Provide Ground Transportation of Dry Bulk Material	Provide ground transportation of dry bulk material. This capability includes planning, coordinating, and supervising movement from a single point in a single movement over improved, semi-improved, or unimproved roads and highways, tracking and reporting on materials moved, and securing additional supplies and support such as maintenance and fuel.	4FPRU/4FPRV	4F9HF	
1	1.1.4	Provide Ground Transportation of Bulk Fuel	Provide ground transportation of bulk fuel. This capability includes planning, coordinating, and supervising movement of automobile/diesel fuel from a single point in a single movement over improved, semi-improved, or unimproved roads and highways, tracking and reporting on materials moved, and securing additional supplies and support such as maintenance and fuel.	4FPRV	4F9HE	1x 1200 gallon fuel truck; personnel UTC ID'd by equipment UTC
1	1.1.5	Provide Ground Transportation of Potable Bulk Water	Provide transportation of potable bulk water. This capability includes planning, coordinating, and supervising movement from a single point in a single movement from a single point in a single movement over improved, semi-improved, or unimproved roads and highways, tracking and reporting on water moved, and securing additional supplies and support such as maintenance and fuel.	4FPRU/4FPRV	4F9HD	1x 1500 gallon water truck; personnel UTC ID'd by equipment UTC
1	1.1.6	Provide Ground Transportation of Non-Potable Bulk Water	Provide transportation of non-potable bulk water. This capability includes planning, coordinating, and supervising movement from a single point in a single movement over improved, semi-improved, or unimproved roads and highways, tracking and reporting on water moved, and securing additional supplies and support such as maintenance and fuel.	4FPRU/4FPRV	4F9HD	1x 1500 gallon water truck; personnel UTC ID'd by equipment UTC
1	1.1.7	Provide Ground Transportation of Heavy Equipment, and Oversized Loads	Provide ground transportation of heavy equipment, and oversized loads. This capability includes the planning, coordinating, and supervising movement from a single point in a single movement from a single point in a single movement over improved, semi-improved, or unimproved roads and highways, tracking and reporting on equipment moved, and securing additional supplies and support such as maintenance and fuel.	4FPRU/4FPRV	4F9HF	
1	1.1.8	Provide Ground Transportation of Human Remains	Provide Ground Transportation of Human Remains. This capability includes the planning, coordinating, and supervising movement from a single point in a single movement from a single point in a single movement over improved, semi-improved, or unimproved roads and highways, tracking and reporting on equipment moved, and securing additional supplies and support such as maintenance and fuel. Note: This capability does not include medical evacuation of injured, medical, and non-ambulatory patients.			
1	1.2.1	Provide Air Transportation of Personnel	Provide air transportation of personnel. This capability includes planning, coordinating, supervising, maintaining manifests of passengers using fixed or rotary wing aircraft, launching from and recovering to airports/airfields, airstrips, landings zones, as available. This capability does not include medical evacuation of injured, medical, and non-ambulatory patients.			
1	1.2.2	Provide Air Transportation of Palletized Material	Provide air transportation of palletized materials. This capability includes planning, coordinating, supervising, maintaining manifests of materials using fixed or rotary wing aircraft, launching from and recovering to airports/airfields, airstrips, landings zones, as available.			

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TIER 3: IMPLIED MATCH		
				UTC (Personnel)	UTC (Equipment)	Comments
1	1.2.3	Air Transportation of Heavy Equipment	Provide air transportation of heavy equipment. This capability includes planning, coordinating, supervising, maintaining manifests of equipment using fixed wing aircraft, launching from and recovering to airports/airfields, airstrips, landings zones, as available and as needed. Types of heavy equipment that can be transported includes, but is not limited to, helicopters, construction equipment, firefighting equipment, vehicles, vessels, and trailers.			
1	1.2.4	Provide Air Transportation of Outsized Loads	Provide air transportation of outsized loads. This capability includes planning, coordinating, supervising, maintaining manifests of load transport of single item cargo that exceeds 1,000 inches (25.4 m) in length, 117 inches (3 m) in width, and 105 inches (2.7 m) in height. Capability uses airports, airfields, and airstrips, as available and as needed. Note: Aircraft's cubic footage capacity may be exceeded well before weight capacity			
1	1.2.5	Provide Air Transportation of Shipping Containers	Provide air transportation of shipping containers. This capability includes planning, coordinating, supervising, maintaining manifests of containers using fixed or rotary wing aircraft using airports/airfields, airstrips, landings zones, as available and as needed. Type of shipping containers include, but is not limited to, sea-land shipping containers, air freight containers, and enclosed trailers.			
1	1.2.6	Provide Aerospace Operations/Control	Provide aerospace operations/control. This capability includes planning, directing and executing joint or combined regional aerospace operations, development of short and mid-term aerospace strategy, producing and disseminating regional Airspace Control Orders (ACO)/Air Tasking Orders (ATO), delineating the flights, missions, timing and coordination. It also includes communication and coordination with other agencies or assets as applicable, day-to-day air operations, and conducting air and space operational assessment.			
1	1.2.7	Augment Air Traffic Control Operations	Augment air traffic control operations. This capability includes personnel to augment ongoing ATC operations at civilian or military airfields.			
1	1.2.8	Establish and Provide Air Traffic Control Operations	Establish and provide air traffic control operations. This capability includes personnel and equipment to establish and operate at designated airfield. This may include Air Traffic Control at fixed or temporary locations supporting fixed wing or rotary wing aircraft, airfield/landing zone under Visual Flight Rules (VFR) and Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) conditions for multiple aircraft types on small to large temporary/ permanent airfields/landing zones, handling military and civilian aircraft alike. The capability may also include the establishment/reestablishment of operational airfields, landing areas/drop zones, using a variety of communication radios, navigational aids, and weather observation equipment and skills. Communications equipment may include Very High Frequency (VHF), Ultra High Frequency (UHF), Frequency Modulation (FM), and High Frequency (HF) radio capabilities to ensure safe separation of inbound/outbound aircraft. Navigational aids may include VHF Omni-directional Radio (VOR), Tactical Air Navigation (TACAN), Global Positioning System (GPS), and Microwave Landing System (MLS).			

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TIER 3: IMPLIED MATCH		
				UTC (Personnel)	UTC (Equipment)	Comments
2	2.1.1	Establish and Operate Emergency Communications Center	Establish and operate emergency communications center. This capability includes Video, unsecure/unclassified internet, on-site radio, and public switch telephone network (PSTN), communications support for emergency management, and incident command activities.			
2	2.1.2	Provide Mobile Emergency Communications Support	Provide mobile emergency communications support. This capability includes video, unsecure/unclassified internet, on-site radio, and public switch telephone network (PSTN), communications support for emergency management, and incident command activities.			
2	2.1.3	Provide Spectrum/Frequency Management	Provide spectrum/frequency management. This capability includes coordinating, managing and controlling use of the electromagnetic spectrum. It also includes validating, de-conflicting, and providing status reports for frequency requests. May also provide management across multiple frequency bands.			
2	2.2.1	Provide Temporary Telecommunications Support	Provide temporary telecommunications support. This capability includes establishing and operating telecommunications support to restore disrupted service for critical sites and locations.			
2	2.2.3	Provide Radio Communication Support	Provide radio communication support. This capability includes establishing and operating radio communications network to restore disrupted service for critical sites and locations. May include secure communications.			

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TIER 3: IMPLIED MATCH		
				UTC (Personnel)	UTC (Equipment)	Comments
3	3.1.1	Provide Ground Based Non-Technical Structural Damage Assessment	capability includes assessing the general habitability of residences, public facilities, areas of high importance, and other areas of vertical infrastructure. This capability also includes supporting assessment by professional civil, structural, and mechanical engineering experts to affected entities. May also support assessment staff, remote sensing and computer modeling. Types of assessment include supporting posting levels of access. Note: Teams	4FPRQ, 4FPRK, 4FPRL, 4FPAS, 4FPAK, 4FPRY, 4FPRX	4F9RQ, 4F9RH	4F9RH linked to 4FPRL per MISCAP
3	3.1.2	Provide Road Damage Assessment	Provide road damage assessment. This capability includes determining and reporting the location, quantity and types of damage (Such as culverts, pot holes, and retaining walls). It may also include general assessments of ability and efforts to clear routes for emergency use.	4FPRQ, 4FPRK, 4FPRL, 4FPAS, 4FPAK, 4FPRY, 4FPRX	4F9RQ, 4F9RH	4F9RH linked to 4FPRL per MISCAP
3	3.1.3	Provide Bridge Damage Assessment	Provide bridge damage assessment. This capability includes determining structural stability (such as deck, supports, or abutments and approaches), the location, quantity and types of damage, in an effort to determine load carrying capacity.	4FPRQ, 4FPRK, 4FPRL, 4FPAS, 4FPAK, 4FPRY, 4FPRX	4F9RQ, 4F9RH	4F9RH linked to 4FPRL per MISCAP
3	3.1.4	Provide Rapid Runway/Airfield Damage Assessment	Provide Rapid Runway/Airfield Damage Assessment. This capability includes determining the location, quantity and types of damage of runways, taxiways, helipads, short/vertical takeoff and landing zones.	4FPRQ, 4FPRK, 4FPRL, 4FPAS, 4FPAK, 4FPRY, 4FPRX	4F9RQ, 4F9RH, 4F9AD	4F9RH linked to 4FPRL per MISCAP
3	3.1.5	Provide Minimum Operating Strip	Provide Minimum Airfield Operating Strip (MAOS) determination. This capability includes non-traditional determination of types and number of aircraft able to use the runway/landing zone, or taxiway route as well as location of proposed ramp space. It also includes making recommendations for repairs to increase airstrip usable area, and uses information gathered by the damage assessment team to determine operating strip/landing zone.	4FPRQ, 4FPRK, 4FPRL, 4FPAS, 4FPAK, 4FPRY, 4FPRX	4F9AD, 4F9GP, 4F9RH, 4F9RQ	4F9RH linked to 4FPRL per MISCAP
3	3.1.6	Provide Non-Technical Post Incident Damage Survey	Provide non-technical post-incident damage survey. This capability includes utilizing windshield surveys and dismounted teams to conduct rapid field surveys, recording and reporting damage, and assisting officials with determining extent & severity to structures.	4FPRQ, 4FPRK, 4FPRL, 4FPAS, 4FPAK, 4FPRY, 4FPRX	4F9RQ, 4F9RH	4F9RH linked to 4FPRL per MISCAP
3	3.1.7	Conduct Engineer Estimate for Temporary/Emergency Horizontal Repair	Conduct engineer estimate for temporary/emergency horizontal repair. This capability includes cost horizontal construction estimates providing engineering support to repair/restore roadways, cuts, fills, culverts, and emplace temporary bridges. Estimate includes required resources, time, and recommended priorities of effort.	4FPRQ, 4FPRK, 4FPRL, 4FPAS, 4FPAK, 4FPRY, 4FPRX	4F9RQ, 4F9RH, 4F9AD	4F9RH linked to 4FPRL per MISCAP
3	3.1.8	Provide Aerial Post-Incident Damage Assessments	Provide aerial post-incident damage assessments. This capability includes conducting aerial surveillance to determine the area and extent impacted by the incident, the trafficability of roadways based on observed traffic patterns, observed structural collapse, and observed impacts on the population within the affected area. This task does not include engineering assessments, determinations of habitability of residences, public facilities, areas of high importance, and other areas of infrastructure.			
3	3.2.1	Provide Temporary Bridge Emplacement	Provide temporary bridge emplacement. This capability includes utilizing standardized prefabricated components for temporary restoration of single lanes across dry/wet voids that can be disassembled upon restoration/replacement of permanent bridge, or when no longer required. These bridges can be built to match a wide range of vehicular bridging applications. Note: May use unit bridging equipment or contract furnished bridge set.			
3	3.2.2	Provide Rapid Runway and/or Airfield Damage Repair	Provide Rapid Runway Repair (RRR)/Airfield Damage Repair (ADR). This capability includes temporary repair to restore structural integrity of horizontal structure. Note: A standard RRR/ADR team consisting of a minimum of seven heavy equipment operators certified to operate associated/ required heavy vehicle equipment.	4FPRQ, 4FPRK, 4FPRL, 4FPAS, 4FPAK, 4FPRY, 4FPRX	4F9AD, 4F9GP, 4F9RH, 4F9RQ	4F9RH linked to 4FPRL per MISCAP

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TIER 3: IMPLIED MATCH		
				UTC (Personnel)	UTC (Equipment)	Comments
3	3.2.3	Provide Emergency Road Repair	Provide emergency road repair. This capability includes temporary road repairs for roads and traffic ways that hinder critical infrastructure accessibility. Note: Materials must be acquired/provided.	4FPRQ, 4FPRK, 4FPRL, 4FPAS, 4FPAK, 4FPRY, 4FPRX, 4FPRV, 4FPRU	4F9AD, 4F9GP, 4F9RH, 4F9RQ, 4F9RU, 4F9RV	
3	3.2.4	Provide Temporary Structure Repair/Construction	Provide temporary structure repair/construction. This capability includes temporary repairs of existing structures and/or construction of temporary structures for emergency operations, public shelters, points of distribution, emergency medical facilities, tentage, and other critical infrastructures needed to provide/sustain public health and safety. This capability also includes determining structure points of entry, status of load bearing walls, and calculating types and quantity of required materials.	4FPAL, 4FPAP, 4FPAQ, 4FPAR, 4FPAS, 4FPAT, 4FPAU, 4FPAV, 4FPRS, 4FPRT, 4FPRK, 4FPRL	4F9RS, 4F9RT, 4F9HM, 4F9HL, 4F9EF	
3	3.2.5	Provide Roof Top Snow Removal	Provide roof top snow removal. This capability includes coordinated disciplined crew, leadership, and hand tools to remove snow from roof tops that are not more than 4/12 pitch to prevent collapse. Note: This capability is limited to emergency situations only and does not include ice conditions.			
3	3.2.6	Provide Emergency Snow Removal Support	Provide snow removal support. This capability includes snow removal from roadway systems, and/or application of material for traction purposes, such as salt, brine solution, or sand, etc. and other areas needed to maintain transportation networks and/or access to critical infrastructure.	4FPAS		
3	3.2.7	Emergency Debris Removal	Provide emergency debris removal. This capability includes operations of demolition, clearance, removal, transport, segregation, reduction, and/or disposal of debris. Debris types are structures, trees, bulky vegetation, gravel, sand, dirt, appliances, and animals. This capability does not include vehicle or snow removal.	4FPAS, 4FPRU, 4FPRV	4F9RU, 4F9RV	
3	3.2.8	Provide Route Clearance	Provide route clearance. This capability includes route clearance for roads and traffic ways to facilitate emergency access.	4FPAS, 4FPRU, 4FPRV	4F9RU, 4F9RV	
3	3.2.9	Provide Water Systems Inspections Support	Provide water system inspections support. This task includes sampling, disinfection, water tank inspections for damage or leaks. Engineering support will be required to ensure temporary system restoration at a minimum.	4FPAU	4F9EF	
3	3.2.10	Provide Wastewater Inspection and Support	Provide wastewater inspection support. This capability includes sampling, disinfection, waste water plant inspections, sewer flush out, water treatment, personnel decontamination. Engineering support will be required to ensure temporary system restoration at a minimum. Note: To accomplish this capability additional resources such as electricity, water distribution, waste water system repair, welding, security, heavy equipment operations may be required.	4FPAU	4F9EF	
3	3.2.11	Provide Sandbagging Support	Provide sandbagging support. This capability provides for filling sandbags, and stacking them to create a barrier to block, turn, fix, or disrupt intrusions such as flood water, contaminants, and critical infrastructure protection. May include removal and disposition of sandbags. Note: May require high water transportation assets to move personnel and equipment.			
3	3.2.12	Provide Temporary Maritime Terminal and Port Repair Services	Provide terminal and port repair services. This capability includes repair of structural damages to terminals and ports to restore functionality for embarking and debarking operations. Note: This capability may require additional capabilities such as damage assessment and heavy equipment support.	4F9AS	All heavy equipment UTCs as required	

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TIER 3: IMPLIED MATCH		
				UTC (Personnel)	UTC (Equipment)	Comments
3	3.2.13	Provide Engineer Equipment Support	Provide engineer equipment support. The capability includes utilizing/operating engineer equipment for ingress and egress into areas, earth movement, debris movement, etc. Types of equipment could include dozers (with or without rippers, with or without winches), graders, backhoes, dump trucks, skid steers, rollers (smooth, sheep's foot roller, and/or vibratory), water truck, front end loaders, excavators, cranes, and supporting assets. Note: May require transportation of engineer equipment.		All equipment UTCs as required	
3	3.2.14	Provide Temporary Roads/Trails Construction Support	Provide Temporary Roads/Trails Construction Support. This capability includes construction of temporary roads and trails. May be used to bypass a natural or man-made obstacle.	4FPAS, 4FPRU, 4FPRV	4F9RU, 4F9RV	
3	3.2.15	Provide General Utility Repair	Provide general utility repair. This capability includes support at installation facility level. Support may include restoration of gas, electrical, telecommunications, potable water, oil, waste water and storm drain. May include location marking, pressure testing, energized line testing, temporary line lifting. Note: This capability may require additional resources such as security, heavy equipment.	Traditional BEEF, 4FPRS, 4FPRT	4F9RT, 4F9RS, 4F9EF, 4F9L4, 4F9L3	
3	3.3.1	Provide Engineer Support to Base Camp and Staging Area Operations	Provide engineer support to base camp and staging area operation. This capability includes vertical construction, horizontal construction, earth movement support, and maintenance.	All Prime BEEF and RH UTCs as required	All Prime BEEF and RH UTCs as required	

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TIER 3: IMPLIED MATCH		
				UTC (Personnel)	UTC (Equipment)	Comments
4	4.1.1	Provide Wildland Ground Firefighting Hand Crew	Provide wildland firefighting hand crew. This capability includes hot spot mop-up to prevent re-ignition, fireline construction, and maintaining accountability and situational reporting as required. Note: This capability may not include seasonal experience or leadership qualifications in accordance with National Standards.			
4	4.1.2	Provide Firefighting Teams w/Equipment	Provide Firefighting Teams w/Equipment. This capability includes fire engine team for wildland or urban fire suppression to protect structures or wildland within the fire area and prevent fires from crossing established firelines, hot spot mop up capabilities to prevent re-ignition, and maintaining accountability and situational reporting as required.	4FPFJ, 4FPFP	All FES Equipment UTCs as required	
4	4.1.3	Provide Engine Strike Team	Provide engine strike team. This capability includes fire suppression to protect structures or wildland within the fire area and prevent fires from crossing established firelines, hot spot mop-up to prevent re-ignition, and maintaining accountability and situational reporting as required. Note: A Strike Team consists of 5 engines of the same type and capacity, and a command unit.	4FPFJ, 4FPFP, 4FPFF, 4FPFN, 4FPRE	All FES Equipment UTCs as required	
4	4.1.4	Provide Firefighting Dozer Support (Single Resource)	Provide firefighting dozer support (single resource). This capability includes fire suppression to protect structures or wildland within the fire area and prevent fires from crossing established firelines removing all combustible material and creating a barrier between the fire and areas of vulnerability, clearing existing firelines, providing support to fireline hand crews, and maintaining accountability and situational reporting as required.			
4	4.1.5	Provide Firefighting Dozer Strike Team	Provide dozer strike team. This capability includes fire suppression to protect structures or wildland within the fire area and prevent fires from crossing established firelines, removing all combustible material and creating a barrier between the fire and areas of vulnerability, clearing existing firelines, providing support to fireline hand crews, and maintaining accountability and situational reporting as required. Note: Dozer strike team consist of 2 dozers, 2 dozer transporter vehicles(usually low boy), 2 operators, 2 ground guides, strike team leader, leader vehicle with driver.			
4	4.1.6	Provide Airfield firefighting/Crash Rescue Support	Provide Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting (ARFF) support. This capability includes rescuing crews from downed aircraft and suppress aircraft fires while maintaining accountability and situational reporting as required. Note: Crew consist of at least 3 Personnel, Tank minimum capacity (Gal) 500, Pump minimum flow (GPM) 150 @ 250 PSI, Hose 2 ½ inch double jacket 300 Feet, Hose 1 ½ or 1 ¼ inch double jacket 500 Feet, 1 Intake 2 ½ inch, Ladder 14 feet, Cab-mounted spot lights 2.	4FPFJ, 4FPFP	All FES Equipment UTCs as required	
4	4.1.7	Provide Aerial Ladder or Platform Truck	Provide Fire Truck with Aerial Ladder or Platform truck. This capability includes urban fire suppression to protect structures within the fire area and prevent fires from spreading to exposed areas fighting fire from an aerial ladder or platform and or performing rescue operations, while maintaining accountability and situational reporting as required.	4FPFJ, 4FPFP	All FES Equipment UTCs as required	
4	4.1.8	Provide Water Tender	Provide water tender. This capability includes water tender to support firefighting operations.	4FPFJ, 4FPFP	Specific fire fighting vehicles as required	
4	4.1.9	Provide Foam Tender	Provide foam tender to support mainly airfield firefighting operations.	4FPFJ, 4FPFP	Specific fire fighting vehicles as required	
4	4.2.1	Provide Helicopter Firefighting Operations	Provide helicopter firefighting operations. This capability includes deploying fire extinguishing agents. It also includes fire line support and containment, and hot spot mop-up in fire areas, and maintaining accountability and situational reporting as required.			

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TIER 3: IMPLIED MATCH		
				UTC (Personnel)	UTC (Equipment)	Comments
4	4.2.2	Provide Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System (MAFFS) Operations	Provide MAFFS Operations. This capability includes one or both types of airborne retardant/water drop MAFFS systems. MAFFS 1 is a pressurized 3000 gallon tank system aboard an aircraft able to drop retardant or water at a rate of under five seconds, covering one quarter of a mile long and 60 feet wide lay down to act as a fire barrier. MAFFS 2 is a fully self-contained system capable of mixing retardant in-flight, drops fire-retardant chemicals used in fighting forest fires, and employs an on-board compressor system replacing the ground support equipment requirements of the original MAFFS 1. Aircraft can fly in non-optimum weather, takeoff and land on short field runways, and fly at extremely low altitudes to ensure maximum retardant application to the target area. A support aircraft will typically accompany the C-130 operational aircraft.			
4	4.2.3	Provide Fixed Wing Operations- Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System (MAFFS)	Provide fixed wing operations - modular airborne fire fighting system (MAFFS). This capability includes modular airborne firefighting system (MAFFS) C-130 aircraft to dispense water or retardant at very low altitudes. Note: Uses air tanker, type 1, able to dispense up to 3000 gallons of retardant or water. MAFFS must be coordinated and approved by USFS, can be loaded at approved air tanker base, drops in conjunction with MAFFS lead pilots and aircraft systems, and operations conducted in accordance with USFS MAFFS Operating Plan.			
4	4.3.1	Provide Maritime Firefighting Services	Provide Maritime Firefighting. This capability includes firefighting on vessels, in littoral waters, inland waters, or onshore facilities near the water. Support is for the minimum time necessary to provide for the search and rescue of personnel and critical materials aboard the distressed vessel/facility/hazard. This capability does not include use of airborne assets or use of search and rescue teams.			

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TIER 3: IMPLIED MATCH		
				UTC (Personnel)	UTC (Equipment)	Comments
5	5.1.1	Provide Response Plan Integration Support	Provide emergency planning support. This capability includes facilitating the development, review, and integration of emergency response plans in preparation for or in response to, natural or manmade disasters, and civil emergencies. This planning supports State strategy and meets the requirements of the National Response Framework, State specific emergency management plans, and the National Incident Management System. It may also support individual agencies, Non-Governmental agencies, or federal/regional/statewide plans integration.	All PB Staff Augmentation UTCs		
5	5.1.2	Provide Planning Section Support	Provide planning section support. This capability includes assisting with the facilitation of the planning process, the collection, evaluation, dissemination and use of information about the incident, and the status of resources in preparation for, or in response to, natural or manmade disasters, and civil emergencies. This capability also includes supporting the establishment of information requirements and reporting schedules for the Planning Section, and assisting in the determination of needed specialized resources in support of the incident. Additional supporting duties may include: assisting with the preparation of the Incident Action Plan, assisting in the assembly of information on alternative strategies, and periodic predictions on incident potentials, supporting the re-assignment of out-of-service personnel already on-site to ICS organizations as appropriate, and assisting with the preparation and implementation of the Incident Demobilization Plan.	All PB Staff Augmentation UTCs		
5	5.1.3	Provide Strategic Planning Facilitation	Provide strategic planning facilitation. This capability includes facilitating the development, review, and integration of strategic plans in preparation for, or in response to all hazards, and civil emergencies. This planning supports State strategy and State specific emergency management plans. It may also support individual agencies, Non-Governmental agencies, or federal/regional/statewide plans integration.	All PB Staff Augmentation UTCs		
5	5.1.4	Provide Operations Section Support	the preparation and development of operational plans, gathering information to determine requests or release of resources, and making changes to the Incident Action Plan as directed in preparation for, or in response to, natural	All PB Staff Augmentation UTCs		
5	5.1.5	Provide Logistics Section Support	Provide Logistics Section support. This task includes assisting the Logistics section with providing staffing and planning support, assisting with the development and implementation of the Incident Action Plan (IAP), and providing assistance with the activation of the branches and units in the Logistics Section in preparation for, or in response to, natural or manmade disasters, and civil emergencies.	All PB Staff Augmentation UTCs		
5	5.2.1	Provide Ground Imagery Support	Provide ground imagery support. This capability includes the collection and analysis of imagery collected from ground based platforms using a variety of medium including still and full motion video, infrared and thermal imagery. May include limited imagery analysis support. This task includes taking, collecting, recording and archiving images for the purpose of historical and anecdotal records, posed and candid images, and may include technical images in support of post incident investigations and assessments. This task may support the full range of disasters and emergencies including both natural and man-caused events.			
5	5.2.2	Provide Aerial Imagery Support	Provide Aerial imagery support. This capability includes the collection and analysis of imagery collected from aerial and/or space based platforms using a variety of medium including still and full motion video, infrared and thermal imagery. May include limited imagery analysis support. This task includes taking, collecting, recording and archiving images for the purpose of historical and anecdotal records, posed and candid images, and may include technical images in support of post incident investigations and assessments. This task may support the full range of disasters and emergencies including both natural and man-caused events.			
5	5.2.3	Provide Maritime Imagery Support	Provide maritime imagery support. This capability includes imagery analysis support, surface/sub-surface vessel(s) and image analysis system capable of delivering either electro-optical [EO]/infrared [IR]/radar images in inland, littoral, and/or open ocean areas.			

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TIER 3: IMPLIED MATCH		
				UTC (Personnel)	UTC (Equipment)	Comments
6	6.1.1	Establish Emergency Shelter Using Existing Structure(s)	Establish emergency shelter using existing structure(s). This capability includes identifying and establishing shelters for displaced groups of people using existing structures with appropriate size, area, and accessibility for conducting registration, feeding services, sleeping areas, mental health services, health services, hygiene, sanitation, security, traffic flow, and parking. Note: May not include personnel for shelter operations.	4FPAL, 4FPAP, 4FPAQ, 4FPAR, 4FPAS, 4FPAT, 4FPAU, 4FPAV, 4FPRS, 4FPRT, 4FPRK, 4FPRL	4F9RS, 4F9RT, 4F9HM, 4F9HL, 4F9EF	
6	6.1.2	Establish Emergency Shelter Using Temporary Structure	Establish emergency shelter using temporary structure. This capability includes identifying and establishing shelters for displaced groups of people using tentage, or other temporary structures with appropriate size, area, and accessibility for conducting registration, feeding services, sleeping areas, mental health services, health services, hygiene, sanitation, security, traffic flow, and parking. Note: This may require additional capabilities for tent/structure erection. Note: May not include personnel for shelter operations.	4FPAL, 4FPAP, 4FPAQ, 4FPAR, 4FPAS, 4FPAT, 4FPAU, 4FPAV, 4FPRS, 4FPRT, 4FPRK, 4FPRL	4F9RS, 4F9RT, 4F9HM, 4F9HL, 4F9EF	
6	6.1.3	Establish Emergency Shelter Using Military Facilities	Establish emergency shelter using military facilities. This capability includes identifying and establishing temporary shelters for displaced groups of people using existing structures with appropriate size, area, and accessibility for conducting registration, feeding services, sleeping areas, mental health services, health services, hygiene, sanitation, security, traffic flow, and parking. NOTE: Armories are not generally appropriate for extended periods of use. Note: May not include personnel for shelter operations.	4FPAL, 4FPAP, 4FPAQ, 4FPAR, 4FPAS, 4FPAT, 4FPAU, 4FPAV, 4FPRS, 4FPRT, 4FPRK, 4FPRL	4F9RS, 4F9RT, 4F9HM, 4F9HL, 4F9EF	
6	6.1.4	Provide Emergency Shelter Operations	Provide emergency shelter operations. This capability includes required personnel for conducting, or coordinating with Federal, State, Local, or other governmental or non-governmental agencies, for registration, feeding services, sleeping areas, mental health services, health services, hygiene, sanitation, security, traffic flow, and parking. NOTE: This capability requires additional capabilities support and special needs considerations.			
6	6.1.5	Provide Emergency Shelter Inspections	Provide emergency shelter inspections. This capability includes inspecting established or potential shelters for safety and suitability for occupation in accordance with the proper governing regulations and policies.	4FPRQ, 4FPRK, 4FPRL	4F9RQ, 4F9RH	4F9RH linked to 4FPRL per MISCAP
6	6.2.1	Provide Chaplain Services	Provide Chaplain support. This capability includes Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM), Trained Crisis Responder (TCR) and Pastoral Crisis Intervention (PCI) and counseling. Support may be provided by teams consisting of one officer/chaplain and one enlisted aide, or an individual Chaplain. Provides services for First Responders, victims, support personnel etc. Note: Military clergy are specifically prohibited from ministering to the general public.			
6	6.2.2	Provide Linguistic Services	Provide linguistic services. Provide translation and interpretation services during an emergency event to communicate instructions, translate and provide interpretation services. This capability includes verbal and written translation support and services. Includes (but not limited to) public information broadcasts, control of large groups, meetings between English and non-English speakers, assistance in document completion, message conversions, and assisting medical personnel with non-English speaking patients. Team size varies between 3-5 individuals.			
6	6.3.1	Provide Postal Operations Support	Provide temporary postal operations support. This capability includes transporting, collecting and receiving mail, selling stamps, providing registered, insured, and certified mail services. May also included management activities, if required. This capability does not include door-to-door delivery or international mail services.			

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TIER 3: IMPLIED MATCH		
				UTC (Personnel)	UTC (Equipment)	Comments
7	7.1.1	Provide Personnel Support for Warehousing/Facility Operations	Provide personnel support for warehousing/facility operations. This capability includes personnel support for receiving storing, packing, preparing commodities for shipment, issuing, tracking, and distributing commodities/resources.			
7	7.1.2	Provide Support Equipment for Warehousing/Facility Operations	Provide support equipment for warehousing/facility operations. This capability includes operators and equipment to support receiving, storing, issuing, tracking, and distributing commodities/resources, and operations. May also support sorting, packaging, palletizing, and delivery to identified points of distribution. Note: Units assigned this task are expected to have the full scope of personnel, equipment and training to perform this tasks to standard.			
7	7.1.3	Provide Military Facilities to Support Civil Authorities	Provide Military facilities to support civil authorities. This capability includes maintenance/sustainment, warehousing, medical/triage stations, base-camp, and other appropriate use for civilian authorities. Note: This task requires military units to pre-identify any and all existing facilities that may be required for usage. Military personnel may be expected to operate and maintain the facilities in accordance with civil authorities.			
7	7.2.1	Establish and Operate a Point Of Distribution (POD)	Establish and operate a point of distribution. This capability includes establishing and operating points of distribution of commodities in accordance with Federal standard commodity distribution model.			
7	7.2.2	Augment Point Of Distribution (POD)	Augment for Point of Distribution (POD). This capability includes personnel and/or equipment to support distribution of commodities in accordance with Federal standard commodity distribution model.			
7	7.2.3	Augment Mobile Distribution Operations	Provide personnel and support equipment for mobile distribution operations. This capability includes personnel and equipment to support distribution of commodities to affected rural areas, where roads are damaged, and various drop locations, in accordance with Federal standard commodity distribution model per person in accordance with Federal standard commodity distribution model per Person.			
7	7.2.4	Provide Wholesale (Bulk) Fuel Distribution	Provide Wholesale (Bulk) fuel distribution. This capability includes establishing wholesale fuel operations to distribute fuel (diesel or unleaded) to existing retail fuel operations at remote or mobile locations. Mobile sites may include off-road or unimproved locations. Note: Fuel needs to be acquired or provided.			
7	7.2.5	Provide Wholesale (Bulk) Aviation Fuel Distribution	Establish wholesale fuel operations to distribute aviation fuel at existing, remote or mobile locations. Mobile sites may include off-road or unimproved locations. Note: Fuel needs to be acquired or provided.			
7	7.2.6	Provide Retail Fuel Distribution	Provide retail fuel distribution. This capability includes establishing distribution sites to refuel vehicles and small equipment for remote or mobile locations. Mobile sites may include off road or unimproved locations. Note: Fuel needs to be acquired or provided.			
7	7.2.7	Provide Retail Aviation Fuel Distribution	Provide retail aviation fuel distribution. This capability includes establishing distribution sites to refuel aircraft. May include on-airport, uncontrolled airfields, or remote heliports. Note: Fuel needs to be acquired or provided.			

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TIER 3: IMPLIED MATCH		
				UTC (Personnel)	UTC (Equipment)	Comments
7	7.3.1	Provide Mass Food Preparation to field and remote sites	Provide mass food preparation to field and remote sites. This capability includes personnel and supplies for 2 days operations (to include consumable supplies (fuel etc) augmented with service items such as plates and flatware, and equipment to prepare, and serve, meals. This capability also includes meal planning and preparation, serving, and sanitation. Note: A normal meal schedule will include two hot meals per day augmented by one sack-lunch or Meal Ready to Eat. Note: Resupply requirements and sources must be identified within 24 hours. Resupply process/system will be negotiated as soon as possible with controlling civilian agency.			
7	7.3.2	Provide Mass Food Preparation Using Military Kitchens/Facilities	Provide mass food preparation using military kitchens/facilities. This capability includes necessary facilities, personnel, supplies and equipment to prepare, and serve, meals. Also includes meal planning, preparation, serving, and sanitation. Note: A normal meal schedule will include two hot meals per day augmented by one sack-lunch or Meal Ready to Eat. Includes consumable supplies (fuel etc), augmented with service items such as plates and flatware for 2 days operations.			
7	7.4.1	Provide Personal Hygiene Service	Provide mass personal hygiene (shower, sink, and toilet) facilities in rural/urban areas, including controlling/containing gray water and waste products. Note: The military is limited in quantity and location of shower and bath units. Note: Consumable supplies need to be acquired or purchased.			
7	7.4.2	Provide Unmanned Hand Washing Station(s)	Provide hand washing station(s). This capability includes identifying essential areas (i.e. restrooms, food service areas, waste management areas and shelters) and establishing unmanned hand washing stations consisting of water source, hand soap, paper towels, trash receptacle and gray water capture device. Note: Consumable supplies need to be acquired or purchased.	4FPAU	449ET, 4F9L4	

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TIER 3: IMPLIED MATCH		
				UTC (Personnel)	UTC (Equipment)	Comments
8	8.1.1		Establish and Operate a Casualty Collection Point. This capability includes establishing and operating Casualty Collection Point providing Basic Life Support (BLS) under the general direction of the Chief Medical Authority (CMA) as designated by proper authority. The Collection Point will operate as an integrated element of emergency response. This capability includes the general tasks of Triage, patient assessment, stabilization, documentation, immobilization, victim resuscitation, application of basic initial medical procedures to sustain life, patient stabilization, and preparation for transport. It also includes simple triage and rapid treatment (START), basic initial medical assistance, patient stabilization, and preparation for transport. Casualty transportation is not included in this task.			
8	8.1.2	Establish and Operate a Casualty Collection Point	Provide Basic Life Support (BLS) in an established medical facility. This capability includes the general tasks of Triage, patient assessment, stabilization, documentation, immobilization, victim resuscitation, application of basic initial medical procedures to sustain life, patient stabilization, and preparation for transport. It also includes simple triage and rapid treatment (START), basic initial medical assistance, patient stabilization, and preparation for transport. This task represents operating as additional or adjunct staff in support of the range of medical treatments available at the supported facility. Note: Medical Support is provided under the general direction of the medical professional responsible for the specific facility. Support may be provided in a clinic, hospital, surgical, or residence setting.			
8	8.1.3	Provide Qualified Staffing For Basic Life Support In An Established Medical Facility	Provide Basic Life Support (BLS) for field stabilization. This capability includes conducting field stabilization of casualties, operating individually or in teams to identify and provide services to casualties in preparation for transportation to locations where higher levels of care can be provided. May also include triage, patient assessment, airway maintenance, Spinal immobilization, bleeding control, limited documentation, and stabilization in preparation for transportation to an established medical treatment facility.			
8	8.2.1	Augment Advanced Life Support (ALS) in an established medical facility	Augment Advanced Life Support (ALS) in an established medical facility. This capability includes augmentation in an established medical facility providing cardiac monitoring, cardiac defibrillation, transcutaneous pacing, Intravenous cannulation (IV), Intraosseous (IO) access and intraosseous infusion surgical cricothyrotomy, needle cricothyrotomy, needle decompression of tension pneumothorax advanced medication administration through parenteral and enteral routes (IV, IO, PO, PR, ET, SL, topical, and transdermal), Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS), Pediatric Advanced Life Support (PALS) or Pediatric Emergencies for Pre-Hospital Providers (PEPP) and Pre-Hospital Trauma Life Support (PHTLS), Basic Trauma Life Support (BTLs) or International Trauma Life Support (ITLS).			
8	8.3.1	Establish and Operate Temporary Emergency Medical Care Facility	Establish and operate temporary emergency medical care facility. This capability includes establishing and operating the necessary infrastructure, and staffing to provide essential care and health services. Capability may also include service in modular hospital configurations or existing facilities providing support outside the disaster area. General capabilities supported may include emergency medical services, surgical services, trauma care, primary care, preventive medicine, and operational stress control, blood banking services, dental services, hospitalization for general classes of patients, medical logistics and other medical specialty capabilities as required Note: May result in release of patient following emergency care, or stabilization to ensure the patient can tolerate evacuation to a definitive care facility outside the immediate disaster area. Requires additional laboratory, pharmacy, radiology, and physical therapy services.			
8	8.3.2	Augment Emergency Medical Care Capabilities	Augment Emergency Medical Care Capabilities. This capability includes personnel to augment existing staff providing essential care and health services to either release patient following emergency care, or stabilization to ensure the patient can tolerate evacuation to a definitive care facility outside the immediate disaster area. Capability may also include service in temporary (modular) hospital configurations or existing facilities providing support outside the disaster area. General capabilities supported may include emergency medical services, surgical services, trauma care, primary care, dental services, preventive medicine, and operational stress control, blood banking services, hospitalization for general classes of patients. Note: Requires additional laboratory, pharmacy, radiology, and physical therapy services.			
8	8.4.1	Provide Advanced Emergency Medical Services	Provide advanced emergency medical services. This capability includes using light-weight, modular, mobile medical facility or existing facility, to provide treatment, high-level resuscitation, stabilization, and application of emergency procedures to prolong life, stabilize acute injuries, and prepare for transport to a medical facility outside the affected area. It also includes forward stabilization, primary care, and prepare patients for evacuation.			
8	8.4.2	Provide Casualty Medical Triage	Provide casualty medical triage. This capability includes prioritizing treatment of casualties, marking proper medical category and processing accordingly for treatment and/or transport.			
8	8.4.3	Provide Casualty Medical Triage in a Contaminated Environment	Provide casualty medical triage in a CBRN environment. This capability includes triage, marking with proper medical category for decontamination priority, and escorted or transported as appropriate to decontamination area for log-in and treatment, with ability to conduct mission in increased levels of protective posture up to Level C. Note: Level C personal protective equipment (PPE) is used when the type of airborne exposure is known to be guarded against adequately by an APR.			
8	8.5.1	Provide Ground Casualty Evacuation	Provide Ground Casualty Evacuation. This capability includes transport for personnel requiring basic medical transport as a surge capability. This support would be for the minimum time necessary to basic medical support during transport to a higher level, established medical facility outside of the affected area.			

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TIER 3: IMPLIED MATCH		
				UTC (Personnel)	UTC (Equipment)	Comments
8	8.5.2	Provide Ground Advanced Life Support (ALS) Transport	Provide Ground Advanced Life Support (ALS) transport. This capability includes cardiac monitoring, cardiac defibrillation, transcutaneous pacing, Intravenous cannulation (IV), Intraosseous (IO) access and intraosseous infusion = Surgical cricothyrotomy, Needle cricothyrotomy, needle decompression of tension pneumothorax, Advanced medication administration through parenteral and enteral routes (IV, IO, PO, PR, ET, SL, topical, and transdermal), Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS), Pediatric Advanced Life Support (PALS) or Pediatric Emergencies for Pre-Hospital Providers (PEPP) and Pre-Hospital Trauma Life Support (PHTLS), Basic Trauma Life Support (BTLS) or International Trauma Life Support (ITLS) during transport. Note: Ground ALS Transport support may be provided within or proximate to a disaster area.			
8	8.5.3	Provide Emergency Medical Air Evacuation	Provide emergency medical air evacuation. This capability is for providing continuing life support medical care during movement to a higher level medical facility outside of the affected area. Note: Patient condition and availability of the receiving medical facility will determine aircraft capacity for transport, Aircraft configuration for carrying ambulatory patients, or litter patients or a combination of both as well as necessary supporting medical equipment will determine aircraft transport capacity. Base of operations is located outside of affected area.			
8	8.5.4	Provide Air Casualty Evacuation	Provide air casualty evacuation. This capability includes transport of patients with little or no medical status information available prior to air transport and necessary medical care to sustain life during air transport to an aerial port of debarkation for continued movement to a higher level established medical facility outside of the affected area.			
8	8.6.1	Provide Mass Casualty Response	Provide mass casualty response. This capability includes general medical care and treatment, resuscitation, general surgery, patient stabilization, and preparation for transport to a medical facility outside the affected area.			
8	8.6.2	Provide Quarantine Support	Provide quarantine support. This capability includes isolation of a medically infectious and contagious population, medical treatment, logistical support, patient care, sanitation, hygiene and engineering support.			
8	8.7.1	Human Remains Recovery Support	organizing/coordinating with federal, state, local, and tribal governments and non-governmental organizations for site/situation assessment, recovery efforts, morgue operations, transportation, remains identification, temporary storage and temporary/final disposition following a catastrophic mass fatality event. Note: Military units may be assigned to support civilian contracted specialists.			
8	8.7.2	Provide Temporary Field Morgue Operations	of human remains from collection points, collecting and storage of all anti/post mortem information related to the tentative identification of the human remains, establishing clear traffic patterns for entry, exit, loading and unloading areas, collection of all information regarding the location and recovery of the human remains; collection and storage of all personal effects found. Note: Consideration for the storage conditions of human remains for			
8	8.7.3	Provide Temporary Storage of Human Remains	Provide temporary storage of human remains. This capability includes establishing collection point for human remains recovered from field units/organizations conducting search and recovery missions in the affected area, establishing clear traffic patterns for entry, exit, loading and unloading areas. Note: this capability consists only of the reception, storage and transfer of human remains and personal effects to an established morgue facility. No other mortuary affairs tasks will be conducted at this location.			
8	8.7.4	Provide Personal Effects Management Assistance	Provide Personal Effects Management Assistance. This capability includes assistance with personal effects (PE), management, collection, inventorying, receipt, recording, accountability, storage, safeguard and disposal of the PE of all deceased persons under the control of U.S. civil authority. Note: The local medical examiner/coroner authority will manage all personal effects policies for the deceased.			
8	8.7.5	Provide Final Disposition/Repatriation Support	Provide final disposition/repatriation support. This capability includes the facilitation of the collection of ante-mortem information, provides fatality assistance to the family, transfer of Personal Effects (PE) and determines the family request for final disposition. Note: The local medical examiner/coroner authorities will manage all policies for the release and final disposition/repatriation of all human remains under their jurisdiction.			

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TIER 3: IMPLIED MATCH		
				UTC (Personnel)	UTC (Equipment)	Comments
8	8.8.1	Provide Analysis of Medical Surveillance Data	Provide Analysis of Medical Surveillance Data. This capability includes but not limited to analyzing collected data from surveillance, modeling and clinical data, reviewing and comparing historical data such as respiratory and gastroenterological symptoms, zoonotic vectors, and provide advice on further consequence management.			
8	8.9.1	Provide Assessment/Inspection Support	Provide Assessment/Inspection Support. This capability includes safety inspections and verification of food, water, and air quality compliance in coordination with public health sector specific agencies with jurisdiction Under the direction of proper civilian authority. This capability could be for field or laboratory testing and analysis.			
8	8.10.1	Provide Public Health Surveillance	Provide Public Health Surveillance. This capability includes coordination with supporting departments and agencies by collecting surveillance data, enhancing existing surveillance systems, monitoring the health of general medical needs populations, carry out field studies and investigations, monitor injuries and disease patterns, and potential disease outbreaks, blood and blood product biovigilance, and blood supply levels.			
8	8.11.1	Provide Behavioral Health Services	Provide behavioral health services. This capability includes providing mental health supportive services, coordinating referrals for specialized mental health services to include crisis counseling, assessment, crisis intervention, suicide prevention, substance abuse services, psychosocial education, behavioral health triage, and providing behavioral health training.			
8	8.11.2	Provide Psychological First Aid Support	Provide psychological first aid support. This capability includes intervention protocol, such as grief and loss counseling, adjustment support, and education for coping, developed specifically for immediate response to dealing with traumatic incidents and events. Note: This capability is intended for immediate short term response, not long term psychiatric care.			
8	8.12.1	Provide Public Health Information	Provide public health information. This capability includes collecting, monitoring, and assessing information gathered from internal/external information sources, and reporting to Public Health officials regarding disease/illness progression trends for the at risk population. Note: Staffing skill sets may include MD (Epidemiological), Veterinarian (Vector Control), Information Analysts, Nursing, Logistics.			

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TIER 3: IMPLIED MATCH		
				UTC (Personnel)	UTC (Equipment)	Comments
9	9.1.1	Provide Urban Search Support	Provide urban search support. This capability assist urban search and rescue teams with search function. Search may be accomplished by use listening devices, thermal imagery, visual search, or other technology. Note: The capacities for this capability are FEMA.	4FPFJ, 4FPFP	All Fire Equipment UTCs as required	
9	9.1.2	Provide Urban Rescue Support	Provide urban rescue support. This capability assist urban search and rescue teams with rescue from collapsed structures. Note: The capacities for this capability are FEMA typed.	4FPFJ, 4FPFP	All Fire Equipment UTCs as required	
9	9.1.3	Augment Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) Team(s)	Augment Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) team(s). This capability includes trained qualified personnel to augment existing USAR teams to support large scale disaster response in urban environments. This capability also includes primary focus on structural collapse and rope rescue. May also include confined space, trench, vehicle extrication. Note: The capacities for this capability are FEMA typed.	4FPFJ, 4FPFP	All Fire Equipment UTCs as required	
9	9.2.1	Provide Inland-Wilderness Search Support	Provide inland-wilderness search support. This capability includes searching open areas, rural and wilderness for subjects. May include dismounted or off-road vehicle mounted search capabilities.			
9	9.2.2	Provide Inland-Wilderness Rescue Support	Provide inland-wilderness rescue support. This capability includes rescue of subjects in surface areas exclusive of damaged structural environments, and air rescue. Capability includes litter recovery, stabilizing individuals, evacuating subject(s) to safety, and utilizing rope hauling systems. May also include basic life support or advanced life support capabilities.			
9	9.3.1	Provide Aeronautical Search Support	Provide aeronautical search support. This capability includes searching open, urban, rural, and wilderness for person(s) in distress or likely locations or indicators of displaced persons. Note: May include fixed wing or rotary wing airframes, and/or imaging capabilities.			
9	9.3.2	Provide Aeronautical Rescue Support	Provide aeronautical rescue Support. This capability includes a fixed or rotary wing aircraft to rescue otherwise inaccessible person(s) in distress. This capability is used when time is of the essence to preserve life, limb, or eyesight, and is intended to remove persons to the closest location of safety. May include hoist operations. Note: When injuries are reported or suspected allowances for medical professional must be made. This capability does not include advance life support.			
9	9.4.1	Flood Search and Rescue Operations	Flood search and rescue operations. This capability includes the ability to transit standing and slow moving water utilizing high clearance vehicles or watercraft in support of identifying and evacuating person(s), or providing resupply support to individuals who shelter in place.			
9	9.4.2	Snow/Ice Search and Rescue Operations	Snow/ice search and rescue operations. This capability includes the ability to transit snow and ice utilizing high clearance vehicles or weather/terrain appropriate vehicles in support of identifying and evacuating person(s), or providing resupply support to individuals who shelter in place.			

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TIER 3: IMPLIED MATCH		
				UTC (Personnel)	UTC (Equipment)	Comments
10	10.1.1	Provide Mass Decontamination	Provide mass decontamination. This capability includes mass decontamination of affected populations. Note: Populations may also include household pets and service animals.	4FPWD, 4FPWE	All CBRNE Equipment UTCs as required	
10	10.1.2	Provide Suspected Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN) Hazards Detection	Provide Suspected Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN) Hazards Detection. This capability includes survey and detection of CBRN hazards using primary and secondary CBRN detection technologies.	4FPWD, 4FPWE	All CBRNE Equipment UTCs as required	
10	10.1.3	Provide Presumptive Identification of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN) Hazards	Provide presumptive identification of chemical, biological radiological and nuclear hazards (CBRN). Capability includes presumptive identification of CBRN hazards in affected areas.	4FPWD, 4FPWE	All CBRNE Equipment UTCs as required	
10	10.1.4	Provide Suspected Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN) Hazards Monitoring	Provide Suspected Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN) Hazards Monitoring. This capability includes monitoring suspected chemical, biological radiological and nuclear hazards (CBRN) in affected areas.	4FPWD, 4FPWE	All CBRNE Equipment UTCs as required	
10	10.1.5	Provide Suspected Chemical and Biological Hazards Sample Collection	Provide Suspected Chemical and Biological Hazards Sample Collection. This capability includes collecting samples of chemical and biological hazards in preparation for analysis. This capability includes ability to conduct mission in increased levels of protective posture up to Level A.	4FPWD, 4FPWE	All CBRNE Equipment UTCs as required	
10	10.1.6	Provide Suspected Chemical and Biological Hazard Laboratory Analysis	Provide Suspected Chemical and Biological Hazard Laboratory Analysis. This capability includes laboratory analysis of sample(s) to characterize and identify chemical and biological hazards in an on-site, or off site, laboratory.	4FPWD, 4FPWE	All CBRNE Equipment UTCs as required	
10	10.1.7	Provide Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN) Hazards Assessment	Provide CBRN hazards assessment. This capability Includes conducting assessments to quickly and accurately identify and define the effects on personnel and the operating environment of identified CBRN hazards. This capability also includes conducting and providing plume modeling, and other modeling to support decision making, and advising on potential mitigation actions.	4FPWD, 4FPWE	All CBRNE Equipment UTCs as required	
10	10.1.8	Provide Contaminated Debris Clearance Support	Provide contaminated debris clearance support. This capability includes operations of demolition, clearance, segregation, and reduction of debris in contaminated environments Note: Debris types are structures, trees, bulky vegetation, gravel, sand, dirt, appliances, and animals. This capability does not include clearing vehicles or snow removal.	PB and RH EOD UTCs	All CBRNE Equipment UTCs as required	
10	10.2.1	Provide Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Support	Provide Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Support. This capability includes limited radiological response for the detection, identification, removal, handling, transport, and disposal of explosives and munitions and/or improvised explosive devices, and/or any incident involving explosives associated with chemical, nuclear, biological, or radiological materials.	All PB and RH EOD UTCs	All EOD Equipment UTCs as required	
10	10.3.1	Provide Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Incident Response	Provide Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Incident Response. This capability provides for the conduct of operations in a Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, (CBRN) suspected or actual contaminated environment while providing organic command, control and resupply. This capability will also identify agents and substances, assess current and projected consequences, and advise on response measures, assist with coordination of follow on forces. Crews are trained in WMD/CBRN incident response, assessment, detection, mitigation, sustainment of life functions and decontamination.	All PB and RH EOD UTCs	All EOD Equipment UTCs as required	

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TIER 3: IMPLIED MATCH		
				UTC (Personnel)	UTC (Equipment)	Comments
11	11.1.1	Augment Plant and Plant Pest Survey/Assessment	Augment plant and plant pest survey/assessment. This capability includes identification of unknown plant substances and/or plant pests, assistance with surveying and modeling, and advisement on further consequence management. This capability may include just-in-time training to augment professionals in response to suspected or identified outbreak.	4FPAX	4F9EE	
11	11.1.2	Augment Plant and Plant Pest Control	Augment plant and pest control. This capability includes assisting with management and control measures (chemical, biological, cultural, and mechanical), and is intended to mitigate impacts of plant pests. Note: May require ground or air support.	4FPAX	4F9EE	
11	11.2.1	Augment Animal Survey/Assessment	limited to detection and identification of potential adverse impacts on animals, assistance with surveying and modeling, and advisement on further consequence management. This includes animals such as livestock, poultry, wildlife, laboratory animals, zoological collections, etc. Note: This capability may include just-in-time training to augment professionals in response to suspected or identified outbreak.			
11	11.2.2	Provide Animal Health and Husbandry Support	Provide animal health and husbandry support. This capability may include generally accepted animal husbandry practices such as feeding, veterinary care, sheltering, decontaminating, depopulating, disposal. May also include veterinary public health support to include control of diseases transmissible between humans and animals (zoonoses). Note: This includes animals such as livestock, poultry, wildlife, laboratory animals, zoological collections, etc.			
11	11.3.1	Augment Food Supply Assessment/Inspection	Augment food supply assessment/inspection. This capability includes food safety inspections and verification of slaughter and processing plants, distribution and retail sites, import facilities at port of entry, and laboratory analysis of food samples. Note: May include large expanses of open ground, complex food processing facilities, or large quantities of bulk food commodities, etc.			
11	11.3.2	Augment Contaminated Food Supply System Response	Provide Contaminated Food Supply System Response. This capability includes disposition, decontamination of product and affected environment, to include personnel and equipment. Note: May include large expanses of open ground, complex food processing facilities, or large quantities of bulk food commodities, etc.			
11	11.4.1	Provide Nutrition Assistance Support	Provide Nutrition Assistance Support. This capability includes providing support for determining nutrition assistance needs, obtaining appropriate food supplies, arrange for delivery of supplies, and authorize disaster food stamp program. Note: A team normally consists of two people and registered dietitian and a dietary Assistant.			
11	11.5.1	Provide Household Pet Evacuation and Transportation Support	Provide household pet evacuation and transportation support. This capability includes evacuation and transportation of pets, and service animals either with their owners or separately to the nearest animal shelter and/or holding area. Note: This capability is predominantly ground.			
11	11.5.2	Augment Pre-established Animal Shelters	Augment pre-established animal shelters. This capability includes providing personnel for conducting animal identification, care and feeding, shelter supplies, pet-owner reunification.			
11	11.5.3	Provide Veterinary Support	Provide Veterinary Support. This capability includes medical support for pets, service animals, and working animals. May also include triage, preventive care, diagnosis, treatment, and euthanasia. May also include veterinary public health support to include control of diseases transmissible between humans and animals (zoonoses). Note: Teams consist of one veterinarian and assistant.			
11	11.6.1	Provide Natural, Cultural, and Historic Resources Support	Provide Natural, Cultural, and Historic Resources Support. This capability may include cultural resources managers (archeologist, conservators, historians, GIS specialist, architects), and natural resources managers (biologist, ecologist, botanist, wetlands specialists, and foresters) for assistance with response actions to preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, recover, and restore NCH resources.			
11	11.6.2	Provide Weather Forecasting Support				

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TIER 3: IMPLIED MATCH		
				UTC (Personnel)	UTC (Equipment)	Comments
12	12.1.1	Provide Petroleum Based Fuel Transmission Support	Provide Petroleum Based Fuel Transmission Support. This capability includes ground, air, or maritime assets to transmit petroleum based fuel from point of production to the point of distribution/storage. This capability is intended to augment or supplement the existing fuel transportation network to allow civilian authorities to restore normal operations.	4FPAL	4F9J4, 4F9HE	1x 1200 gallon fuel truck; personnel UTC ID'd by equipment UTC
12	12.2.1	Provide Petroleum based Fuel Distribution Support	Provide Petroleum based fuel distribution Support. This capability includes distribution of petroleum products to the end user operating in primary support of public safety/support entities. This capability provides augmentation to sustain energy needs to assist in the support of the restoration of the energy distribution infrastructure. Note: This does not include retail operations.	4FPAL	4F9J4, 4F9HE	1x 1200 gallon fuel truck; personnel UTC ID'd by equipment UTC
12	12.2.2	Provide Fuel distribution to stricken locations Support	Provide support for fuel distribution to stricken locations. This capability includes transport, store and distribute fuel to stricken sites to temporarily sustain operations of critical infrastructure. May include distribution of a single load to multiple locations.	4FPAL	4F9J4, 4F9HE	1x 1200 gallon fuel truck; personnel UTC ID'd by equipment UTC
12	12.2.3	Provide Temporary Electricity Distribution Support	Provide temporary distribution of electricity support. This capability may include temporary or supplemental power supplied to specified critical infrastructure, and priority locations until restoration of public utilities. May also include transportation, logistics, configuration and operation of the equipment.	4FPAP, 4FPAQ	4F9AC, 4F9AP, 4F9EF, 4F9RS, 4F9RT	

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TIER 3: IMPLIED MATCH		
				UTC (Personnel)	UTC (Equipment)	Comments
13	13.1.1	Provide Facility Security Operations	Provide facility security operations. This capability includes establish and maintaining a secure perimeter. Also includes performing vulnerability and threat assessments, securing designated critical facilities and structures to prevent damage or theft, operating access/control points, internal and external static posts, and patrolling facility and grounds. This capability provides for protection of designated critical facilities to prevent disruptions of vital public services and resources essential to public safety and welfare.			
13	13.1.2	Provide Point/Site Security Operations	Provide point security operations. This capability includes providing holding areas, static posts, check points, access control. This capability provides public protection and/or support to law enforcement operations at a certain location/site or entrance/exit to a controlled area such as points of distribution (PODS), terminals, maritime ports, border operations/ crossings, disaster site(s), etc.			
13	13.1.3	Provide Area Security Support	Provide area security support. This capability is primarily a presence mission is support of civilian law enforcement personnel. May include static posts, vehicle mounted or foot patrol roving security, check points, area denial, and access control. This capability provides public protection and/or support to law enforcement operations and to public infrastructure within defined area of operations. May be required to support quarantine operations. Note: Planning factor 2/3rds vehicle mounted1/3rd foot patrol.			
13	13.1.4	Provide Emergency Responder Protection	Provide emergency responder protection. This capability includes teams consist of 2-3 personnel able to operate independently in support of ongoing emergency responder activities. Responsible for protection of emergency responder personnel to prevent public interference of emergency operations. Note: This capability does not include public or infrastructure protection.			
13	13.1.5	Provide Quick Reaction Support	Provide quick reaction force (QRF). This capability uses pre-identified forces as initial support to state and local law enforcement. This capability includes filling critical gaps and mitigating types of incidents that have or may result in the interruption of essential services, cause public danger and suffering, risks to lives and property, public disorder, or destruction of critical assets, until follow-on support can assume the mission.			
13	13.1.6	Provide Rapid Reaction Force (RRF)	Provide rapid reaction force (RRF). This capability includes pre-identified augmentation to reinforce the Quick Reaction Force (QRF) filling critical gaps and mitigating types of incidents that have, or may, result in the interruption of essential services, cause public danger and suffering, risks to lives and property, public disorder, or destruction of critical assets, until follow-on support can assume the mission. Also Includes Command and Control (C2), tactical movements, extraction and relocation of endangered residents or workers, barricaded suspect negotiations, and recovery of injured persons.			
13	13.1.7	Provide Convoy Security Operations	Provide mobile security operations. This capability includes escort of vehicles in transit, including transporting personnel or cargo deemed at risk of interference. Primarily a show of force mission, intended to assist with the safe ground movement of key personnel and critical assets in response to an emergency. Support limited to assisting civilian authorities with security, not responsible for actual transportation of personnel/materiel. May be armed if approved by proper civilian authority to provide for self protection only.			
13	13.2.1	Provide Public Safety Support	Provide public safety support. This capability includes manning traffic control points, access control, presence patrols, observation, escort, and protective services. This capability provides direct support to law enforcement to mitigate the effects of an escalated incident, civil disturbance, or natural/manmade disaster. May be required to support quarantine operations. Note: Limited or no badged personnel, does not include powers of arrest.			
13	13.2.2	Provide Crowd Control Support	Provide crowd control support. This capability includes crowd control activities and measures to preserve or restore order in response to events that could, or has, escalated causing the disruption of public safety, public order, interruption of essential services, or destruction of critical assets.			

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TIER 3: IMPLIED MATCH		
				UTC (Personnel)	UTC (Equipment)	Comments
15	15.1.1	Provide Public Affairs Office (PAO) Augmentation for in Joint Information Center(s) (JIC)	Provide Public Affairs Office (PAO) Augmentation in Joint Information Center(s) (JIC). This capability includes operating in a JIC, planning, coordinating, credentialing, briefing, escorting media representatives, preparing media support materials, releasing approved information to the media, coordinating and executing subject matter expert interviews, internal communication, participating in and monitoring social media, responding to public and media inquiries. May also include supporting and providing information for the scenario-specific web site, and non-governmental agencies, supporting and providing information for the scenario-specific web site and providing guidance and support as required, and coordinating with joint, interagency, and non-governmental agencies, developing communications, Incident Action Plans (IAPs) and messages, press releases, media campaigns, news advisories or other prepared materials.			
15	15.1.2	Provide Public Affairs (PAO) Representative(s) to the Joint Information Center(s) (JIC)	Provide Public Affairs (PAO) representative(s) to the Joint Information Center(s) (JIC). This capability includes providing a military spokes person operating in a JIC, or public information office, coordinating the military information and messages to the JIC for integration into the overall public outreach, preparing media support materials, releasing approved information to the media, coordinating and executing subject matter expert interviews, internal communication, participating in and monitoring social media, responding to public and media inquiries. Maintain communications and coordination with the parent command to serve as a channel of media information between the supporting organization and the JIC. May also include supporting and providing information for the scenario-specific web site, and non-governmental agencies, supporting and providing information for the scenario-specific web site and providing guidance and support as required, and coordinating with joint, interagency, and non-governmental agencies, developing communications, providing input for Incident Action Plans (IAPs) and messages, press releases, media campaigns, news advisories or other prepared materials.			
15	15.2.1	Augment Community Relations and Outreach Support	Augment community relations and outreach support. This capability includes providing personnel and equipment to the Incident Command Structure to assist with community relations and outreach efforts, disseminating approved information and canvassing as directed by proper authority. May also include referring individuals to available services, or when directed contact faith based, voluntary, and other community based organizations to disseminate or canvass information regarding services available.			
15	15.2.2	Augment Distinguished Visitor Center	Augment distinguished visitor center. This capability includes providing support to the assigned incident or military command structure to assist with requests for information, visits, or updates from authorized dignitaries and officials. May assist with processing Invitational Travel Authorizations (ITA), preparing and presenting briefings, providing situational updates, and coordinating informational gathering visits and tours. Provides advance coordination and responds to requests for information prior to, during, or after a visit.			
15	15.3.1	Provide Inter-governmental/Inte-ragency Liaison	Provide Inter-governmental/interagency liaison. This capability includes providing subject matter experts prior to, during, or following an event to serve as the channel of communications and facilitating information exchange between supporting and supported agencies and organizations, gathering, organizing, analyzing and coordinating between civilian emergency managers/planners/ responders (at multiple levels) and the military resource provider. Areas may include law enforcement, fire protection, hurricane response, information centers, emergency operations centers, airfields, staging areas, joint field offices, etc.			
15	15.3.2	Provide Technical Assistance Support	Provide technical assistance support. This capability provides the mechanism for the military to establish and provide technical assistance and support to civil authorities drawing on unique and specialized skills, equipment, and facilities within the military to improve preparedness of responders. This capability includes resources, expertise, education and training to external agencies and individuals as requested by civil authority to develop and sustain capabilities in support of improved preparedness and response.			
15	15.3.3	Provide Current Information to Stakeholders	Provide current information to stakeholders. This capability includes providing information on current public affairs activities, issues and concerns. May include conducting media analysis, preparing key messages and talking points, identifying key publics, measuring effectiveness, and correcting misperceptions.			

APPENDIX D

CIVIL SUPPORT TASK LIST (CSTL) PRELIMINARY AND FINAL ASSESSMENT

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	PRELIMINARY	FINAL ASSESSMENT	
				Prime BEEF and RED HORSE NOTIONAL Matches	Final Capability Assessment	Comments
1	1.1.1	Provide Ground Transportation of Personnel	Provide ground transportation of personnel. This capability includes planning, coordinating, and supervising movement from a single point in a single movement, tracking and reporting on personnel moved, and securing additional supplies and support such as maintenance and fuel. It may also include safety escorts. This capability does not include medical evacuation of injured, medical, and non-ambulatory patients.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
1	1.1.2	Provide Ground Transportation of Palletized Materials	Provide transportation of palletized materials. This capability includes planning, coordinating, and supervising movement from a single point in a single movement over improved, semi-improved, or unimproved roads and highways, tracking and reporting on materials moved, and securing additional supplies and support such as maintenance and fuel.	IMPLIED	CAPABLE	
1	1.1.3	Provide Ground Transportation of Dry Bulk Material	Provide ground transportation of dry bulk material. This capability includes planning, coordinating, and supervising movement from a single point in a single movement over improved, semi-improved, or unimproved roads and highways, tracking and reporting on materials moved, and securing additional supplies and support such as maintenance and fuel.	IMPLIED	CAPABLE	
1	1.1.4	Provide Ground Transportation of Bulk Fuel	Provide ground transportation of bulk fuel. This capability includes planning, coordinating, and supervising movement or automobile/diesel fuel from a single point in a single movement over improved, semi-improved, or unimproved roads and highways, tracking and reporting on materials moved, and securing additional supplies and support such as maintenance and fuel.	IMPLIED	CAPABLE	
1	1.1.5	Provide Ground Transportation of Potable Bulk Water	Provide transportation of potable bulk water. This capability includes planning, coordinating, and supervising movement from a single point in a single movement over improved, semi-improved, or unimproved roads and highways, tracking and reporting on water moved, and securing additional supplies and support such as maintenance and fuel.	IMPLIED	CAPABLE	
1	1.1.6	Provide Ground Transportation of Non-Potable Bulk Water	Provide transportation of non-potable bulk water. This capability includes planning, coordinating, and supervising movement from a single point in a single movement over improved, semi-improved, or unimproved roads and highways, tracking and reporting on water moved, and securing additional supplies and support such as maintenance and fuel.	IMPLIED	CAPABLE	
1	1.1.7	Provide Ground Transportation of Heavy Equipment, and Oversized Loads	Provide ground transportation of heavy equipment, and oversized loads. This capability includes the planning, coordinating, and supervising movement from a single point in a single movement from a single point in a single movement over improved, semi-improved, or unimproved roads and highways, tracking and reporting on equipment moved, and securing additional supplies and support such as maintenance and fuel.	IMPLIED	CAPABLE	
1	1.1.8	Provide Ground Transportation of Human Remains	Provide Ground Transportation of Human Remains. This capability includes the planning, coordinating, and supervising movement from a single point in a single movement from a single point in a single movement over improved, semi-improved, or unimproved roads and highways, tracking and reporting on equipment moved, and securing additional supplies and support such as maintenance and fuel. Note: This capability does not include medical evacuation of injured, medical, and non-ambulatory patients.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
1	1.2.1	Provide Air Transportation of Personnel	Provide air transportation of personnel. This capability includes planning, coordinating, supervising, maintaining manifests of passengers using fixed or rotary wing aircraft, launching from and recovering to airports/airfields, airstrips, landings zones, as available. This capability does not include medical evacuation of injured, medical, and non-ambulatory patients.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
1	1.2.2	Provide Air Transportation of Palletized Material	Provide air transportation of palletized materials. This capability includes planning, coordinating, supervising, maintaining manifests of materials using fixed or rotary wing aircraft, launching from and recovering to airports/airfields, airstrips, landings zones, as available.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	PRELIMINARY	FINAL ASSESSMENT	
				Prime BEEF and RED HORSE NOTIONAL Matches	Final Capability Assessment	Comments
1	1.2.3	Air Transportation of Heavy Equipment	Provide air transportation of heavy equipment. This capability includes planning, coordinating, supervising, maintaining manifests of equipment using fixed wing aircraft, launching from and recovering to airports/airfields, airstrips, landings zones, as available and as needed. Types of heavy equipment that can be transported includes, but is not limited to, helicopters, construction equipment, firefighting equipment, vehicles, vessels, and trailers.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
1	1.2.4	Provide Air Transportation of Outsized Loads	Provide air transportation of outsized loads. This capability includes planning, coordinating, supervising, maintaining manifests of load transport of single item cargo that exceeds 1,000 inches (25.4 m) in length, 117 inches (3 m) in width, and 105 inches (2.7 m) in height. Capability uses airports, airfields, and airstrips, as available and as needed. Note: Aircraft's cubic footage capacity may be exceeded well before weight capacity	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
1	1.2.5	Provide Air Transportation of Shipping Containers	Provide air transportation of shipping containers. This capability includes planning, coordinating, supervising, maintaining manifests of containers using fixed or rotary wing aircraft using airports/airfields, airstrips, landings zones, as available and as needed. Type of shipping containers include, but is not limited to, sea-land shipping containers, air freight containers, and enclosed trailers.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
1	1.2.6	Provide Aerospace Operations/Control	Provide aerospace operations/control. This capability includes planning, directing and executing joint or combined regional aerospace operations, development of short and mid-term aerospace strategy, producing and disseminating regional Airspace Control Orders (ACO)/Air Tasking Orders (ATO), delineating the flights, missions, timing and coordination. It also includes communication and coordination with other agencies or assets as applicable, day-to-day air operations, and conducting air and space operational assessment.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
1	1.2.7	Augment Air Traffic Control Operations	Augment air traffic control operations. This capability includes personnel to augment ongoing ATC operations at civilian or military airfields.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
1	1.2.8	Establish and Provide Air Traffic Control Operations	Establish and provide air traffic control operations. This capability includes personnel and equipment to establish and operate at designated airfield. This may include Air Traffic Control at fixed or temporary locations supporting fixed wing or rotary wing aircraft, airfield/landing zone under Visual Flight Rules (VFR) and Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) conditions for multiple aircraft types on small to large temporary/ permanent airfields/landing zones, handling military and civilian aircraft alike. The capability may also include the establishment/reestablishment of operational airfields, landing areas/drop zones, using a variety of communication radios, navigational aids, and weather observation equipment and skills. Communications equipment may include Very High Frequency (VHF), Ultra High Frequency (UHF), Frequency Modulation (FM), and High Frequency (HF) radio capabilities to ensure safe separation of inbound/outbound aircraft. Navigational aids may include VHF Omni-directional Radio (VOR), Tactical Air Navigation (TACAN), Global Positioning System (GPS), and Microwave Landing System (MLS).	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	PRELIMINARY	FINAL ASSESSMENT	
				Prime BEEF and RED HORSE NOTIONAL Matches	Final Capability Assessment	Comments
2	2.1.1	Establish and Operate Emergency Communications Center	Establish and operate emergency communications center. This capability includes Video, unsecure/unclassified internet, on-site radio, and public switch telephone network (PSTN), communications support for emergency management, and incident command activities.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
2	2.1.2	Provide Mobile Emergency Communications Support	Provide mobile emergency communications support. This capability includes video, unsecure/unclassified internet, on-site radio, and public switch telephone network (PSTN), communications support for emergency management, and incident command activities.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
2	2.1.3	Provide Spectrum/Frequency Management	Provide spectrum/frequency management. This capability includes coordinating, managing and controlling use of the electromagnetic spectrum. It also includes validating, de-conflicting, and providing status reports for frequency requests. May also provide management across multiple frequency bands.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
2	2.2.1	Provide Temporary Telecommunications Support	Provide temporary telecommunications support. This capability includes establishing and operating telecommunications support to restore disrupted service for critical sites and locations.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
2	2.2.3	Provide Radio Communication Support	Provide radio communication support. This capability includes establishing and operating radio communications network to restore disrupted service for critical sites and locations. May include secure communications.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	PRELIMINARY	FINAL ASSESSMENT	
				Prime BEEF and RED HORSE NOTIONAL Matches	Final Capability Assessment	Comments
3	3.1.1	Provide Ground Based Non-Technical Structural Damage Assessment	capability includes assessing the general habitability of residences, public facilities, areas of high importance, and other areas of vertical infrastructure. This capability also includes supporting assessment by professional civil, structural, and mechanical engineering experts to affected entities. May also support assessment staff, remote sensing and computer modeling. Types of assessment include supporting posting levels of access. Note: Teams	IMPLIED	CAPABLE	
3	3.1.2	Provide Road Damage Assessment	Provide road damage assessment. This capability includes determining and reporting the location, quantity and types of damage (Such as culverts, pot holes, and retaining walls). It may also include general assessments of ability and efforts to clear routes for emergency use.	IMPLIED	CAPABLE	
3	3.1.3	Provide Bridge Damage Assessment	Provide bridge damage assessment. This capability includes determining structural stability (such as deck, supports, or abutments and approaches), the location, quantity and types of damage, in an effort to determine load carrying capacity.	IMPLIED	CAPABLE WITH STIPULATIONS	Bridge structures are not a specialty, but AF CE officers are degreed engineers
3	3.1.4	Provide Rapid Runway/Airfield Damage Assessment	Provide Rapid Runway/Airfield Damage Assessment. This capability includes determining the location, quantity and types of damage of runways, taxiways, helpads, short/vertical takeoff and landing zones.	IMPLIED	CAPABLE	
3	3.1.5	Provide Minimum Operating Strip	Provide Minimum Airfield Operating Strip (MAOS) determination. This capability includes non-traditional determination of types and number of aircraft able to use the runway/landing zone, or taxiway route as well as location of proposed ramp space. It also includes making recommendations for repairs to increase airstrip usable area, and uses information gathered by the damage assessment team to determine operating strip/landing zone.	IMPLIED	CAPABLE	
3	3.1.6	Provide Non-Technical Post Incident Damage Survey	Provide non-technical post-incident damage survey. This capability includes utilizing windshield surveys and dismounted teams to conduct rapid field surveys, recording and reporting damage, and assisting officials with determining extent & severity to structures.	IMPLIED	CAPABLE	
3	3.1.7	Conduct Engineer Estimate for Temporary/Emergency Horizontal Repair	Conduct engineer estimate for temporary/emergency horizontal repair. This capability includes cost horizontal construction estimates providing engineering support to repair/restore roadways, cuts, fills, culverts, and emplace temporary bridges. Estimate includes required resources, time, and recommended priorities of effort.	IMPLIED	CAPABLE	
3	3.1.8	Provide Aerial Post-Incident Damage Assessments	Provide aerial post-incident damage assessments. This capability includes conducting aerial surveillance to determine the area and extent impacted by the incident, the trafficability of roadways based on observed traffic patterns, observed structural collapse, and observed impacts on the population within the affected area. This task does not include engineering assessments, determinations of habitability of residences, public facilities, areas of high importance, and other areas of infrastructure.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
3	3.2.1	Provide Temporary Bridge Emplacement	Provide temporary bridge emplacement. This capability includes utilizing standardized prefabricated components for temporary restoration of single lanes across dry/wet voids that can be disassembled upon restoration/replacement of permanent bridge, or when no longer required. These bridges can be built to match a wide range of vehicular bridging applications. Note: May use unit bridging equipment or contract furnished bridge set.	INDIRECT	NOT CAPABLE	Air Force civil engineers do not possess the bridging equipment as the definition indicates.
3	3.2.2	Provide Rapid Runway and/or Airfield Damage Repair	Provide Rapid Runway Repair (RRR)/Airfield Damage Repair (ADR). This capability includes temporary repair to restore structural integrity of horizontal structure. Note: A standard RRR/ADR team consisting of a minimum of seven heavy equipment operators certified to operate associated/ required heavy vehicle equipment.	INDIRECT	CAPABLE	

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	PRELIMINARY	FINAL ASSESSMENT	
				Prime BEEF and RED HORSE NOTIONAL Matches	Final Capability Assessment	Comments
3	3.2.3	Provide Emergency Road Repair	Provide emergency road repair. This capability includes temporary road repairs for roads and traffic ways that hinder critical infrastructure accessibility. Note: Materials must be acquired/provided.	INDIRECT	CAPABLE	
3	3.2.4	Provide Temporary Structure Repair/Construction	Provide temporary structure repair/construction. This capability includes temporary repairs of existing structures and/or construction of temporary structures for emergency operations, public shelters, points of distribution, emergency medical facilities, tentage, and other critical infrastructures needed to provide/sustain public health and safety. This capability also includes determining structure points of entry, status of load bearing walls, and calculating types and quantity of required materials.	INDIRECT	CAPABLE	
3	3.2.5	Provide Roof Top Snow Removal	Provide roof top snow removal. This capability includes coordinated disciplined crew, leadership, and hand tools to remove snow from roof tops that are not more than 4/12 pitch to prevent collapse. Note: This capability is limited to emergency situations only and does not include ice conditions.	INDIRECT	CAPABLE	
3	3.2.6	Provide Emergency Snow Removal Support	Provide snow removal support. This capability includes snow removal from roadway systems, and/or application of material for traction purposes, such as salt, brine solution, or sand, etc. and other areas needed to maintain transportation networks and/or access to critical infrastructure.	INDIRECT	CAPABLE	
3	3.2.7	Emergency Debris Removal	Provide emergency debris removal. This capability includes operations of demolition, clearance, removal, transport, segregation, reduction, and/or disposal of debris. Debris types are structures, trees, bulky vegetation, gravel, sand, dirt, appliances, and animals. This capability does not include vehicle or snow removal.	INDIRECT	CAPABLE	
3	3.2.8	Provide Route Clearance	Provide route clearance. This capability includes route clearance for roads and traffic ways to facilitate emergency access.	INDIRECT	CAPABLE	
3	3.2.9	Provide Water Systems Inspections Support	Provide water system inspections support. This task includes sampling, disinfection, water tank inspections for damage or leaks. Engineering support will be required to ensure temporary system restoration at a minimum.	INDIRECT	CAPABLE	
3	3.2.10	Provide Wastewater Inspection and Support	Provide wastewater inspection support. This capability includes sampling, disinfection, waste water plant inspections, sewer flush out, water treatment, personnel decontamination. Engineering support will be required to ensure temporary system restoration at a minimum. Note: To accomplish this capability additional resources such as electricity, water distribution, waste water system repair, welding, security, heavy equipment operations may be required.	INDIRECT	CAPABLE	
3	3.2.11	Provide Sandbagging Support	Provide sandbagging support. This capability provides for filling sandbags, and stacking them to create a barrier to block, turn, fix, or disrupt intrusions such as flood water, contaminants, and critical infrastructure protection. May include removal and disposition of sandbags. Note: May require high water transportation assets to move personnel and equipment.	INDIRECT W/ STIPULATIONS	CAPABLE	
3	3.2.12	Provide Temporary Maritime Terminal and Port Repair Services	Provide terminal and port repair services. This capability includes repair of structural damages to terminals and ports to restore functionality for embarking and debarking operations. Note: This capability may require additional capabilities such as damage assessment and heavy equipment support.	INDIRECT W/ STIPULATIONS	CAPABLE WITH STIPULATIONS	Maritime structures are not a specialty, but AF CE officers are degreed engineers

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	PRELIMINARY	FINAL ASSESSMENT	
				Prime BEEF and RED HORSE NOTIONAL Matches	Final Capability Assessment	Comments
3	3.2.13	Provide Engineer Equipment Support	Provide engineer equipment support. The capability includes utilizing/operating engineer equipment for ingress and egress into areas, earth movement, debris movement, etc. Types of equipment could include dozers (with or without rippers, with or without winches), graders, backhoes, dump trucks, skid steers, rollers (smooth, sheep's foot roller, and/or vibratory), water truck, front end loaders, excavators, cranes, and supporting assets. Note: May require transportation of engineer equipment.	INDIRECT	CAPABLE	
3	3.2.14	Provide Temporary Roads/Trails Construction Support	Provide Temporary Roads/Trails Construction Support. This capability includes construction of temporary roads and trails. May be used to bypass a natural or man-made obstacle.	INDIRECT	CAPABLE	
3	3.2.15	Provide General Utility Repair	Provide general utility repair. This capability includes support at installation facility level. Support may include restoration of gas, electrical, telecommunications, potable water, oil, waste water and storm drain. May include location marking, pressure testing, energized line testing, temporary line lifting. Note: This capability may require additional resources such as security, heavy equipment.	INDIRECT	CAPABLE	
3	3.3.1	Provide Engineer Support to Base Camp and Staging Area Operations	Provide engineer support to base camp and staging area operation. This capability includes vertical construction, horizontal construction, earth movement support, and maintenance.	INDIRECT	CAPABLE	

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	PRELIMINARY	FINAL ASSESSMENT	
				Prime BEEF and RED HORSE NOTIONAL Matches	Final Capability Assessment	Comments
4	4.1.1	Provide Wildland Ground Firefighting Hand Crew	Provide wildland firefighting hand crew. This capability includes hot spot mop-up to prevent re-ignition, fireline construction, and maintaining accountability and situational reporting as required. Note: This capability may not include seasonal experience or leadership qualifications in accordance with National Standards.	DIRECT W/ STIPULATIONS	CAPABLE WITH STIPULATIONS	Not a core capability, but has been exercised in the past
4	4.1.2	Provide Firefighting Teams w/Equipment	Provide Firefighting Teams w/Equipment. This capability includes fire engine team for wildland or urban fire suppression to protect structures or wildland within the fire area and prevent fires from crossing established firelines, hot spot mop up capabilities to prevent re-ignition, and maintaining accountability and situational reporting as required.	DIRECT	CAPABLE	
4	4.1.3	Provide Engine Strike Team	Provide engine strike team. This capability includes fire suppression to protect structures or wildland within the fire area and prevent fires from crossing established firelines, hot spot mop-up to prevent re-ignition, and maintaining accountability and situational reporting as required. Note: A Strike Team consists of 5 engines of the same type and capacity, and a command unit.	DIRECT	CAPABLE	
4	4.1.4	Provide Firefighting Dozer Support (Single Resource)	Provide firefighting dozer support (single resource). This capability includes fire suppression to protect structures or wildland within the fire area and prevent fires from crossing established firelines removing all combustible material and creating a barrier between the fire and areas of vulnerability, clearing existing firelines, providing support to fireline hand crews, and maintaining accountability and situational reporting as required.	DIRECT W/ STIPULATIONS	CAPABLE WITH STIPULATIONS	Depends on availability of dozer.
4	4.1.5	Provide Firefighting Dozer Strike Team	Provide dozer strike team. This capability includes fire suppression to protect structures or wildland within the fire area and prevent fires from crossing established firelines, removing all combustible material and creating a barrier between the fire and areas of vulnerability, clearing existing firelines, providing support to fireline hand crews, and maintaining accountability and situational reporting as required. Note: Dozer strike team consist of 2 dozers, 2 dozer transporter vehicles(usually low boy), 2 operators, 2 ground guides, strike team leader, leader vehicle with driver.	DIRECT W/ STIPULATIONS	CAPABLE WITH STIPULATIONS	Depends on availability of dozer.
4	4.1.6	Provide Airfield firefighting/Crash Rescue Support	Provide Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting (ARFF) support. This capability includes rescuing crews from downed aircraft and suppress aircraft fires while maintaining accountability and situational reporting as required. Note: Crew consist of at least 3 Personnel, Tank minimum capacity (Gal) 500, Pump minimum flow (GPM) 150 @ 250 PSI, Hose 2 ½ inch double jacket 300 Feet, Hose 1 ½ or 1 ¾ inch double jacket 500 Feet, 1 Intake 2 ½ inch, Ladder 14 feet, Cab-mounted spot lights 2.	DIRECT	CAPABLE	
4	4.1.7	Provide Aerial Ladder or Platform Truck	Provide Fire Truck with Aerial Ladder or Platform truck. This capability includes urban fire suppression to protect structures within the fire area and prevent fires from spreading to exposed areas fighting fire from an aerial ladder or platform and or performing rescue operations, while maintaining accountability and situational reporting as required.	DIRECT	CAPABLE	
4	4.1.8	Provide Water Tender	Provide water tender. This capability includes water tender to support firefighting operations.	DIRECT	CAPABLE	
4	4.1.9	Provide Foam Tender	Provide foam tender to support mainly airfield firefighting operations.	DIRECT	CAPABLE	
4	4.2.1	Provide Helicopter Firefighting Operations	Provide helicopter firefighting operations. This capability includes deploying fire extinguishing agents. It also includes fire line support and containment, and hot spot mop-up in fire areas, and maintaining accountability and situational reporting as required.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	Civil engineers do not possess rotary-wing assets.

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	PRELIMINARY	FINAL ASSESSMENT	
				Prime BEEF and RED HORSE NOTIONAL Matches	Final Capability Assessment	Comments
4	4.2.2	Provide Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System (MAFFS) Operations	Provide MAFFS Operations. This capability includes one or both types of airborne retardant/water drop MAFFS systems. MAFFS 1 is a pressurized 3000 gallon tank system aboard an aircraft able to drop retardant or water at a rate of under five seconds, covering one quarter of a mile long and 60 feet wide lay down to act as a fire barrier. MAFFS 2 is a fully self-contained system capable of mixing retardant in-flight, drops fire-retardant chemicals used in fighting forest fires, and employs an on-board compressor system replacing the ground support equipment requirements of the original MAFFS 1. Aircraft can fly in non-optimum weather, takeoff and land on short field runways, and fly at extremely low altitudes to ensure maximum retardant application to the target area. A support aircraft will typically accompany the C-130 operational aircraft.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	Civil engineers do not possess fixed-wing assets.
4	4.2.3	Provide Fixed Wing Operations - Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System (MAFFS)	Provide fixed wing operations - modular airborne fire fighting system (MAFFS). This capability includes modular airborne firefighting system (MAFFS) C-130 aircraft to dispense water or retardant at very low altitudes. Note: Uses air tanker, type 1, able to dispense up to 3000 gallons of retardant or water. MAFFS must be coordinated and approved by USFS, can be loaded at approved air tanker base, drops in conjunction with MAFFS lead pilots and aircraft systems, and operations conducted in accordance with USFS MAFFS Operating Plan.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	Civil engineers do not possess fixed-wing assets.
4	4.3.1	Provide Maritime Firefighting Services	Provide Maritime Firefighting. This capability includes firefighting on vessels, in littoral waters, inland waters, or onshore facilities near the water. Support is for the minimum time necessary to provide for the search and rescue of personnel and critical materials aboard the distressed vessel/facility/hazard. This capability does not include use of airborne assets or use of search and rescue teams.	DIRECT W/ STIPULATIONS	CAPABLE WITH STIPULATIONS	Only for onshore facilities near the water

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	PRELIMINARY	FINAL ASSESSMENT	
				Prime BEEF and RED HORSE NOTIONAL Matches	Final Capability Assessment	Comments
5	5.1.1	Provide Response Plan Integration Support	Provide emergency planning support. This capability includes facilitating the development, review, and integration of emergency response plans in preparation for or in response to, natural or manmade disasters, and civil emergencies. This planning supports State strategy and meets the requirements of the National Response Framework, State specific emergency management plans, and the National Incident Management System. It may also support individual agencies, Non-Governmental agencies, or federal/regional/statewide plans integration.	IMPLIED	CAPABLE	
5	5.1.2	Provide Planning Section Support	Provide planning section support. This capability includes assisting with the facilitation of the planning process, the collection, evaluation, dissemination and use of information about the incident, and the status of resources in preparation for, or in response to, natural or manmade disasters, and civil emergencies. This capability also includes supporting the establishment of information requirements and reporting schedules for the Planning Section, and assisting in the determination of needed specialized resources in support of the incident. Additional supporting duties may include: assisting with the preparation of the Incident Action Plan, assisting in the assembly of information on alternative strategies, and periodic predictions on incident potentials, supporting the re-assignment of out-of-service personnel already on-site to ICS organizations as appropriate, and assisting with the preparation and implementation of the Incident Demobilization Plan.	IMPLIED	CAPABLE	
5	5.1.3	Provide Strategic Planning Facilitation	Provide strategic planning facilitation. This capability includes facilitating the development, review, and integration of strategic plans in preparation for, or in response to all hazards, and civil emergencies. This planning supports State strategy and State specific emergency management plans. It may also support individual agencies, Non-Governmental agencies, or federal/regional/statewide plans integration.	IMPLIED	CAPABLE	
5	5.1.4	Provide Operations Section Support	the preparation and development of operational plans, gathering information to determine requests or release of resources, and making changes to the Incident Action Plan as directed in preparation for, or in response to, natural	IMPLIED	CAPABLE	
5	5.1.5	Provide Logistics Section Support	Provide Logistics Section support. This task includes assisting the Logistics section with providing staffing and planning support, assisting with the development and implementation of the Incident Action Plan (IAP), and providing assistance with the activation of the branches and units in the Logistics Section in preparation for, or in response to, natural or manmade disasters, and civil emergencies.	IMPLIED	CAPABLE	
5	5.2.1	Provide Ground Imagery Support	Provide ground imagery support. This capability includes the collection and analysis of imagery collected from ground based platforms using a variety of medium including still and full motion video, infrared and thermal imagery. May include limited imagery analysis support. This task includes taking, collecting, recording and archiving images for the purpose of historical and anecdotal records, posed and candid images, and may include technical images in support of post incident investigations and assessments. This task may support the full range of disasters and emergencies including both natural and man-caused events.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
5	5.2.2	Provide Aerial Imagery Support	Provide Aerial imagery support. This capability includes the collection and analysis of imagery collected from aerial and/or space based platforms using a variety of medium including still and full motion video, infrared and thermal imagery. May include limited imagery analysis support. This task includes taking, collecting, recording and archiving images for the purpose of historical and anecdotal records, posed and candid images, and may include technical images in support of post incident investigations and assessments. This task may support the full range of disasters and emergencies including both natural and man-caused events.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
5	5.2.3	Provide Maritime Imagery Support	Provide maritime imagery support. This capability includes imagery analysis support, surface/sub-surface vessel(s) and image analysis system capable of delivering either electro-optical (EO)/infrared (IR)/radar images in inland, littoral, and/or open ocean areas.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	PRELIMINARY	FINAL ASSESSMENT	
				Prime BEEF and RED HORSE NOTIONAL Matches	Final Capability Assessment	Comments
6	6.1.1	Establish Emergency Shelter Using Existing Structure(s)	Establish emergency shelter using existing structure(s). This capability includes identifying and establishing shelters for displaced groups of people using existing structures with appropriate size, area, and accessibility for conducting registration, feeding services, sleeping areas, mental health services, health services, hygiene, sanitation, security, traffic flow, and parking. Note: May not include personnel for shelter operations.	IMPLIED	CAPABLE	
6	6.1.2	Establish Emergency Shelter Using Temporary Structure	Establish emergency shelter using temporary structure. This capability includes identifying and establishing shelters for displaced groups of people using tentage, or other temporary structures with appropriate size, area, and accessibility for conducting registration, feeding services, sleeping areas, mental health services, health services, hygiene, sanitation, security, traffic flow, and parking. Note: This may require additional capabilities for tent/structure erection. Note: May not include personnel for shelter operations.	IMPLIED	CAPABLE	
6	6.1.3	Establish Emergency Shelter Using Military Facilities	Establish emergency shelter using military facilities. This capability includes identifying and establishing temporary shelters for displaced groups of people using existing structures with appropriate size, area, and accessibility for conducting registration, feeding services, sleeping areas, mental health services, health services, hygiene, sanitation, security, traffic flow, and parking. NOTE: Armories are not generally appropriate for extended periods of use. Note: May not include personnel for shelter operations.	IMPLIED	CAPABLE	
6	6.1.4	Provide Emergency Shelter Operations	Provide emergency shelter operations. This capability includes required personnel for conducting, or coordinating with Federal, State, Local, or other governmental or non-governmental agencies, for registration, feeding services, sleeping areas, mental health services, health services, hygiene, sanitation, security, traffic flow, and parking. NOTE: This capability requires additional capabilities support and special needs considerations.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
6	6.1.5	Provide Emergency Shelter Inspections	Provide emergency shelter inspections. This capability includes inspecting established or potential shelters for safety and suitability for occupation in accordance with the proper governing regulations and policies.	IMPLIED	CAPABLE	
6	6.2.1	Provide Chaplain Services	Provide Chaplain support. This capability includes Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM), Trained Crisis Responder (TCR) and Pastoral Crisis Intervention (PCI) and counseling. Support may be provided by teams consisting of one officer/chaplain and one enlisted aide, or an individual Chaplain. Provides services for First Responders, victims, support personnel etc. Note: Military clergy are specifically prohibited from ministering to the general public.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
6	6.2.2	Provide Linguistic Services	Provide linguistic services. Provide translation and interpretation services during an emergency event to communicate instructions, translate and provide interpretation services. This capability includes verbal and written translation support and services. Includes (but not limited to) public information broadcasts, control of large groups, meetings between English and non-English speakers, assistance in document completion, message conversions, and assisting medical personnel with non-English speaking patients. Team size varies between 3-5 individuals.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
6	6.3.1	Provide Postal Operations Support	Provide temporary postal operations support. This capability includes transporting, collecting and receiving mail, selling stamps, providing registered, insured, and certified mail services. May also include management activities, if required. This capability does not include door-to-door delivery or international mail services.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	PRELIMINARY	FINAL ASSESSMENT	
				Prime BEEF and RED HORSE NOTIONAL Matches	Final Capability Assessment	Comments
7	7.1.1	Provide Personnel Support for Warehousing/Facility Operations	Provide personnel support for warehousing/facility operations. This capability includes personnel support for receiving storing, packing, preparing commodities for shipment, issuing, tracking, and distributing commodities/resources.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
7	7.1.2	Provide Support Equipment for Warehousing/Facility Operations	Provide support equipment for warehousing/facility operations. This capability includes operators and equipment to support receiving, storing, issuing, tracking, and distributing commodities/resources, and operations. May also support sorting, packaging, palletizing, and delivery to identified points of distribution. Note: Units assigned this task are expected to have the full scope of personnel, equipment and training to perform this tasks to standard.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
7	7.1.3	Provide Military Facilities to Support Civil Authorities	Provide Military facilities to support civil authorities. This capability includes maintenance/sustainment, warehousing, medical/triage stations, base-camp, and other appropriate use for civilian authorities. Note: This task requires military units to pre-identify any and all existing facilities that may be required for usage. Military personnel may be expected to operate and maintain the facilities in accordance with civil authorities.	IMPLIED	CAPABLE	
7	7.2.1	Establish and Operate a Point Of Distribution (POD)	Establish and operate a point of distribution. This capability includes establishing and operating points of distribution of commodities in accordance with Federal standard commodity distribution model.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
7	7.2.2	Augment Point Of Distribution (POD)	Augment for Point of Distribution (POD). This capability includes personnel and/or equipment to support distribution of commodities in accordance with Federal standard commodity distribution model.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
7	7.2.3	Augment Mobile Distribution Operations	Provide personnel and support equipment for mobile distribution operations. This capability includes personnel and equipment to support distribution of commodities to affected rural areas, where roads are damaged, and various drop locations, in accordance with Federal standard commodity distribution model per Person.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
7	7.2.4	Provide Wholesale (Bulk) Fuel Distribution	Provide Wholesale (Bulk) fuel distribution. This capability includes establishing wholesale fuel operations to distribute fuel (diesel or unleaded) to existing retail fuel operations at remote or mobile locations. Mobile sites may include off-road or unimproved locations. Note: Fuel needs to be acquired or provided.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
7	7.2.5	Provide Wholesale (Bulk) Aviation Fuel Distribution	Establish wholesale fuel operations to distribute aviation fuel at existing, remote or mobile locations. Mobile sites may include off-road or unimproved locations. Note: Fuel needs to be acquired or provided.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
7	7.2.6	Provide Retail Fuel Distribution	Provide retail fuel distribution. This capability includes establishing distribution sites to refuel vehicles and small equipment for remote or mobile locations. Mobile sites may include off road or unimproved locations. Note: Fuel needs to be acquired or provided.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
7	7.2.7	Provide Retail Aviation Fuel Distribution	Provide retail aviation fuel distribution. This capability includes establishing distribution sites to refuel aircraft. May include on-airport, uncontrolled airfields, or remote heliports. Note: Fuel needs to be acquired or provided.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	PRELIMINARY	FINAL ASSESSMENT	
				Prime BEEF and RED HORSE NOTIONAL Matches	Final Capability Assessment	Comments
7	7.3.1	Provide Mass Food Preparation to field and remote sites	Provide mass food preparation to field and remote sites. This capability includes personnel and supplies for 2 days operations (to include consumable supplies (fuel etc) augmented with service items such as plates and flatware, and equipment to prepare, and serve, meals. This capability also includes meal planning and preparation, serving, and sanitation. Note: A normal meal schedule will include two hot meals per day augmented by one sack-lunch or Meal Ready to Eat. Note: Resupply requirements and sources must be identified within 24 hours. Resupply process/system will be negotiated as soon as possible with controlling civilian agency.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
7	7.3.2	Provide Mass Food Preparation Using Military Kitchens/Facilities	Provide mass food preparation using military kitchens/facilities. This capability includes necessary facilities, personnel, supplies and equipment to prepare, and serve, meals. Also includes meal planning, preparation, serving, and sanitation. Note: A normal meal schedule will include two hot meals per day augmented by one sack-lunch or Meal Ready to Eat. Includes consumable supplies (fuel etc), augmented with service items such as plates and flatware for 2 days operations.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
7	7.4.1	Provide Personal Hygiene Service	Provide mass personal hygiene (shower, sink, and toilet) facilities in rural/urban areas, including controlling/containing gray water and waste products. Note: The military is limited in quantity and location of shower and bath units. Note: Consumable supplies need to be acquired or purchased.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
7	7.4.2	Provide Unmanned Hand Washing Station(s)	Provide hand washing station(s). This capability includes identifying essential areas (i.e. restrooms, food service areas, waste management areas and shelters) and establishing unmanned hand washing stations consisting of water source, hand soap, paper towels, trash receptacle and gray water capture device. Note: Consumable supplies need to be acquired or purchased.	IMPLIED	CAPABLE	

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	PRELIMINARY	FINAL ASSESSMENT	
				Prime BEEF and RED HORSE NOTIONAL Matches	Final Capability Assessment	Comments
8	8.1.1		Establish and Operate a Casualty Collection Point. This capability includes establishing and operating Casualty Collection Point providing Basic Life Support (BLS) under the general direction of the Chief Medical Authority (CMA) as designated by proper authority. The Collection Point will operate as an integrated element of emergency response. This capability includes the general tasks of Triage, patient assessment, stabilization, documentation, immobilization, victim resuscitation, application of basic initial medical procedures to sustain life, patient stabilization, and preparation for transport. It also includes simple triage and rapid treatment (START), basic initial medical assistance, patient stabilization, and preparation for transport. Casualty transportation is not included in this task.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
8	8.1.2	Establish and Operate a Casualty Collection Point	Provide Basic Life Support (BLS) in an established medical facility. This capability includes the general tasks of Triage, patient assessment, stabilization, documentation, immobilization, victim resuscitation, application of basic initial medical procedures to sustain life, patient stabilization, and preparation for transport. It also includes simple triage and rapid treatment (START), basic initial medical assistance, patient stabilization, and preparation for transport. This task represents operating as additional or adjunct staff in support of the range of medical treatments available at the supported facility. Note: Medical Support is provided under the general direction of the medical professional responsible for the specific facility. Support may be provided in a clinic, hospital, surgical, or residence setting.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
8	8.1.3	Provide Qualified Staffing For Basic Life Support In An Established Medical Facility	Provide Basic Life Support (BLS) for field stabilization. This capability includes conducting field stabilization of casualties, operating individually or in teams to identify and provide services to casualties in preparation for transportation to locations where higher levels of care can be provided. May also include triage, patient assessment, airway maintenance, Spinal immobilization, bleeding control, limited documentation, and stabilization in preparation for transportation to an established medical treatment facility.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
8	8.2.1	Augment Advanced Life Support (ALS) in an established medical facility	Augment Advanced Life Support (ALS) in an established medical facility. This capability includes augmentation in an established medical facility providing cardiac monitoring, cardiac defibrillation, transcutaneous pacing, Intravenous cannulation (IV), Intraosseous (IO) access and intraosseous infusion surgical cricothyrotomy, needle cricothyrotomy, needle decompression of tension pneumothorax advanced medication administration through parenteral and enteral routes (IV, IO, PO, PR, ET, SL, topical, and transdermal), Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS), Pediatric Advanced Life Support (PALS) or Pediatric Emergencies for Pre-Hospital Providers (PEPP) and Pre-Hospital Trauma Life Support (PHTLS), Basic Trauma Life Support (BTLS) or International Trauma Life Support (ITLS).	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
8	8.3.1	Establish and Operate Temporary Emergency Medical Care Facility	Establish and operate temporary emergency medical care facility. This capability includes establishing and operating the necessary infrastructure, and staffing to provide essential care and health services. Capability may also include service in modular hospital configurations or existing facilities providing support outside the disaster area. General capabilities supported may include emergency medical services, surgical services, trauma care, primary care, preventive medicine, and operational stress control, blood banking services, dental services, hospitalization for general classes of patients, medical logistics and other medical specialty capabilities as required Note: May result in release of patient following emergency care, or stabilization to ensure the patient can tolerate evacuation to a definitive care facility outside the immediate disaster area. Requires additional laboratory, pharmacy, radiology, and physical therapy services.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
8	8.3.2	Augment Emergency Medical Care Capabilities	Augment Emergency Medical Care Capabilities. This capability includes personnel to augment existing staff providing essential care and health services to either release patient following emergency care, or stabilization to ensure the patient can tolerate evacuation to a definitive care facility outside the immediate disaster area. Capability may also include service in temporary (modular) hospital configurations or existing facilities providing support outside the disaster area. General capabilities supported may include emergency medical services, surgical services, trauma care, primary care, dental services, preventive medicine, and operational stress control, blood banking services, hospitalization for general classes of patients. Note: Requires additional laboratory, pharmacy, radiology, and physical therapy services.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
8	8.4.1	Provide Advanced Emergency Medical Services	Provide advanced emergency medical services. This capability includes using light-weight, modular, mobile medical facility or existing facility, to provide treatment, high-level resuscitation, stabilization, and application of emergency procedures to prolong life, stabilize acute injuries, and prepare for transport to a medical facility outside the affected area. It also includes forward stabilization, primary care, and prepare patients for evacuation.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
8	8.4.2	Provide Casualty Medical Triage	Provide casualty medical triage. This capability includes prioritizing treatment of casualties, marking proper medical category and processing accordingly for treatment and/or transport.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	Civil engineers are not medical specialists.
8	8.4.3	Provide Casualty Medical Triage in a Contaminated Environment	Provide casualty medical triage in a CBRN environment. This capability includes triage, marking with proper medical category for decontamination priority, and escorted or transported as appropriate to decontamination area for log-in and treatment, with ability to conduct mission in increased levels of protective posture up to Level C. Note: Level C personal protective equipment (PPE) is used when the type of airborne exposure is known to be guarded against adequately by an APR.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	Civil engineers are not medical specialists.
8	8.5.1	Provide Ground Casualty Evacuation	Provide Ground Casualty Evacuation. This capability includes transport for personnel requiring basic medical transport as a surge capability. This support would be for the minimum time necessary to basic medical support during transport to a higher level, established medical facility outside of the affected area.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	

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8	8.5.2	Provide Ground Advanced Life Support (ALS) Transport	Provide Ground Advanced Life Support (ALS) transport. This capability includes cardiac monitoring, cardiac defibrillation, transcutaneous pacing, Intravenous cannulation (IV), Intraosseous (IO) access and intraosseous infusion = Surgical cricothyrotomy, Needle cricothyrotomy, needle decompression of tension pneumothorax, Advanced medication administration through parenteral and enteral routes (IV, IO, PO, PR, ET, SL, topical, and transdermal), Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS), Pediatric Advanced Life Support (PALS) or Pediatric Emergencies for Pre-Hospital Providers (PEPP) and Pre-Hospital Trauma Life Support (PHTLS), Basic Trauma Life Support (BTLS) or International Trauma Life Support (ITLS) during transport. Note: Ground ALS Transport support may be provided within or proximate to a disaster area.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
8	8.5.3	Provide Emergency Medical Air Evacuation	Provide emergency medical air evacuation. This capability is for providing continuing life support medical care during movement to a higher level medical facility outside of the affected area. Note: Patient condition and availability of the receiving medical facility will determine aircraft capacity for transport, Aircraft configuration for carrying ambulatory patients, or litter patients or a combination of both as well as necessary supporting medical equipment will determine aircraft transport capacity. Base of operations is located outside of affected area.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
8	8.5.4	Provide Air Casualty Evacuation	Provide air casualty evacuation. This capability includes transport of patients with little or no medical status information available prior to air transport and necessary medical care to sustain life during air transport to an aerial port of debarkation for continued movement to a higher level established medical facility outside of the affected area.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
8	8.6.1	Provide Mass Casualty Response	Provide mass casualty response. This capability includes general medical care and treatment, resuscitation, general surgery, patient stabilization, and preparation for transport to a medical facility outside the affected area.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
8	8.6.2	Provide Quarantine Support	Provide quarantine support. This capability includes isolation of a medically infectious and contagious population, medical treatment, logistical support, patient care, sanitation, hygiene and engineering support.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
8	8.7.1	Human Remains Recovery Support	organizing/coordinating with federal, state, local, and tribal governments and non-governmental organizations for site/situation assessment, recovery efforts, morgue operations, transportation, remains identification, temporary storage and temporary/final disposition following a catastrophic mass fatality event. Note: Military units may be assigned to support civilian contracted specialists.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
8	8.7.2	Provide Temporary Field Morgue Operations	of human remains from collection points, collecting and storage of all anti/post mortem information related to the tentative identification of the human remains, establishing clear traffic patterns for entry, exit, loading and unloading areas, collection of all information regarding the location and recovery of the human remains; collection and storage of all personal effects found. Note: Consideration for the storage conditions of human remains for	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
8	8.7.3	Provide Temporary Storage of Human Remains	Provide temporary storage of human remains. This capability includes establishing collection point for human remains recovered from field units/organizations conducting search and recovery missions in the affected area, establishing clear traffic patterns for entry, exit, loading and unloading areas. Note: this capability consists only of the reception, storage and transfer of human remains and personal effects to an established morgue facility. No other mortuary affairs tasks will be conducted at this location.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
8	8.7.4	Provide Personal Effects Management Assistance	Provide Personal Effects Management Assistance. This capability includes assistance with personal effects (PE), management, collection, inventorying, receipt, recording, accountability, storage, safeguard and disposal of the PE of all deceased persons under the control of U.S. civil authority. Note: The local medical examiner/coroner authority will manage all personal effects policies for the deceased.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
8	8.7.5	Provide Final Disposition/Repatriation Support	Provide final disposition/repatriation support. This capability includes the facilitation of the collection of ante-mortem information, provides fatality assistance to the family, transfer of Personal Effects (PE) and determines the family request for final disposition. Note: The local medical examiner/coroner authorities will manage all policies for the release and final disposition/repatriation of all human remains under their jurisdiction.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	PRELIMINARY	FINAL ASSESSMENT	
				Prime BEEF and RED HORSE NOTIONAL Matches	Final Capability Assessment	Comments
8	8.8.1	Provide Analysis of Medical Surveillance Data	Provide Analysis of Medical Surveillance Data. This capability includes but not limited to analyzing collected data from surveillance, modeling and clinical data, reviewing and comparing historical data such as respiratory and gastroenterological symptoms, zoonotic vectors, and provide advice on further consequence management.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
8	8.9.1	Provide Assessment/Inspection Support	Provide Assessment/Inspection Support. This capability includes safety inspections and verification of food, water, and air quality compliance in coordination with public health sector specific agencies with jurisdiction Under the direction of proper civilian authority. This capability could be for field or laboratory testing and analysis.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
8	8.10.1	Provide Public Health Surveillance	Provide Public Health Surveillance. This capability includes coordination with supporting departments and agencies by collecting surveillance data, enhancing existing surveillance systems, monitoring the health of general medical needs populations, carry out field studies and investigations, monitor injuries and disease patterns, and potential disease outbreaks, blood and blood product biovigilance, and blood supply levels.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
8	8.11.1	Provide Behavioral Health Services	Provide behavioral health services. This capability includes providing mental health supportive services, coordinating referrals for specialized mental health services to include crisis counseling, assessment, crisis intervention, suicide prevention, substance abuse services, psychosocial education, behavioral health triage, and providing behavioral health training.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
8	8.11.2	Provide Psychological First Aid Support	Provide psychological first aid support. This capability includes intervention protocol, such as grief and loss counseling, adjustment support, and education for coping, developed specifically for immediate response to dealing with traumatic incidents and events. Note: This capability is intended for immediate short term response, not long term psychiatric care.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
8	8.12.1	Provide Public Health Information	Provide public health information. This capability includes collecting, monitoring, and assessing information gathered from internal/external information sources, and reporting to Public Health officials regarding disease/illness progression trends for the at risk population. Note: Staffing skill sets may include MD (Epidemiological), Veterinarian (Vector Control), Information Analysts, Nursing, Logistics.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	PRELIMINARY	FINAL ASSESSMENT	
				Prime BEEF and RED HORSE NOTIONAL Matches	Final Capability Assessment	Comments
9	9.1.1	Provide Urban Search Support	Provide urban search support. This capability assist urban search and rescue teams with search function. Search may be accomplished by use listening devices, thermal imagery, visual search, or other technology. Note: The capacities for this capability are FEMA.	IMPLIED	CAPABLE	
9	9.1.2	Provide Urban Rescue Support	Provide urban rescue support. This capability assist urban search and rescue teams with rescue from collapsed structures. Note: The capacities for this capability are FEMA typed.	IMPLIED	CAPABLE	
9	9.1.3	Augment Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) Team(s)	Augment Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) team(s). This capability includes trained qualified personnel to augment existing USAR teams to support large scale disaster response in urban environments. This capability also includes primary focus on structural collapse and rope rescue. May also include confined space, trench, vehicle extrication. Note: The capacities for this capability are FEMA typed.	IMPLIED	CAPABLE	
9	9.2.1	Provide Inland-Wilderness Search Support	Provide inland-wilderness search support. This capability includes searching open areas, rural and wilderness for subjects. May include dismounted or off-road vehicle mounted search capabilities.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
9	9.2.2	Provide Inland-Wilderness Rescue Support	Provide inland-wilderness rescue support. This capability includes rescue of subjects in surface areas exclusive of damaged structural environments, and air rescue. Capability includes litter recovery, stabilizing individuals, evacuating subject(s) to safety, and utilizing rope hauling systems. May also include basic life support or advanced life support capabilities.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
9	9.3.1	Provide Aeronautical Search Support	Provide aeronautical search support. This capability includes searching open, urban, rural, and wilderness for person(s) in distress or likely locations or indicators of displaced persons. Note: May include fixed wing or rotary wing airframes, and/or imaging capabilities.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
9	9.3.2	Provide Aeronautical Rescue Support	Provide aeronautical rescue Support. This capability includes a fixed or rotary wing aircraft to rescue otherwise inaccessible person(s) in distress. This capability is used when time is of the essence to preserve life, limb, or eyesight, and is intended to remove persons to the closest location of safety. May include hoist operations. Note: When injuries are reported or suspected allowances for medical professional must be made. This capability does not include advance life support.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
9	9.4.1	Flood Search and Rescue Operations	Flood search and rescue operations. This capability includes the ability to transit standing and slow moving water utilizing high clearance vehicles or watercraft in support of identifying and evacuating person(s), or providing resupply support to individuals who shelter in place.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
9	9.4.2	Snow/Ice Search and Rescue Operations	Snow/ice search and rescue operations. This capability includes the ability to transit snow and ice utilizing high clearance vehicles or weather/terrain appropriate vehicles in support of identifying and evacuating person(s), or providing resupply support to individuals who shelter in place.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	PRELIMINARY	FINAL ASSESSMENT	
				Prime BEEF and RED HORSE NOTIONAL Matches	Final Capability Assessment	Comments
10	10.1.1	Provide Mass Decontamination	Provide mass decontamination. This capability includes mass decontamination of affected populations. Note: Populations may also include household pets and service animals.	IMPLIED	CAPABLE	
10	10.1.2	Provide Suspected Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN) Hazards Detection	Provide Suspected Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN) Hazards Detection. This capability includes survey and detection of CBRN hazards using primary and secondary CBRN detection technologies.	IMPLIED	CAPABLE	
10	10.1.3	Provide Presumptive Identification of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN) Hazards	Provide presumptive identification of chemical, biological radiological and nuclear hazards (CBRN). Capability includes presumptive identification of CBRN hazards in affected areas.	IMPLIED	CAPABLE	
10	10.1.4	Provide Suspected Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN) Hazards Monitoring	Provide Suspected Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN) Hazards Monitoring. This capability includes monitoring suspected chemical, biological radiological and nuclear hazards (CBRN) in affected areas.	IMPLIED	CAPABLE	
10	10.1.5	Provide Suspected Chemical and Biological Hazards Sample Collection	Provide Suspected Chemical and Biological Hazards Sample Collection. This capability includes collecting samples of chemical and biological hazards in preparation for analysis. This capability includes ability to conduct mission in increased levels of protective posture up to Level A.	IMPLIED	CAPABLE	
10	10.1.6	Provide Suspected Chemical and Biological Hazard Laboratory Analysis	Provide Suspected Chemical and Biological Hazard Laboratory Analysis. This capability includes laboratory analysis of sample(s) to characterize and identify chemical and biological hazards in an on-site, or off site, laboratory.	IMPLIED	CAPABLE	
10	10.1.7	Provide Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN) Hazards Assessment	Provide CBRN hazards assessment. This capability Includes conducting assessments to quickly and accurately identify and define the effects on personnel and the operating environment of identified CBRN hazards. This capability also includes conducting and providing plume modeling, and other modeling to support decision making, and advising on potential mitigation actions.	IMPLIED	CAPABLE	
10	10.1.8	Provide Contaminated Debris Clearance Support	Provide contaminated debris clearance support. This capability includes operations of demolition, clearance, segregation, and reduction of debris in contaminated environments Note: Debris types are structures, trees, bulky vegetation, gravel, sand, dirt, appliances, and animals. This capability does not include clearing vehicles or snow removal.	INDIRECT	CAPABLE	
10	10.2.1	Provide Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Support	Provide Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Support. This capability includes limited radiological response for the detection, identification, removal, handling, transport, and disposal of explosives and munitions and/or improvised explosive devices, and/or any incident involving explosives associated with chemical, nuclear, biological, or radiological materials.	DIRECT	CAPABLE	
10	10.3.1	Provide Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Incident Response	Provide Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Incident Response. This capability provides for the conduct of operations in a Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, (CBRN) suspected or actual contaminated environment while providing organic command, control and resupply. This capability will also identify agents and substances, assess current and projected consequences, and advise on response measures, assist with coordination of follow on forces. Crews are trained in WMD/CBRN incident response, assessment, detection, mitigation, sustainment of life functions and decontamination.	IMPLIED	CAPABLE	

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	PRELIMINARY	FINAL ASSESSMENT	
				Prime BEEF and RED HORSE NOTIONAL Matches	Final Capability Assessment	Comments
11	11.1.1	Augment Plant and Plant Pest Survey/Assessment	Augment plant and plant pest survey/assessment. This capability includes identification of unknown plant substances and/or plant pests, assistance with surveying and modeling, and advisement on further consequence management. This capability may include just-in-time training to augment professionals in response to suspected or identified outbreak.	IMPLIED	CAPABLE	
11	11.1.2	Augment Plant and Plant Pest Control	Augment plant and pest control. This capability includes assisting with management and control measures (chemical, biological, cultural, and mechanical), and is intended to mitigate impacts of plant pests. Note: May require ground or air support.	IMPLIED	CAPABLE	
11	11.2.1	Augment Animal Survey/Assessment	limited to detection and identification of potential adverse impacts on animals, assistance with surveying and modeling, and advisement on further consequence management. This includes animals such as livestock, poultry, wildlife, laboratory animals, zoological collections, etc. Note: This capability may include just-in-time training to augment professionals in response to suspected or identified outbreak.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
11	11.2.2	Provide Animal Health and Husbandry Support	Provide animal health and husbandry support. This capability may include generally accepted animal husbandry practices such as feeding, veterinary care, sheltering, decontaminating, depopulating, disposal. May also include veterinary public health support to include control of diseases transmissible between humans and animals (zoonoses). Note: This includes animals such as livestock, poultry, wildlife, laboratory animals, zoological collections, etc.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
11	11.3.1	Augment Food Supply Assessment/Inspection	Augment food supply assessment/inspection. This capability includes food safety inspections and verification of slaughter and processing plants, distribution and retail sites, import facilities at port of entry, and laboratory analysis of food samples. Note: May include large expanses of open ground, complex food processing facilities, or large quantities of bulk food commodities, etc.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
11	11.3.2	Augment Contaminated Food Supply System Response	Provide Contaminated Food Supply System Response. This capability includes disposition, decontamination of product and affected environment, to include personnel and equipment. Note: May include large expanses of open ground, complex food processing facilities, or large quantities of bulk food commodities, etc.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
11	11.4.1	Provide Nutrition Assistance Support	Provide Nutrition Assistance Support. This capability includes providing support for determining nutrition assistance needs, obtaining appropriate food supplies, arrange for delivery of supplies, and authorize disaster food stamp program. Note: A team normally consists of two people and registered dietitian and a dietary Assistant.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
11	11.5.1	Provide Household Pet Evacuation and Transportation Support	Provide household pet evacuation and transportation support. This capability includes evacuation and transportation of pets, and service animals either with their owners or separately to the nearest animal shelter and/or holding area. Note: This capability is predominantly ground.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
11	11.5.2	Augment Pre-established Animal Shelters	Augment pre-established animal shelters. This capability includes providing personnel for conducting animal identification, care and feeding, shelter supplies, pet-owner reunification.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
11	11.5.3	Provide Veterinary Support	Provide Veterinary Support. This capability includes medical support for pets, service animals, and working animals. May also include triage, preventive care, diagnosis, treatment, and euthanasia. May also include veterinary public health support to include control of diseases transmissible between humans and animals (zoonoses). Note: Teams consist of one veterinarian and assistant.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
11	11.6.1	Provide Natural, Cultural, and Historic Resources Support	Provide Natural, Cultural, and Historic Resources Support. This capability may include cultural resources managers (archeologist, conservators, historians, GIS specialist, architects), and natural resources managers (biologist, ecologist, botanist, wetlands specialists, and foresters) for assistance with response actions to preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, recover, and restore NCH resources.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
11	11.6.2	Provide Weather Forecasting Support		NONE	NOT CAPABLE	

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	PRELIMINARY	FINAL ASSESSMENT	
				Prime BEEF and RED HORSE NOTIONAL Matches	Final Capability Assessment	Comments
12	12.1.1	Provide Petroleum Based Fuel Transmission Support	Provide Petroleum Based Fuel Transmission Support. This capability includes ground, air, or maritime assets to transmit petroleum based fuel from point of production to the point of distribution/storage. This capability is intended to augment or supplement the existing fuel transportation network to allow civilian authorities to restore normal operations.	IMPLIED	CAPABLE	
12	12.2.1	Provide Petroleum based Fuel Distribution Support	Provide Petroleum based fuel distribution Support. This capability includes distribution of petroleum products to the end user operating in primary support of public safety/support entities. This capability provides augmentation to sustain energy needs to assist in the support of the restoration of the energy distribution infrastructure. Note: This does not include retail operations.	IMPLIED	CAPABLE	
12	12.2.2	Provide Fuel distribution to stricken locations Support	Provide support for fuel distribution to stricken locations. This capability includes transport, store and distribute fuel to stricken sites to temporarily sustain operations of critical infrastructure. May include distribution of a single load to multiple locations.	IMPLIED	CAPABLE	
12	12.2.3	Provide Temporary Electricity Distribution Support	Provide temporary distribution of electricity support. This capability may include temporary or supplemental power supplied to specified critical infrastructure, and priority locations until restoration of public utilities. May also include transportation, logistics, configuration and operation of the equipment.	IMPLIED	CAPABLE	

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	PRELIMINARY	FINAL ASSESSMENT	
				Prime BEEF and RED HORSE NOTIONAL Matches	Final Capability Assessment	Comments
13	13.1.1	Provide Facility Security Operations	Provide facility security operations. This capability includes establish and maintaining a secure perimeter. Also includes performing vulnerability and threat assessments, securing designated critical facilities and structures to prevent damage or theft, operating access/control points, internal and external static posts, and patrolling facility and grounds. This capability provides for protection of designated critical facilities to prevent disruptions of vital public services and resources essential to public safety and welfare.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
13	13.1.2	Provide Point/Site Security Operations	Provide point security operations. This capability includes providing holding areas, static posts, check points, access control. This capability provides public protection and/or support to law enforcement operations at a certain location/site or entrance/exit to a controlled area such as points of distribution (PODS), terminals, maritime ports, border operations/ crossings, disaster site(s), etc.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
13	13.1.3	Provide Area Security Support	Provide area security support. This capability is primarily a presence mission is support of civilian law enforcement personnel. May include static posts, vehicle mounted or foot patrol roving security, check points, area denial, and access control. This capability provides public protection and/or support to law enforcement operations and to public infrastructure within defined area of operations. May be required to support quarantine operations. Note: Planning factor 2/3rds vehicle mounted1/3rd foot patrol.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
13	13.1.4	Provide Emergency Responder Protection	Provide emergency responder protection. This capability includes teams consist of 2-3 personnel able to operate independently in support of ongoing emergency responder activities. Responsible for protection of emergency responder personnel to prevent public interference of emergency operations. Note: This capability does not include public or infrastructure protection.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
13	13.1.5	Provide Quick Reaction Support	Provide quick reaction force (QRF). This capability uses pre-identified forces as initial support to state and local law enforcement. This capability Includes filling critical gaps and mitigating types of incidents that have or may result in the interruption of essential services, cause public danger and suffering, risks to lives and property, public disorder, or destruction of critical assets, until follow-on support can assume the mission.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
13	13.1.6	Provide Rapid Reaction Force (RRF)	Provide rapid reaction force (RRF). This capability includes pre-identified augmentation to reinforce the Quick Reaction Force (QRF) filling critical gaps and mitigating types of incidents that have, or may, result in the interruption of essential services, cause public danger and suffering, risks to lives and property, public disorder, or destruction of critical assets, until follow-on support can assume the mission. Also Includes Command and Control (C2), tactical movements, extraction and relocation of endangered residents or workers, barricaded suspect negotiations, and recovery of injured persons.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
13	13.1.7	Provide Convoy Security Operations	Provide mobile security operations. This capability includes escort of vehicles in transit, including transporting personnel or cargo deemed at risk of interference. Primarily a show of force mission, intended to assist with the safe ground movement of key personnel and critical assets in response to an emergency. Support limited to assisting civilian authorities with security, not responsible for actual transportation of personnel/materiel. May be armed if approved by proper civilian authority to provide for self protection only.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
13	13.2.1	Provide Public Safety Support	Provide public safety support. This capability includes manning traffic control points, access control, presence patrols, observation, escort, and protective services. This capability provides direct support to law enforcement to mitigate the effects of an escalated incident, civil disturbance, or natural/manmade disaster. May be required to support quarantine operations. Note: Limited or no badged personnel, does not include powers of arrest.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
13	13.2.2	Provide Crowd Control Support	Provide crowd control support. This capability includes crowd control activities and measures to preserve or restore order in response to events that could, or has, escalated causing the disruption of public safety, public order, interruption of essential services, or destruction of critical assets.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	

ESF	TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	PRELIMINARY	FINAL ASSESSMENT	
				Prime BEEF and RED HORSE NOTIONAL Matches	Final Capability Assessment	Comments
15	15.1.1	Provide Public Affairs Office (PAO) Augmentation for in Joint Information Center(s) (JIC)	Provide Public Affairs Office (PAO) Augmentation in Joint Information Center(s) (JIC). This capability includes operating in a JIC, planning, coordinating, credentialing, briefing, escorting media representatives, preparing media support materials, releasing approved information to the media, coordinating and executing subject matter expert interviews, internal communication, participating in and monitoring social media, responding to public and media inquiries. May also include supporting and providing information for the scenario-specific web site, and non-governmental agencies, supporting and providing information for the scenario-specific web site and providing guidance and support as required, and coordinating with joint, interagency, and non-governmental agencies, developing communications, Incident Action Plans (IAPs) and messages, press releases, media campaigns, news advisories or other prepared materials.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
15	15.1.2	Provide Public Affairs (PAO) Representative(s) to the Joint Information Center(s) (JIC)	Provide Public Affairs (PAO) representative(s) to the Joint Information Center(s) (JIC). This capability includes providing a military spokes person operating in a JIC, or public information office, coordinating the military information and messages to the JIC for integration into the overall public outreach, preparing media support materials, releasing approved information to the media, coordinating and executing subject matter expert interviews, internal communication, participating in and monitoring social media, responding to public and media inquiries. Maintain communications and coordination with the parent command to serve as a channel of media information between the supporting organization and the JIC. May also include supporting and providing information for the scenario-specific web site, and non-governmental agencies, supporting and providing information for the scenario-specific web site and providing guidance and support as required, and coordinating with joint, interagency, and non-governmental agencies, developing communications, providing input for Incident Action Plans (IAPs) and messages, press releases, media campaigns, news advisories or other prepared materials.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
15	15.2.1	Augment Community Relations and Outreach Support	Augment community relations and outreach support. This capability includes providing personnel and equipment to the Incident Command Structure to assist with community relations and outreach efforts, disseminating approved information and canvassing as directed by proper authority. May also include referring individuals to available services, or when directed contact faith based, voluntary, and other community based organizations to disseminate or canvass information regarding services available.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
15	15.2.2	Augment Distinguished Visitor Center	Augment distinguished visitor center. This capability includes providing support to the assigned incident or military command structure to assist with requests for information, visits, or updates from authorized dignitaries and officials. May assist with processing Invitational Travel Authorizations (ITA), preparing and presenting briefings, providing situational updates, and coordinating informational gathering visits and tours. Provides advance coordination and responds to requests for information prior to, during, or after a visit.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
15	15.3.1	Provide Inter-governmental/Intelligence Liaison	Provide Inter-governmental/interagency liaison. This capability includes providing subject matter experts prior to, during, or following an event to serve as the channel of communications and facilitating information exchange between supporting and supported agencies and organizations, gathering, organizing, analyzing and coordinating between civilian emergency managers/planners/ responders (at multiple levels) and the military resource provider. Areas may include law enforcement, fire protection, hurricane response, information centers, emergency operations centers, airfields, staging areas, joint field offices, etc.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
15	15.3.2	Provide Technical Assistance Support	Provide technical assistance support. This capability provides the mechanism for the military to establish and provide technical assistance and support to civil authorities drawing on unique and specialized skills, equipment, and facilities within the military to improve preparedness of responders. This capability includes resources, expertise, education and training to external agencies and individuals as requested by civil authority to develop and sustain capabilities in support of improved preparedness and response.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	
15	15.3.3	Provide Current Information to Stakeholders	Provide current information to stakeholders. This capability includes providing information on current public affairs activities, issues and concerns. May include conducting media analysis, preparing key messages and talking points, identifying key publics, measuring effectiveness, and correcting misperceptions.	NONE	NOT CAPABLE	

APPENDIX E

PRIME BEEF AND RED HORSE AFUTL/METL

TASK #	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	UNIT ASSIGNMENT				
			PB (Large)	PB (Med)	PB (Small)	RH (Large)	RH (Small)
OP 4.6	Build Sustainment Bases	To build and maintain principal and supplementary bases of support for sustainment activities in conformance with geographic combatant commander's guidance.	X	X	X	X	X
OP 4.6.2	Provide Civil-Military Engineering	Identify, design, construct, lease, or provide facilities, and which operate, maintain, and perform war damage repair and other engineering functions in support of military operations. To take measures before, during, or after hostile action or manmade disasters to reduce probability of damage, and minimize its effects.	X	X	X	X	X
OP 4.7.8	Establish Area Damage Control Measures	To implement and conduct planned passive defense operations to minimize or negate the vulnerability and effects of CBRN weapons employed against U.S. and partner/allied armed forces, as well as U.S. military interests, installations, and critical infrastructure in the JOA.	X	X	X		
OP 7.8	Integrate Passive Defense Operations in Joint Operations Area (JOA)	To implement JOA CM plan and conduct CM operations in JOA.	X	X	X		
OP 7.9	Conduct Consequence Management (CM) Operations in Joint Operations Area (JOA)	To apply principles of avoid, protect, and decontaminate to joint forces operating in proximity to the threat or actual use of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives (CBRNE). Includes the coordination of detection, reconnaissance/surveillance, the standardization of warning and reporting between joint and multinational forces; decontamination support; and the exchange of standing operating procedures (SOPs) to facilitate operations.	X	X	X		
TA 7.1	Conduct Mission Operations in a Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosives (CBRNE) Environment	Provide sufficient fire fighting resources to protect all infrastructure, aircraft, and weapons.	X	X	X		
AFOP 4.6.2.1	Provide Fire Protection for Infrastructure and Aircraft Operations	Provide first responders to plan, coordinate, and execute "Open the Airbase" requirements including seizing and holding a military lodgment in the face of armed opposition. Validate and determine the suitability of a designated airfield for a future air mission. Bridge the gap between seizure forces and follow-on combat/expeditionary support forces. Facilitate the AF's ability to rapidly deploy US military forces and initiate air operations of any type in minimal time at any base or location around the globe. Provide limited C2, aerial port services, quick turn maintenance, force protection and various airbase support capabilities. Establish force protection/airfield security, command and control, terminal operations, air traffic control, airfield management, intelligence operations, quick-turn maintenance and base operating support (BOS). Re-direct CRG forces to a follow-on mission/location or redeployed to home station for reconstruction once adequate forces are in place for mission sustainment. Provide first responders to plan, coordinate, and execute expeditionary mobility support requirements. Provide	X	X	X		
AFTA 1.1	Establish Air Base	Neutralize domestic or foreign conventional, nuclear, chemical, and biological munitions, and improvised explosive devices (IEDs) that present a threat to military operations and military and civilian facilities, material, and personnel, regardless of location. The Departments of Justice, State, and Energy may receive this support in accordance with current agreements and directives. Support includes precautionary training on bomb and sabotage device recognition and other explosive-related safety training.	X	X	X		
AFTA 4.5	Perform Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)	Provide technician and equipment in support of an incident involving hazardous materials. This includes, but is not limited to, missile fuel leaks of monomethyl hydrazine (MMH) and nitrogen tetroxide (N2O4), nuclear material from weapons incidents, monomethyl hydrazine (MMH) from aircraft mishaps, chemical spills, and large scale fuel spills.	X	X	X		
AFTA 7.1.2	Respond to Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT)						

Source: Generated by author.

APPENDIX F

AIR FORCE CIVIL ENGINEER PERSONNEL

UNIT TYPE CODE (UTC) MISSION CAPABILITY (MISCAP) STATEMENTS

UTC	MISCAP
4F9AC	ENGINEER FORCE TO PROVIDE DEPOT LEVEL MAINTENANCE OF MAJOR ELECTRICAL POWER GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS AND MOBILE AND FIXED AIRCRAFT ARRESTING SYSTEMS FOR REGIONAL CONFLICT OPERATIONS AT CONTINGENCY OPERATING LOCATIONS, AERIAL PORTS, EN ROUTE BASES OR CRITICAL STATESIDE BASES. TEAM CAPABILITIES RANGE FROM ROUTINE CALIBRATION TO EMERGENCY MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR TO MAJOR OVERHAUL AND REPAIR OF BOTH REAL PROPERTY AND NON-REAL PROPERTY INSTALLED EQUIPMENT. PROVIDES TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN CONDUCTING
4F9AD	ENGINEER FORCE TO PROVIDE TECHNICAL EXPERTISE AND GUIDANCE FOR THE DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, AND REPAIR OF AIRFIELD PAVEMENTS IN SUPPORT OF REGIONAL CONFLICT OPERATIONS AT CONTINGENCY OPERATING LOCATIONS, AERIAL PORTS, EN-ROUTE BASES, OR CRITICAL STATESIDE BASES. USES DESTRUCTIVE AND NON-DESTRUCTIVE TECHNIQUES TO EVALUATE PAVEMENT
4F9AL	PROVIDES EQUIP SUPPORT FOR 4FPAL UTC FOR MOBILE/FIXED FUEL STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS TO ESTABLISH, OPERATE, AND SUSTAIN CONTINGENCY OPERATING LOCATIONS, AERIAL PORTS, EN ROUTE BASES, AND JOINT BASE SUPPORT. EQUIP WILL AUGMENT 4F9ET UTC ON AN AS NEEDED BASIS TO PROVIDE SUPPLEMENTAL EQUIPMENT SUPPORT FOR BEDDOWN OF AN AVIATION SQUADRON USING
4F9AP	PROVIDES EQUIPMENT FOR ADDITIVE MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION SUPPORT OF POWER GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS AND MOBILE/FIXED AIRFIELD ARRESTING SYSTEMS AT CONTINGENCY OPERATING LOCATIONS, AERIAL PORTS, AND EN ROUTE BASES. SUPPORTS ONE 4FPAP UTC. REVIEWED
4F9B1	PROVIDES ALL PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT REQUIRED TO DEPLOY, INSTALL, OPERATE, MAINTAIN, RE-DEPLOY, AND RE-CONSTITUTE MAAS. PROVIDES FIGHTER AIRCRAFT BARRIER SUPPORT TO DEPLOYED OR CONTINGENCY LOCATIONS, DIVERT AIRFIELDS, JCS EXERCISES, AND RUNWAY REPAIRS. PROVIDES TWO ARRESTING BARRIERS WITH FULL BI-DIRECTIONAL ARRESTING CAPABILITY FOR AIRCRAFT UP TO 58,000 LBS AT 180 KIAS WITH 1,200 FT RUN OUT. SYSTEM INCLUDES LIGHT WEIGHT FAIRLEAD BEAMS (LWFB) KIT THAT ALLOWS MAAS INSTALLATION IN SET-BACK CONFIGURATION TO PROVIDE CLEARANCE FOR LARGE FRAME AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS. LOCATION AND MISSION MAY REQUIRE OR ALLOW UTC TAILORING. VEHICLES REQUIRED TO SUPPORT UTC WILL BE PROVIDED THROUGH LOCAL RENTAL
4F9B3	MCF EQUIPMENT UTC TO SUPPORT SMALL CONSTRUCTION FORCE PROVIDING LIMITED VERTICAL CONSTRUCTION CAPABILITIES. MUST BE COMBINED WITH 4FPB3 OR 4FPB4 TO SUPPORT VERTICAL TASKS TO INCLUDE; FRAMED BUILDING CONSTRUCTION, SPECIALIZED UTILITIES, AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT SET-UP AND OPERATIONS, EXPEDIENT FACILITY CONSTRUCTION/REPAIR AND MINOR RENOVATIONS AND FACILITY REPAIR. UTC CAN BE TASKED SEPARATELY TO PROVIDE SUPPORT TO 4F9B4, 4F9B5, OR 4FPET.
4F9B4	EQUIPMENT ONLY UTC FOR CONDUCTING CONCRETE/ASPHALT OPERATIONS TO INCLUDE ROADS, RAMPS, RAMP EXPANSIONS, AIRFIELD DAMAGE REPAIR, AND OTHER CONCRETE OPERATIONS. MUST BE COMBINED WITH CTS MCF UTC 4FPB3 OR 4FPB4; FOR LARGER PROJECTS BOTH TEAMS MUST BE TASKED TO INCLUDE 4FPET. ALL CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS NEED TO BE ACQUIRED TO SUPPORT ALL PROJECTS.
4F9B5	EQUIPMENT ONLY UTC TO CONSTRUCT K-SPAN TYPE FACILITIES FOR USE AS COVERED STORAGE, AIRCRAFT PARKING SHELTERS, SUNSHADES, OR TOTALLY ENCLOSED FACILITIES. INITIAL MATERIALS ALLOW FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A SINGLE FACILITY 50' X 100' USING ONE MIC 120 MACHINE. RAW MATERIALS MUST BE SUPPLIED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF INITIAL K-SPAN PLUS ADDITIONAL FACILITIES. SHOULD BE COMBINED WITH MCF UTC 4F9B3, 4F9B4 AND 4FPET. ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION
4F9B6	MCF EQUIPMENT UTC TO SUPPORT SMALL CONSTRUCTION FORCE PROVIDING LIMITED VERTICAL CONSTRUCTION CAPABILITIES. MUST BE COMBINED WITH 4FPB3 OR 4FPB4 TO SUPPORT VERTICAL TASKS TO INCLUDE; FRAMED BUILDING CONSTRUCTION, SPECIALIZED UTILITIES, AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT SET-UP AND OPERATIONS, EXPEDIENT FACILITY CONSTRUCTIONS/REPAIR AND MINOR RENOVATIONS AND FACILITY REPAIR. THE 4F9B6 ALSO PROVIDES INTERIOR SPRAY FOAM INSULATION CAPABILITIES.
4F9B7	SPECIALIZED EQUIPMENT ONLY UTC THAT GIVES CRG FORCES THE CAPABILITY TO DEPLOY VIA AIR LAND, AIR INSERT OR AIR DROP TO MAKE EXPEDIENT AIRFIELD DAMAGE REPAIRS. PROVIDES FOR INITIAL DEMOLITION OF OBSTRUCTIONS; EXPEDIENT FORCE PROTECTION CONSTRUCTION (DIRT BERMS); REPAIR AIRFIELD SURFACES FOR C-130/C-17 OPERATIONS. EQUIPMENT IDENTIFIED TO ACCOMPLISH THE EXPEDIENT AIRFIELD REPAIRS AND CONSTRUCTION OF FORCE PROTECTION BERMS INCLUDES THE

4F9B8	EQUIPMENT ONLY. DESIGNED TO PROVIDE LIVING QUARTERS, WATER/MRE RATIONS, MINIMUM EARTH CLEARING, ELECTRICAL POWER, AND SANITATION FACILITIES FOR A MAX OF 150 MOBILE PERSONNEL. MAY BE USED TO SUPPORT 4FPB* SERIES UTCS. CAPABLE OF OPERATING AT MB, LB, SB, AND BB LOCATIONS. CONFIGURED TO SUPPLY ADDITIONAL SUPPORT TO INPLACE CRG FORCES FOR UP TO 90 DAYS. MUST BE RESUPPLIED/AUGMENTED FOR SUSTAINED OPERATIONS OR IF IT BECOMES THE PRIMARY
4F9DL	PROVIDES NBC COLLECTIVE PROTECTION AND SUSTAINMENT FOR APPROXIMATELY 280 SORTIE GENERATION PERSONNEL PER DAY FOR UP TO 96 HOURS. IT PROVIDES PERSONNEL WITH A TOXIC-FREE REST AND RELIEF ENVIRONMENT. UTC REQUIRES MANPOWER AUGMENTATION (20 PERSONNEL) FOR SETUP, MAINTENANCE, OPERATION, AND RECONSTITUTION. RECEIVES MANAGEMENT AND DIRECTION
4F9DT	THIS UTC IS FOR AFSOC USE ONLY. IT PROVIDES A CIVIL ENGINEER TEAM (12 PERSONNEL) AND AN NBC COLLECTIVE PROTECTION SMALL SHELTER SYSTEM (CPSSS) THAT WILL PROVIDE PROTECTION FOR APPROXIMATELY 60 (120 HOT BUNK) PERSONNEL PER DAY FOR 30 DAYS. UTC PROVIDES 12 PERSONNEL TO SETUP AND OPERATE CPSSS. TEAM MEMBERS ARE TRAINED IN SET-UP MAINTENANCE, OPERATION, RECONSTITUTION OF CPSSS AND CAN PROVIDE FLEXIBILITY IN PROVIDING LIMITED CBR DEFENSE CAPABILITIES. THE CPSSS PROVIDES PERSONNEL WITH A TOXIC FREE REST AND RELIEF ENVIRONMENT. THE UTC CAN PROVIDE A LIMITED COMMAND AND CONTROL (C2) WORK AREA WHEN COUPLED WITH COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT UTCS. THE UTC OPERATES IN A MAIN OPERATING OR COLLOCATED BASE (MOB/COB) HIGH THREAT ENVIRONMENT AND SMALLER SURGICAL TYPE MISSIONS. PERSONNEL WILL
4F9ED	ENGINEER FORCE FOLLOW-ON COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT SET. PROVIDES FOLLOW-ON SITE COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITY IN SUPPORT OF DEPLOYED ENGINEERS. SET DESIGNED TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT OF BEDDOWN OPERATIONS AT CONTINGENCY OPERATING LOCATIONS. FOLLOW-ON WILL AUGMENT 4F9ER UTCS TO PROVIDE COMMUNICATION CAPABILITY FOR
4F9EE	ENGINEER FORCE PEST MANAGEMENT EQUIPMENT SET. PROVIDES ON SITE PEST MGT CAPABILITY IN SUPPORT OF DEPLOYED ENGINEERS. SET DESIGNED TO SUPPORT PEST MGT AND DISEASE CONTROL FOR 1100 PERSON BEDDOWN OPERATIONS TO ESTABLISH, OPERATE, AND SUSTAIN CONTINGENCY OPERATING LOCATIONS, AERIAL PORTS, EN ROUTE BASES, AND JOINT BASE SUPPORT. ADDITIONAL SETS ARE
4F9EF	ENGINEER FORCE EQUIPMENT SET TO AUGMENT 4F9ET UTCS OR ONE EN ROUTE SUPPORT MISSION CONSISTING OF ONE 4FPET AND THREE 4FPAP UTCS. BY ITSELF, THIS UTC SUPPORTS MISSIONS (INCLUDING RECOVERY) AT EN ROUTE SUPPORT CONTINGENCY OPERATING LOCATIONS. WHEN TWO 4F9EF UTCS ARE COMBINED WITH ONE 4F9ET UTC, A TOTAL BEDDOWN POPULATION OF 1100 PERSONNEL
4F9EH	ENGINEER EQUIPMENT SET THAT INCLUDES HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE REQUIRED TO ACCOMPLISH BARE BASE BEDDOWN LAYOUT, DESIGN DRAFTING SUPPORT, PRECISION SITE SURVEY, AND CONTRACT MANAGEMENT SUPPORT. USED TO ESTABLISH, OPERATE, AND SUSTAIN CONTINGENCY OPERATING LOCATIONS, AERIAL PORTS, EN ROUTE BASES, NATURAL DISASTER RECOVERY AND JOINT BASE SUPPORT. EQUIPMENT SET ALSO SUPPORTS NATURAL DISASTER RESPONSE AND AIRCRAFT CRASH AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS FOR PRECISION SURVEY REQUIREMENTS USING GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM EQUIPMENT.
4F9ER	ENGINEER FORCE LEAD COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT SET. PROVIDES ON SITE COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITY IN SUPPORT OF DEPLOYED ENGINEERS. USED TO ESTABLISH, OPERATE, AND SUSTAIN CONTINGENCY OPERATING LOCATIONS, AERIAL PORTS, EN ROUTE BASES, NATURAL DISASTER RECOVERY AND JOINT BASE SUPPORT. SET DESIGNED TO SUPPORT 1100 PERSON BEDDOWN OPERATIONS
4F9ET	ENGINEER FORCE EQUIPMENT SET TO SUPPORT TWO 4FPET UTCS. SUPPORTS MISSIONS (INCLUDING RECOVERY) TO ESTABLISH, OPERATE, AND SUSTAIN CONTINGENCY OPERATING LOCATIONS, AERIAL PORTS, ENROUTE BASES, NATURAL DISASTER RECOVERY OPERATIONS AND JOINT BASE SUPPORT. PROVIDES EQUIPMENT FOR INITIAL BEDDOWN OF BARE BASE AND/OR FORWARD OPERATING
4F9FB	PROVIDES DEPLOYED FIREFIGHTERS WITH ESSENTIAL MSA M7 RESPONDER SELF CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS (SCBA), AIR CYLINDERS, AND FACEPIECES PROVIDING CAPABILITY TO SUPPORT IMMEDIATE DANGER TO LIFE AND HEALTH (IDLH) EMERGENCY RESPONSE OPERATIONS IN SUPPORT OF REGIONAL CONFLICTS, MCO AND NATURAL DISASTER RELIEF EFFORTS FOR ARFF AND OR STRUCTURAL

4F9FE	PROVIDES DEPLOYED FIREFIGHTERS WITH ESSENTIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO PERFORM LIMITED FIREFIGHTING OPERATIONS IN SUPPORT OF REGIONAL CONFLICTS, MCO OPERATIONS, AND NATURAL DISASTER RELIEF EFFORTS FOR BOTH CRASH AND/OR STRUCTURAL FIREFIGHTING OPERATIONS.
4F9FF	PROVIDES DEPLOYED FIREFIGHTERS WITH ESSENTIAL BREATHING AIRRESERVING CAPABILITY TO SUPPORT LIMITED FIREFIGHTING OPERATIONS IN SUPPORT OF REGIONAL CONFLICTS, MCO OPERATIONS, AND NATURAL DISASTER RELIEF EFFORTS FOR BOTH CRASH AND/OR STRUCTURAL FIREFIGHTING
4F9FH	PROVIDES DEPLOYED FIREFIGHTERS WITH ESSENTIAL EQUIPMENT NEEDED TO PERFORM HAZMAT/WMD RESPONSE IN SUPPORT OF MCO OR EXPEDITIONARY OPERATIONS AT BARE BASES, FORWARD OPERATING LOCATIONS, AERIAL PORTS, EN ROUTE BASES, CRITICAL STATESIDE BASES, HUMANITARIAN RELIEF OPERATIONS, AND TO PROTECT THE HOMELAND. DEPLOYED IN RESPONSE TO ACCIDENTS OR NATURAL DISASTERS REQUIRING MITIGATION OR CONTAINMENT OF HAZMAT RELEASES SUCH AS TOXIC INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS/MATERIALS. LIMITED CAPABILITY EXISTS TO RESPOND TO NUCLEAR.
4F9FJ	PROVIDES EQUIPMENT TO SUPPORT FIRE GROUND/HAZMAT INCIDENT C2 FOR ONE 4FPFJ UTC IN SUPPORT OF OPERATIONS AT A BARE BASE, CO-LOCATED OPERATING BASE, FORWARD OPERATING LOCATION OR OTHER CONTINGENCY OPERATING LOCATIONS, AERIAL PORTS, EN ROUTE BASES, OR CRITICAL STATESIDE BASES. EQUIPMENT TO SUPPORT 24-HOUR FIRE GROUND INCIDENT C2 FOR AIRCRAFT.
4F9FX	PROVIDES DEPLOYED FIREFIGHTERS WITH ESSENTIAL FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT TO PERFORM LIMITED FIREFIGHTING OPERATIONS IN SUPPORT OF REGIONAL CONFLICTS, MCO OPERATIONS, AND NATURAL DISASTER RELIEF EFFORTS FOR BOTH CRASH AND/OR STRUCTURAL FIREFIGHTING OPERATIONS.
4F9GP	PROVIDES FIELD SURVEYING (SUB-CENTIMETER) GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM EQUIP. MUST BE COMBINED WITH 4F9EH OR 4F9RY UTCS TO BE FULLY MISSION CAPABLE. THIS EQUIP IS TASKED IN WARTIME OR CONTINGENCY OPS IN SUPPORT OF ENGINEER FORCES TO SUPPORT MISSIONS (INCLUDING
4F9HB	VEHICLE/EQUIPMENT ONLY UTC FOR CONDUCTING CONCRETE OPERATIONS TO INCLUDE ROADS, TAXIWAYS, RUNWAYS, RAMPS, RAMP EXPANSIONS, AIRFIELD DAMAGE REPAIR AND OTHER CONCRETE OPERATIONS. MUST BE COMBINED WITH RED HORSE UTCS HORIZONTAL CONSTRUCTION TEAM, LARGE OR SMALL (4F9RV/4FPRV OR 4F9RU/4FPRU UTCS) AND MEDIUM HORIZONTAL CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT (4F9HD UTC) AND/OR HEAVY HORIZONTAL CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT (4F9HE UTC). MAY BE TASKED
4F9HC	VEHICLE/EQUIPMENT ONLY UTC USED FOR ASPHALT/CONCRETE MILLING OPERATIONS. MAY BE COMBINED WITH RED HORSE UTCS HORIZONTAL CONSTRUCTION TEAM, LARGE OR SMALL (4F9RV/4FPRV OR 4F9RU/4FPRU UTCS). REQUIRES HEAVY TRANSPORT UTC (4F9HF) FOR MOVEMENT OF MILLING MACHINE IF OTHER MEANS ARE NOT AVAILABLE. MAY BE TASKED SEPARATELY TO ENHANCE
4F9HD	VEHICLE/EQUIPMENT ONLY UTC FOR RED HORSE ENGINEER TASKS OF CONSTRUCTION, REPAIR, PERMANENT AIRFIELD DAMAGE REPAIR, AND TYPICAL EARTHWORK. EQUIPMENT INCLUDES TRACTOR-TRAILERS, MOTOR GRADER, FRONT-END LOADER, BULLDOZER, FUEL TRUCK, DUMP TRUCKS, BACKHOE, AND SOIL COMPACTION MACHINERY. MUST BE COMBINED WITH RED HORSE UTCS HORIZONTAL CONSTRUCTION TEAM, LARGE OR SMALL (4F9RV/4FPRV OR 4F9RU/4FPRU) TO PERFORM MISSION. MAY BE
4F9HE	VEHICLE/EQUIPMENT ONLY UTC FOR RED HORSE ENGINEER TASKS OF LARGE SCALE CONSTRUCTION, HEAVY REPAIR, PERMANENT AIRFIELD DAMAGE REPAIR, AIRFIELD EXPANSION (ASSAULT STRIPS), BERMS/DIKES, AND HEAVY EARTHWORK. EQUIPMENT INCLUDES TRACTOR-TRAILERS, MOTOR GRADERS, EXCAVATOR, WATER TRUCK, FUEL TRUCK, SWEEPER, FRONT-END LOADERS, DUMP TRUCKS, AND SOIL STABILIZATION AND COMPACTION MACHINERY. MUST BE COMBINED WITH RED HORSE UTC HORIZONTAL
4F9HF	VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT ONLY UTC CAPABLE OF MOVING OVERSIZE CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT UP TO 65 TONS. MAY BE COMBINED WITH A4F9HG, OR ASPHALT/CONCRETE MILLING EQUIPMENT 4F9HC UTC. MAY BE TASKED SEPARATELY TO ENHANCE CONSTRUCTION CAPABILITY OF RED HORSE TEAMS
4F9HG	VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT ONLY UTC CAPABLE OF LARGE SCALE EARTHWORK (SCRAPERS). UTC MUST BE TRANSPORTED VIA LAND/SEA. MUST BE COMBINED WITH RED HORSE UTCS HORIZONTAL CONSTRUCTION TEAM, LARGE OR SMALL (4F9RU/4FPRU OR 4F9RV/4FPRV). MAY BE TASKED SEPARATELY TO ENHANCE
4F9HH	VEHICLE/EQUIPMENT ONLY UTC FOR DIRECTIONAL DRILLING UNDER EXISTING PAVEMENTS (ROADS, AIRFIELDS) TO INSTALL UTILITIES SUCH AS WATER, SEWER, ELECTRIC, DRAINAGE, AND COMMUNICATIONS LINES. MUST BE COMBINED WITH RED HORSE UTCS HORIZONTAL CONSTRUCTION TEAM, LARGE OR SMALL (4F9RU/4FPRU OR 4F9RV/4FPRV) OR VERTICAL CONSTRUCTION TEAM, LARGE
4F9HJ	EQUIPMENT ONLY UTC CAPABLE OF EXPLOSIVE DEMOLITION FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES, QUARRY OPERATIONS, AND FACILITY DEMOLITION TO INCLUDE LIMITED BASE DENIAL. MUST BE COMBINED WITH RED HORSE UTC HORIZONTAL CONSTRUCTION TEAM SMALL (4F9RU/4FPRU). MAY BE TASKED
4F9HK	VEHICLE/EQUIPMENT ONLY UTC THAT PROVIDES RED HORSE PERSONNEL THE ABILITY TO DRILL AND PIPE GROUND WATER SOURCES FOR THE PRODUCTION OF POTABLE AND NON-POTABLE WATER. HAS CAPABILITY TO CONDUCT WATER WELL REHABILITATION. CAPABLE OF DRILLING SHALLOW AND DEEP WELLS. MUST BE COMBINED WITH RED HORSE UTC HORIZONTAL CONSTRUCTION TEAM, SMALL

4F9HL	VEHICLE/EQUIPMENT ONLY UTC CAPABLE OF MEDIUM LIFTING OPERATIONS (25 TON CRANE) AND HEAVY LIFTING OPERATIONS (45 TON CRANE). MAY BE COMBINED WITH RED HORSE UTCS HORIZONTAL CONSTRUCTION TEAM, LARGE OR SMALL (4F9RU/4FPRU OR 4F9RV/4FPRV). MAY ALSO BE TASKED TO SUPPORT VERTICAL CONSTRUCTION TEAM, LARGE (4F9RT/4FPRT). MAY BE TASKED SEPARATELY TO
4F9HM	VEHICLE/EQUIPMENT ONLY UTC CAPABLE OF LARGE VERTICAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS TO INCLUDE FACILITY CONSTRUCTION (PRE-ENGINEERED BUILDINGS, LARGE FRAMED FABRIC STRUCTURES), EXPEDIENT CONCRETE BUILDINGS (TILE-UP CONCRETE, INSULATED CONCRETE FORMS), UTILITY SYSTEMS (ELECTRICAL, WATER, SEWER, DRAINAGE), HVAC, POWER PRODUCTION, AIRFIELD PAINT STRIPING, AND STRUCTURAL RENOVATION/REPAIR. MAY NEED CRANE SUPPORT (4F9HL) FOR CERTAIN
4F9HN	VEHICLE/EQUIPMENT ONLY UTC TO CONSTRUCT K-SPAN TYPE FACILITIES FOR USE AS COVERED STORAGE, AIRCRAFT PARKING SHELTERS, SUNSHADES, OR TOTALLY ENCLOSED FACILITIES. INITIAL MATERIALS ALLOW FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A SINGLE FACILITY 50' X 100' USING ONE MIC 120 MACHINE. RE-SUPPLY IS REQUIRED FOR ADDITIONAL FACILITIES. MUST BE COMBINED WITH RED HORSE UTCS VERTICAL CONSTRUCTION TEAM, LARGE (4F9RT/4FPRT). VERTICAL CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT (4F9HM)
4F9HP	VEHICLE/EQUIPMENT ONLY UTC USED TO SUPPORT OVERHEAD ELECTRICAL POWER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS AND TELEPHONE CABLE AND POWER INSTALLATION. MUST BE COMBINED WITH RED HORSE UTCS VERTICAL CONSTRUCTION TEAM, SMALL (4F9RS/4FPRS). MAY BE TASKED SEPARATELY TO ENHANCE
4F9HR	VEHICLE/EQUIPMENT ONLY UTC TO CONSTRUCT SUPER K-SPAN TYPE FACILITIES FOR USE AS COVERED STORAGE, AIRCRAFT PARKING SHELTERS, SUNSHADES, OR TOTALLY ENCLOSED FACILITIES. INITIAL MATERIALS ALLOW FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A SINGLE FACILITY 80' X 120' USING ONE MIC 240 MACHINE. RE-SUPPLY IS REQUIRED FOR ADDITIONAL FACILITIES. MUST BE COMBINED WITH RED HORSE UTCS VERTICAL CONSTRUCTION TEAM, LARGE (4F9RT/4FPRT). VERTICAL CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT (4F9HM)
4F9HT	VEHICLE/EQUIPMENT ONLY UTC FOR CONDUCTING ASPHALT PAVING OPERATIONS TO INCLUDE ROADS, TAXIWAYS, RUNWAYS, OVERLAYS, AIRFIELD DAMAGE REPAIR, AND ASPHALT OPERATIONS. MAJOR EQUIPMENT ITEMS ARE THE ASPHALT PAVER AND ROLLERS. MUST BE COMBINED WITH RED HORSE UTCS HORIZONTAL CONSTRUCTION TEAM, LARGE OR SMALL (4F9RV/4FPRV OR 4F9RU/4FPRU) AND MEDIUM HORIZONTAL CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT (4F9HD) AND/OR HEAVY HORIZONTAL CONSTRUCTION
4F9HU	EQUIPMENT ONLY UTC PROVIDES RED HORSE THE ABILITY TO PRODUCE ASPHALT AT LOCATIONS WHERE COMMERCIALY PRODUCED ASPHALT IS NOT AVAILABLE. MUST BE PAIRED WITH 4FPRU/4F9HD AND 4F9HT UTCS. FOR 24 HOUR OPERATIONS UTILIZE (2) X 4FPRU UTCS. CAN PRODUCE 200 TONS OF ASPHALT PER HOUR. CAN BE TASKED SEPARATELY TO ENHANCE CONSTRUCTION CAPABILITY OF RED
4F9HV	VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT ONLY UTC PROVIDES RED HORSE FORCES THE ABILITY TO PRODUCE CONCRETE AT LOCATIONS WHERE NOT COMMERCIALY PRODUCED OR AVAILABLE. ABLE TO PRODUCE 40 YARDS OF CONCRETE PER HOUR. MUST BE PAIRED WITH 4FPRU/4F9HD/4F9HE/4F9HX. FOR 24 HOUR OPERATIONS MUST BE PAIRED WITH (2) X 4FPRU. MAY BE TASKED SEPARATELY TO ENHANCE
4F9HW	VEHICLES AND SPECIALIZED EQUIPMENT ONLY UTC PROVIDES RED HORSE FORCES THE ABILITY TO CONDUCT QUARRY OPERATIONS TO PRODUCE MATERIALS FOR SUBBASE, SUBGRADE, ASPHALT, AND CONCRETE. MUST BE PAIRED WITH 4FPRU, 4F9HD, 4F9HE. INCLUDES LIMITED ORGANIC EXPLOSIVE DEMOLITION CAPABILITY TO EXTRACT INDIGENOUS AGGREGATE MATERIALS. MAY BE TASKED
4F9HX	VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT ONLY UTC PROVIDES RED HORSE FORCES THE ABILITY TO PLACE HEAVY CONCENTRATIONS OF CONCRETE TO MOST AIRDROME APPLICATIONS; RUNWAYS, TAXIWAYS AND PARKING APRON TYPE REQUIREMENTS. MUST BE PAIRED WITH 4FPRV, 4F9HD, 4F9HE. FOR 24 HOUR OPERATIONS UTILIZE (2) 4FPRV UTCS. MAY BE TASKED SEPARATELY TO ENHANCE CONSTRUCTION
4F9J1	EQUIPMENT ONLY UTC - PROVIDES BASIC SHELTER, SANITATION AND SUPPORT FOR 100 SOF PERSONNEL. AIR RAPID RESPONSE KIT (ARRK) PROVIDES FOUR REST AND RELIEF SHELTERS, ONE SHOWER TENT AND RUDIMENTARY LATRINE. ADDITIONAL TENT INCLUDED - STORAGE OR SMALL C2 AREA. ASSETS CAN DEPLOY TO ANY LOCATION (AUSTERE, BARE BASE, FORWARD OPERATING BASE). UTC CAN OPERATE INDEPENDENTLY FOR UP TO 30 DAYS. UTC REQUIRES MANPOWER AUGMENTATION FROM UTC 4FPJ1 FOR
4F9J2	EQUIPMENT ONLY UTC CONFIGURED FOR AIR SHIPMENT. PROVIDES AUSTERE BASE WITH MODULAR/SCALABLE C2 EXPEDITIONARY OPERATIONS SHELTERS/FACILITIES FOR AFSOC UNITS. ASSETS CAN DEPLOY TO ANY LOCATION (AUSTERE, BB, FOB). CAN OPERATE INDEPENDENTLY FOR UP TO 30 DAYS. CAPABLE OF PROVIDING SHELTERED WORKSPACE, AUDIO/VISUAL PROJECTION, TABLES/CHAIRS, FLOORING AND ELECTRICAL POWER. REQUIRES MANPOWER AUGMENTATION FROM UTC 4FPJ1 FOR SET-
4F9J3	EQUIPMENT ONLY UTC CONFIGURED FOR AIR SHIPMENT. PROVIDES AUSTERE BASE WITH 8 X ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL UNITS (ECU) FOR CLIMATE CONTROLLED COOLING AND HEATING CAPABILITY IN CLIMATES WITH SUSTAINED TEMPERATURES BETWEEN 35 AND 125 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT. EACH ECU PROVIDES 72K BTU'S OF COOLING OR 10KW OF HEATING AND CAN MAINTAIN THE TEMPERATURE IN ONE SMALL SHELTER (640 SQUARE FEET). FOR SUSTAINED TEMPERATURES BELOW
4F9J4	EQUIPMENT ONLY UTC CONFIGURED FOR AIR SHIPMENT. PROVIDES TWO 500 GALLON BLADDERS IN INDIVIDUAL HARDENED CONTAINERS CONFIGURED FOR TRANSPORT AND STORAGE OF FUELS FOR AFSOC UNITS. SYSTEM PROVIDES AERIAL BULK DELIVERY OF AVIATION AND GROUND FUELS TO SUPPORT UTC 4F9J1 ARRK 100 PERSON BEDDOWN KIT AND UTC 4F9J2 ARRK C2 KIT. SYSTEM CAN BE FLOWN ONBOARD AIRCRAFT FILLED/EMPTY. NOT EQUIPPED WITH PLANE-TO-PLANE SERVICING
4F9J5	EQUIPMENT ONLY UTC CONFIGURED FOR AIR SHIPMENT. PROVIDES AUSTERE BASE WITH CAPABILITY TO PURIFY WATER FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND USE FOR AFSOC UNITS. USES 1 X ASPEN 5000 WATER PURIFICATION UNIT CAPABLE OF PURIFYING UP TO 5000 GALLONS OF WATER PER 24 HOUR DAY. CONTAINS 3 X 5000 GALLON BLADDERS FOR RAW, POTABLE AND BRINE STORAGE. ALSO CONTAINS NECESSARY HOSES AND FITTINGS TO CONNECT UNIT TO RAW WATER SOURCE AND POTABLE WATER STORAGE. THESE SYSTEMS CAN ONLY BE USED IN CLIMATES WHERE SUSTAINED TEMPERATURES WILL NOT FALL BELOW FREEZING (32 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT). THERE IS CURRENTLY NO CAPABILITY TO

4F9J6	EQUIPMENT ONLY UTC CONFIGURED FOR AIR SHIPMENT. PROVIDES AUSTERE BASE WITH CAPABILITY TO SECURE/TRANSPORT UP TO 80 EACHM-16/M-4/M-9 WEAPONS FOR AFSOC UNITS. CONTAINS TWO EACH INDIVIDUAL HARDENED CONTAINERS CONFIGURED FOR TRANSPORT AND STORAGE OF WEAPONS.
4F9J7	EQUIPMENT ONLY UTC CONFIGURED FOR AIR SHIPMENT. PROVIDES AUSTERE BASE WITH CLIMATE CONTROLLED HEATING CAPABILITY FOR AFSOC UNITS. INCLUDES 8 HEATERS. SUPPLEMENTS UTC 4F9J3 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL UNIT (ECU) IN CLIMATES WITH SUSTAINED TEMPERATURES BELOW 35 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT. EACH HEATER PROVIDES 130KW BTU'S FOR HEAT ONLY AND CAN MAINTAIN A TEMPERATURE RANGE OF 25 - 80 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT IN ONE SMALL SHELTER (640 SQUARE FEET).
4F9J8	(AFSOC USE ONLY). EQUIPMENT & PERSONNEL UTC CONFIGURED FOR AIR SHIPMENT. HMMWV MOUNTED DECONTAMINATION SYSTEM (HMDS) THAT PROVIDES A TACTICAL PLATFORM FOR DECONTAMINATION OPS. SYSTEM INCORPORATES AN 80-FOOT HOSE, FRONT AND REAR MOUNTED TERRAIN DECON CAPABILITIES AND A ROOF MOUNTED TURRET FOR EQUIPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE DECON OPERATIONS. SYSTEMS CAN BE OPERATED FROM INSIDE THE CAB WITH JOYSTICK AS WELL AS WIRELESS REMOTE CAPABILITIES OUTSIDE OF THE VEHICLE. THE SYSTEM DEPLOYS SANDIA (DECON) FOAM, DF200 SOLUTION, 10% HIGH-TEST HYPOCHLORITE (HTH) AND 10% SUPER-TROPICAL BLEACH (STB) SOLUTION, IN ADDITION TO SEAWATER, SOAPY WATER AND FIRE FIGHTING FOAMS. PERSONNEL ARE SPECIFICALLY TRAINED TO OPERATE AS SUBJECT MATTER EXPERTS FOR THE HMDS AND IN DECON OPERATIONS IN
4F9J9	FOR AFSOC USE ONLY. PROVIDES A CIVIL ENGINEER TEAM (12 PERSONNEL) AND AN NBC COLLECTIVE PROTECTION SMALL SHELTER SYSTEM(CPSSS) THAT WILL PROVIDE PROTECTION FOR APPROXIMATELY 60 (120 HOT BUNK) PERSONNEL PER DAY FOR 30 DAYS. PROVIDES 12 PERSONNEL TO SETUP AND OPERATE CPSSS. TEAM MEMBERS ARE TRAINED IN SET-UP MAINTENANCE, OPERATION, AND RECONSTITUTION OF CPSSS AND CAN PROVIDE FLEXIBILITY IN PROVIDING LIMITED CBR DEFENSE CAPABILITIES. CPSSS PROVIDES PERSONNEL WITH A TOXIC FREE REST AND RELIEF ENVIRONMENT. CAN PROVIDE A LIMITED COMMAND AND CONTROL (C2) WORK AREA WHEN COUPLED WITH COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT UTCs. OPERATES IN A MAIN OPERATING OR COLLOCATED BASE (MOB/COB) HIGH THREAT ENVIRONMENT AND SMALLER SURGICAL TYPE MISSIONS. PERSONNEL WILL DEPLOY WITH INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE
4F9JB	SPECIAL OPERATIONS EOD CRAFTSMAN TEAM REQUIRED IN SUPPORT OF WORLDWIDE COMBAT OPERATIONS AND EXERCISES OF AFSOC ASSETS AND PERSONNEL. AFSOC EOD GUNSHIP KIT PROVIDES FORCE PROTECTION AND GUNSHIP CLEARING TOOLS REQUIRED TO SUPPORT AFSOC ASSETS, AC-130'S AND PERSONNEL, IN AUSTERE LOCATIONS. PROVIDES 24-HOUR SUPPORT TO RENDER SAFE AC-130 WEAPONS SYSTEMS AND MUNITIONS INCIDENT AS WELL AS PROVIDE FORCE PROTECTION CAPABILITIES TO DETECT AND DEFEAT TERRORIST DEVICES INCIDENTS. CONTAINS SPECIALIZED EOD EQUIPMENT TO INCLUDE ROBOTICS, ALL TERRAIN VEHICLES AND EXPLOSIVES. PERSONNEL WILL DEPLOY WITH
4F9K3	PROVIDES AM-2 LANDING MAT FOR THE INSTALLATION OF A STANDARD 216' X 198' AIRCRAFT PAD. PACKAGE CONSISTS OF 100 BUNDLES AM-2 LANDING MAT, (BUNDLE CONTAINS 4 EA 6' X 2' PANELS, 16 EA 12' X 2' PANELS), 8 EA (BUNDLES) RAMP ASSY (ASSY CONTAINS 9 EA RAMP ENDS), 120 EDGE CLAMPS, 120 STAKES, 4 EA (F-62) AM-2 COMPONENT CHESTS AND 2 EA (F-61) AM-2 TOOL KITS. EACH 4F9K3 UTC WILL BE TASKED TO SUPPORT INSTALLATION OF STANDARD 216' X 198' (42,768 SF) PAD TO SUPPORT PARKING OR TAXIWAY EXPANSION OR REPAIR ON ASPHALT, CONCRETE OR STABILIZED GROUND. CAPABILITY CAN BE EXTENDED TO ALL AIRCRAFT TYPES. UTC REQUIRES PERSONNEL FROM STANDARD PRIME BEEF OR RED
4F9K4	PROVIDES FOLDED FIBERGLASS MATTING (FFM) FOR AIRFIELD DAMAGE REPAIR (ADR). PACKAGE CONSISTS OF THREE FFM SETS (54' X 60'), ONE FFM SUPPORT TOOL KIT, UPPER BUSHINGS, ANCHOR BUSHINGS, ANCHOR BOLTS, AND TWO EA MC-7 AIR COMPRESSORS. EACH UTC WILL BE TASKED TO SUPPORT ADR FOR ASPHALT OR CONCRETE. THIS UTC WILL SUPPORT REPAIRS UP TO THREE CRATERS. REQUIRES PERSONNEL FROM STANDARD PRIME BEEF OR RED HORSE UTCs FOR INSTALLATION. BASED
4F9K5	PROVIDES DEPLOYED PRIME BEEF ENGINEER AND FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES FORCE EXPEDITIONARY NIGHT VISION GOGGLES TO SUPPORT MISSIONS (INCLUDING RECOVERY) AT CONTINGENCY OPERATING LOCATIONS. REQUIRED FOR NIGHT TIME OPERATIONS IN SUPPORT OF
4F9K6	PROVIDES INITIAL TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITY FOR DEPLOYED PRIME BEEF TO SUPPORT JOINT SERVICE OPERATIONS IN SUPPORT OF REGIONAL CONFLICTS, HOMELAND OPERATIONS.
4F9L1	PROVIDES BASIC SHELTER FOR 150 PEOPLE AT A FORWARD OPERATING LOCATION (FOL) IN SUPPORT OF BASE OPERATIONS. SUPPORT INCLUDES BILLETING (12 PERSONS PER SHELTER, COTS W/INSECT BARS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL), FIELD LAVATORY SYSTEM, SHOWER SHAVE SYSTEM, LOW VOLTAGE ELECTRICAL GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (MEP-806), A-PANEL, LIMITED ENCAMPMENT LIGHTING (TF-2 LIGHTCARTS), AND WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM. ONE 10K FORKLIFT. THIS REQUIRES ONE 4F9EA (OR EQUIVALENT) TO SETUP, MAINTAIN, AND RECONSTITUTE. MAY BE SUPPORTED BY UTC
4F9L2	PROVIDES SELF HELP LAUNDRY FACILITIES FOR 150 PERSONNEL IN SUPPORT OF BARE BASE OPERATIONS. INCLUDES ONE SMALL SHELTER, 5 WASHERS, 10 DRYERS, & MRSP. PROVIDES CABLES/CONNECTORS FOR INTERFACE WITH BARE BASE GENERATORS OR COMMERCIAL (120/208VAC, 60 HZ, 3 PH). MUST BE
4F9L3	PROVIDES TWO PALLETS CONTAINING FOUR SECONDARY DISTRIBUTIONCENTERS TO AUGMENT ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION FOR BEAR BASE IN THE EVENT THAT A 150 HOUSEKEEPING SET REMAINS IN PLACE UPON RECEIPT OF A 550 PERSONNEL INITIAL HOUSEKEEPING (550I) SET. MUST BE DEPLOYED IN
4F9L4	PROVIDES ONE (1 EA) REVERSE OSMOSIS WATER PURIFICATION UNIT (ROWPU) SYSTEM W/EQUIPMENT AND MRSP TO PROVIDE WATER PURIFICATION /DESALINATION PROCESSING AT 600 GALLONS PER HOUR (GPH) IN SUPPORT OF BARE BASE OPERATIONS. THE ROWPU CAPACITY IS SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCED FOR HIGH BRACKISH/SALINE WATER SOLUTIONS (HIGH SALINE RATE IS 150 GPH). SHIPPING DIMENSIONS FOR THE WATER PURIFICATION UNIT: 115" X 83" X 67" PER UNIT. MUST BE DEPLOYED IN SUPPORT OF 4F9L1.
4F9L5	PROVIDES COLD WEATHER CAPABILITY FOR THE DISASTER RELIEF BEDDOWN SET. CONFIGURATION CONSISTS OF LIQUID FUEL SPACE HEATERS (21 EACH FOR 150 PERSON CAMP). MRSP IS INCLUDED IN THIS UTC. ELECTRICAL POWER AND OTHER ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT AND PERSONNEL ARE NOT INCLUDED IN
4F9L6	PROVIDES ONE PALLET CONTAINING 240 ROLLS OF CONCERTINA WIRE (50 FT PER ROLL) PROVIDING 4000 FT OF PERIMETER PERSONNEL BARRIERS FOR BEAR BASE CANTONMENT AREAS, INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS CENTERS OR HIGH VALUE FACILITIES. MAY BE TASKED AS NEEDED TO SUPPORT BEAR BASE

4F9RB	SPECIALIZED ROBOTIC EQUIPMENT ONLY EOD UTC THAT CAN BE DELIVERED VIA AIR LAND, AIR INSERT AND AIR DROP. PROVIDES SPECIALIZED ROBOTIC EQUIPMENT REQUIRED IN SUPPORT OF RAPID CLEARANCE OF UXOS FROM CRITICAL AIRFIELD SURFACES DURING AIRFIELD OPENING OPERATIONS AT CAPTURED OR AUSTERE AIRBASES. UTC IS LINKED WITH 4F9RJ AND 4FPRC UTC TO SUPPORT
4F9RC	AIRBORNE/AIR ASSAULT EOD QUICK RESPONSE FORCE THAT CAN BE DELIVERED VIA AIR LAND, AIR INSERT AND AIR DROP INTO MODERATE THREAT BARE BASE OR FORWARD OPERATING LOCATIONS. PROVIDES EXPEDIENT AIRFIELD ASSESSMENT AND CLEARANCE OF UXO'S REQUIRED TO RAPIDLY ESTABLISH INITIAL AIRFIELD OPERATIONS AT CAPTURED OR AUSTERE AIRBASES. CAPABLE OF LIMITED COUNTER-IED AND FORCE PROTECTION OPERATIONS. TEAM CAN PROVIDE AN INITIAL OPERATIONAL EOD CAPABILITY FOR A MAXIMUM OF 14 DAYS BEFORE FOLLOW-ON EOD UTC'S (4F9XX SERIES) REQUIRED. PERSONNEL ARE SELF-SUSTAINABLE FOR 72 HOURS. PERSONNEL WILL DEPLOY WITH PPE, WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION. THIS UTC IS LINKED WITH UTC 4F9RA AND 4F9RB TO SUPPORT
4F9RD	AIR DROPPABLE OR AIR INSERTABLE RH FIRE EQUIPMENT UTC TO SUPPORT PERSONNEL IN A 4FPRC UTC. PROVIDES EQUIPMENT TO SUPPORT 24-HOUR STAFFING FOR A SINGLE AIRCRAFT RESCUE FIRE FIGHTING VEHICLE OPERATION IN MODERATE TO LOW THREAT BB OR FOL. PROVIDES FIRE EQUIPMENT FOR LIMITED AIRCREW RESCUE AND FIRE SUPPRESSION CAPABILITY TO SUPPORT SINGLE SMALL-FRAMED, FIXED WING OR ROTARY AIRCRAFT. PROVIDES EQUIPMENT FOR EXPEDIENT ON-SITE AIRFIELD ASSESSMENT REQUIRED TO RAPIDLY ESTABLISH INITIAL AIRFIELD OPERATIONS AT CAPTURED OR REMOTE AIR BASES. SUPPORTS RAPIDLY DEPLOYABLE PERSONNEL TEAM CAPABLE OF SELF-SUSTAINED OPERATIONS FOR 72 HOURS PROVIDED A POTABLE WATER SOURCE IS AVAILABLE. UTC SUPPORTS INITIAL OPERATIONAL FIRE CAPABILITY FOR A MAXIMUM OF 14 DAYS BEFORE FOLLOW-ON FIRE
4F9RE	AIRBORNE/AIR ASSAULT THAT PROVIDES LIMITED 24 HOUR STAFFING FOR SINGLE AIRCRAFT RESCUE FIRE FIGHTING (ARFF) VEHICLE OPS IN MODERATE THREAT AT BB OR FOL. PROVIDES LIMITED AIRCREW AND FIRE SUPPRESSION CAPABILITY TO SUPPORT A SINGLE SMALL-FRAME FIXED WING OR ROTARY AIRCRAFT. PROVIDES EXPEDIENT ON-SITE AIRFIELD ASSESSMENT TO RAPIDLY ESTABLISH INITIAL AIRFIELD OPS AT CAPTURED OR REMOTE BASES. RAPIDLY DEPLOYABLE TEAM CAPABLE OF SELF-SUSTAINED OPS FOR 72 HOURS. TEAM CAN PROVIDE INITIAL OPS FIRE CAPABILITY FOR A MAXIMUM OF 14 DAYS BEFORE FOLLOW-ON FIRE UTC'S 4F9FP SERIES ARE REQUIRED. PERSONNEL AND EQUIP CAN BE DELIVERED VIA AIR DROP OR AIR INSERTION DELIVERY METHODS. FIREFIGHTERS WILL DEPLOY WITH
4F9RF	AIRBORNE/AIR ASSAULT CBRN QUICK RESPONSE EQUIPMENT PACKAGE THAT CAN BE DELIVERED VIA AIR LAND, AIR INSERT AND AIR DROP, PROVIDES LIMITED COUNTER-CBRN WARFARE AGENT AND TOXIC INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL/TOXIC INDUSTRIAL MATERIAL (TIC/TIM) SITE ASSESSMENT, DETECTION, AND IDENTIFICATION CAPABILITY. PROVIDES CAPABILITY TO CONSTRUCT RECON, DECON, AND C2 OPERATIONS IN A CBRN/TIM ENVIRONMENT. EQUIPMENT PACKAGE PROVIDES AN INITIAL OPERATIONAL CBRN/TIC/TIM CAPABILITY FOR A MAXIMUM OF 14 DAYS BEFORE FOLLOW-ON CBRN UTC'S ARE REQUIRED. EQUIPMENT IS SELF-SUSTAINABLE FOR 72 HOURS. THIS UTC DEPLOYS TO SUPPORT CONTINGENCY
4F9RH	SPECIALIZED AIRBORNE/AIR ASSAULT EQUIPMENT ONLY UTC THAT GIVES AIRBORNE RED HORSE THE CAPABILITY TO DEPLOY VIA AIR LAND, AIR INSERT AND AIR DROP TO MAKE EXPEDIENT AIRFIELD DAMAGE REPAIRS AND PROVIDE A QUICK ASSESSMENT OF FOLLOW-ON DEPLOYMENT NEEDS. PROVIDES FOR INITIAL SITE SURVEY ASSESSMENT (GEO REACH); DEMOLITION OF OBSTRUCTIONS; EXPEDIENT FORCE PROTECTION CONSTRUCTION; REPAIR AIRFIELD SURFACES FOR C-130/C-17 OPERATIONS; INSTALL EMERGENCY AIRFIELD LIGHTING SYSTEM; TEST FOR POTABLE WATER SOURCES; AND PERFORM PAVEMENT EVALUATIONS. EQUIPMENT IDENTIFIED TO ACCOMPLISH THE EXPEDIENT AIRFIELD REPAIRS
4F9RJ	SPECIALIZED AIRBORNE/AIR ASSAULT EQUIPMENT ONLY EOD UTC THAT CAN BE DELIVERED VIA AIR LAND, AIR INSERT AND AIR DROP. THIS UTC CONTAINS LIGHT VEHICLES, EQUIPMENT AND EXPLOSIVES TO PROVIDE EXPEDIENT AIRFIELD ASSESSMENT AND CLEARANCE OF UXOS REQUIRED TO RAPIDLY ESTABLISH INITIAL AIRFIELD OPERATIONS AT CAPTURED OR AUSTERE AIRBASES. CAPABLE OF LIMITED COUNTER-IED AND FORCE PROTECTION OPERATIONS. UTC LINKED WITH 4F9RB AND 4FPRC UTC IN
4F9RL	AIRBORNE/AIR ASSAULT RED HORSE TEAM THAT CAN BE DELIVERED VIA AIR LAND, AIR INSERT AND AIR DROP INTO MODERATE THREAT BARE BASE OR FORWARD OPERATING LOCATIONS. UTC WILL HAVE THE CAPABILITY TO: ASSESS SITE FOR NBC AND TIM HAZARDS IF COMBINED WITH 4F9RF AND 4F9RG AND THE CAPABILITY OF UXO CLEARING IF COMBINED WITH 4F9RA AND 4F9RC. PROVIDES INITIAL SITE SURVEY ASSESSMENT (GEO REACH); REMOVAL/DEMOLITION OF OBSTRUCTIONS; INSTALL EMERGENCY AIRFIELD LIGHTING SYSTEM; TEST FOR POTABLE WATER SOURCES; AND PERFORM PAVEMENT EVALUATIONS. DEPLOYABLE AIRBORNE RED HORSE PERSONNEL ELEMENT IS 21 J-CODED PERSONNEL WITH REQUIRED AIR FORCE SPECIALTY CODES (AFSC'S). PERSONNEL WILL DEPLOY WITH INDIVIDUAL
4F9RQ	RED HORSE SITE ASSESSMENT ENGINEER FORCE EQUIPMENT TO PERFORM ADVANCED AIRFIELD SURVEY, SITE LAYOUT, AND PLANNING FOR ESTABLISHMENT AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF AN OPERATING LOCATION DURING CONTINGENCIES. EQUIPMENT WILL BE LOADED ON VEHICLES TO PROVIDE A ROLL-ON/ROLL-OFF CAPABILITY. CONTAINS SITE DEVELOPMENT, FIELD ENGINEERING AND AIRFIELD PAVEMENT EVALUATION CAPABILITIES. IS SELF-SUSTAINING FOR 5 DAYS AND LONGER IF RESUPPLIED. WHEN COMBINED WITH RED HORSE 4F9RY/4FPRY UTC'S FOR PRIMARY BEDDOWN C2 HUB AND OR
4F9RS	RED HORSE EQUIPMENT UTC TO SUPPORT SMALL CONSTRUCTION FORCE PROVIDING LIMITED VERTICAL CONSTRUCTION CAPABILITIES. MUST BE COMBINED WITH A 4FPRS UTC TO SUPPORT VERTICAL TASKS TO INCLUDE FRAMES BUILDING CONSTRUCTION, SPECIALIZED UTILITIES, AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT SET-UP AND OPERATIONS, EXPEDIENT FACILITY CONSTRUCTION/REPAIR AND MINOR RENOVATIONS AND FACILITY REPAIR. MUST BE COMBINED WITH RH VERTICAL CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT UTC 4F9HM TO SUPPORT LARGE VERTICAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS. MUST COMBINE WITH 4FPRS AND EITHER

4F9RT	RED HORSE EQUIPMENT UTC TO SUPPORT HEAVY CONSTRUCTION FORCE PROVIDING VERTICAL CONSTRUCTION CAPABILITIES. MUST BE COMBINED WITH A 4FPRT UTC TO SUPPORT VERTICAL TASKS TO INCLUDE LARGE FRAME BUILDING CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS, SPECIALIZED UTILITIES, AIRFIELD/AIRCRAFT REVETMENT, AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT SETUP AND OPERATIONS. MUST BE COMBINED WITH RED HORSE VERTICAL CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT 4F9HM UTC FOR MEDIUM/LARGE VERTICAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS. ALSO MUST INCLUDE UBM/ABM CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT
4F9RU	RED HORSE EQUIPMENT UTC TO SUPPORT SMALL HORIZONTAL CONSTRUCTION CAPABILITIES. MUST BE COMBINED WITH A 4FPRU TO SUPPORT HORIZONTAL TASKS TO INCLUDE WELL DRILLING, QUARRY OPERATIONS, ASPHALT BATCH PLANT OPERATIONS, CONCRETE BATCH PLANT OPERATIONS, EXPLOSIVE DEMOLITION, HORIZONTAL DRILLING, LIMITED CONCRETE REPAIR/CONSTRUCTION, CRANE OPERATIONS AND LIMITED EARTHWORK OPERATIONS. MAY BE COMBINED WITH ANY RH EQUIPMENT 4F9HA UTC THRU 4F9HL OR 4F9HS. WHEN COMBINED WITH RH VERTICAL CONSTRUCTION UTCs 4F9RS AND 4FPRS OR 4F9RT AND 4FPRT UTCs, PROVIDES HORIZONTAL SUPPORT FOR VERTICAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.
4F9RV	RED HORSE EQUIPMENT UTC TO SUPPORT HEAVY HORIZONTAL CONSTRUCTION CAPABILITIES. MUST BE COMBINED WITH A 4FPRV TO SUPPORT HORIZONTAL TASKS TO INCLUDE AIRFIELD REPAIR/NEW CONSTRUCTION, ASPHALT MILLING/PAVING, CONCRETE REPAIR, HEAVY EARTHWORK INCLUDING FUEL/MUNITIONS BERMS, ROADS, AND EXPEDIENT AIRSTRIPS AND CERTAIN SPECIAL CAPABILITIES QUARRY OPERATIONS, ASPHALT BATCH PLANT OPERATIONS, AND CONCRETE BATCH PLANT OPERATIONS. MAY BE COMBINED WITH ANY OF THE RH EQUIPMENT 4F9HA THRU 4F9HL OR 4F9HS UTCs.
4F9RW	RED HORSE EQUIPMENT UTC TO SUPPORT LARGE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES. MUST BE COMBINED WITH A 4FPRW TO SUPPORT HORIZONTAL/VERTICAL CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS. WHEN COMBINED WITH ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING RED HORSE UTC COMBINATIONS. HORIZONTAL CONSTRUCTION TEAMS 4F9RV/4FPRV OR 4F9RU/4FPRU UTCs, OR VERTICAL CONSTRUCTION TEAMS 4F9RT/4FPRT OR 4F9RS/4FPRS UTCs. PROVIDES SUPPLY, SERVICES, MINOR VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE. PROVIDES LIMITED DESIGN AND ENGINEERING SUPPORT SURVEYING, DRAFTING CAPABILITY. MUST COMBINE WITH A 4FPRW AND EITHER PRIMARY 4F9RY AND 4FPRY OR SECONDARY RED HORSE HUB
4F9RX	RED HORSE EQUIPMENT UTC TO SUPPORT SECONDARY C2 ELEMENT FOR DEPLOYED RH SQUADRON. MUST BE COMBINED WITH A 4FPRX TO SUPPORT MANAGING RH CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS IN THEATER OF OPERATIONS. CAPABLE OF RH BEDDOWN, VEHICLE MAINTENANCE, SERVICES, DESIGN AND ENGINEERING SUPPORT SURVEYING, AND DRAFTING. HORIZONTAL/VERTICAL CONSTRUCTION CAPABILITY IS OBTAINED WHEN COMBINED WITH ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING UTC COMBINATIONS. HORIZONTAL CONSTRUCTION TEAMS 4F9RV/4FPRV OR 4F9RU/4FPRU UTCs AND/OR VERTICAL CONSTRUCTION TEAMS 4F9RS/4FPRS OR 4F9RT/4FPRT UTCs. UTC CONTAINS ENHANCED LOGISTICS, VEHICLE MAINTENANCE, AND MEDICAL CAPABILITY. MUST DEPLOY WITH RED HORSE
4F9RY	RED HORSE EQUIPMENT UTC TO SUPPORT LEAD C2 ELEMENT (HUB) OF A DEPLOYED RH SQUADRON RESPONSIBLE FOR MANAGING RH CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS IN A THEATER OF OPERATIONS. MUST BE COMBINED WITH A 4FPRY UTC TO SUPPORT RH BEDDOWN. VEHICLE MAINTENANCE, SERVICES, DESIGN AND ENGINEERING SUPPORT SURVEYING, DRAFTING, AND MATERIAL TESTING CAPABILITIES. REQUIRES A 4F9GP UTC FOR PRECISION SURVEY REQUIREMENTS USING GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM EQUIP. HORIZONTAL/VERTICAL CONSTRUCTION CAPABILITY IS OBTAINED WHEN COMBINED WITH ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING RED HORSE UTC COMBINATIONS. HORIZONTAL CONSTRUCTION TEAMS
4F9S6	ENGINEER FORCE EQUIPMENT SET TO SUPPORT COMMAND AND CONTROL (C2) ACTIVITIES FOR 4FPS6, 4FPET, AND 4FPES UTCs. EQUIPMENT SUPPORTS ONE C2 FUNCTION AT EACH OPERATING LOCATION IN SUPPORT OF REGIONAL CONTINGENCIES OR NATURAL DISASTERS DURING WARTIME OR STABILITY
4F9WL	PROVIDES EQUIPMENT FOR ACTIVE CBRN RESPONSE CAPABILITIES TO CONDUCT INCIDENT COMMAND POST /RESPONSE STAGING AREA ASSESSMENT, TOXIC INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL/MATERIAL AND DOWNWIND HAZARD ANALYSIS, INITIAL CORDON DEFINITION, CORDON REDUCTION/EXPANSION, GROUND SURVEY ASSESSMENT, SITE/FACILITY ASSESSMENT- INVESTIGATION, UNKNOWN SUBSTANCE RESPONSE AND EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 5 (EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT) AND 10 (HAZMAT OPS) CAPABILITIES. PROVIDES PRELIMINARY VAPOR/AEROSOL AND
4F9WM	PROVIDES INSTALLATION HOME STATION CBRN EQUIPMENT TO SUPPORT FORCE SURVIVABILITY AND CRITICAL MISSION CONTINUATION RESPONSE CAPABILITIES. PROVIDES ABILITY TO CONDUCT INCIDENT COMMAND POST /RESPONSE STAGING AREA ASSESSMENT, TOXIC INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL/MATERIAL AND DOWNWIND HAZARD ANALYSIS, INITIAL CORDON DEFINITION, CORDON REDUCTION/EXPANSION, GROUND SURVEY ASSESSMENT, SITE/FACILITY ASSESSMENT- INVESTIGATION, AND UNKNOWN SUBSTANCE RESPONSE. PROVIDES PRELIMINARY VAPOR/AEROSOL AND SOLID/LIQUID DETECTION; HAZARD MODELING WITH COMMON OPERATING PICTURE INPUTS. HAZARD INVESTIGATION AND
4F9WN	PROVIDES CBRN DETECTION EQUIPMENT FOR WARNING AND NOTIFICATION CAPABILITIES TO BASES SUPPORTING MAJOR CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS OR ASYMMETRICAL THREATS RESPONSES. REQUIRES

4F9WP	PROVIDES ADDITIONAL CBRN EQUIPMENT TO SUPPORT 4F9WN AND 4F9WL UTCS DURING MAJOR CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS OR NECESSARY EQUIPMENT/SUPPLIES FOR CBRN DETECTION, WARNING AND NOTIFICATION CAPABILITIES TO BASES LOCATED IN MEDIUM- AND LOW-THREAT AREAS. REVIEWED
4F9WS	PROVIDES INITIAL EQUIPMENT FOR CBRN PERSONNEL DECONTAMINATION CAPABILITY FOR AN INSTALLATION WITH UP TO 3,300 PERSONNEL. REQUIRES (1) 4F9WL UTC, (1) 4FPWE UTC AND LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SUPPORT TEAM AUGMENTATION OF 18 PERSONNEL (6 PER SYSTEM) TO BE
4F9X1	EOD RESPONSE TEAM SPECIALIZED EQUIPMENT AND EXPLOSIVES REQUIRED IN THE INITIAL EOD SUPPORT OF MAJOR COMBAT, CONTINGENCY AND HOMELAND OPERATIONS. EQUIPMENT AND EXPLOSIVES LOADED ON VEHICLES PROVIDE A ROLL-ON/ROLL-OFF CAPABILITY CRITICAL TO THE IMMEDIATE PROTECTION OF PERSONNEL AND RESOURCES FROM THE EFFECTS OF EXPLOSIVE HAZARDS, MUNITION ACCIDENTS AND UNEXPLODED ORDNANCES TO INCLUDE IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICES. PROVIDES LIMITED CAPABILITY TO ASSESS AND MITIGATE CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, NUCLEAR AND EXPLOSIVE THREATS. UTC MUST BE PAIRED WITH (1) UFM3X, (1) UFM1B UTCS TO
4F9X3	EOD SPECIALIZED RESPONSE TEAM EQUIPMENT AND EXPLOSIVES REQUIRED TO PROVIDE BASE SUSTAINMENT IN THE SUPPORT OF MAJOR COMBAT, CONTINGENCY AND HOMELAND OPERATIONS WHERE EOD CORE UTCS(4F9X1) ALREADY EXIST OR ARE SCHEDULED FOR DEPLOYMENT. PROTECTS PERSONNEL AND RESOURCES FROM THE EFFECTS OF EXPLOSIVE HAZARDS, MUNITIONS, ACCIDENTS AND UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE TO INCLUDE IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICES. PROVIDES LIMITED CAPABILITY TO ASSESS, DISRUPT, NEUTRALIZE OR RENDER SAFE CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL,
4F9X4	PROVIDES EOD EQUIPMENT FOR 24-HOUR EMERGENCY AND ROUTINE EOD SUPPORT AT HOME STATION INSTALLATIONS. SUPPORTS HOMELAND AND FORCE PROTECTION OPERATIONS WHEN PAIRED WITH ONE 4FPXB, ONE 4FPXC, TWO 4FPXDS, AND TWO 4FPXES UTCS. PROVIDES CAPABILITIES TO DETECT, DEFEAT, AND RECOVER FROM HAZARDOUS MUNITIONS INCIDENTS/ACCIDENTS ON AND OFF INSTALLATIONS FOR MILITARY MUNITIONS AND TERRORIST DEVICES INCLUDING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION. IS
4F9X5	DEPLOYABLE EXPLOSIVE STORAGE MAGAZINE SET USED TO STORE EOD DEMOLITION PACKAGES REQUIRED IN THE SUPPORT OF MAJOR COMBAT, CONTINGENCY AND HOMELAND OPERATIONS. MAGAZINE DESIGNED TO SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCE EXPLOSIVE HAZARD CLASS AND QUANTITY DISTANCE REQUIREMENTS. USED FOR TEMPORARY EXPLOSIVE STORAGE DURING INITIAL CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS UNTIL SITING OF PERMANENT EXPLOSIVE STORAGE AREAS ARE ESTABLISHED. MAGAZINES
4F9X6	EOD VEHICLE SUPPORT PACKAGE COMPLETE WITH ASSOCIATED HAND TOOLS AND SPECIALIZED MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT AS REQUIRED ON THE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLY LISTING FOR EOD RESPONSE VEHICLES. IS REQUIRED TO SUPPORT EACH UFM3X UTC TO PROVIDE ROLL-ON/ROLL-OFF CAPABILITY. GPS AND COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT MUST BE INSTALLED IN THE UFM3X UTCS TO SUPPORT IMMEDIATE EOD OPERATIONS UPON DEPLOYMENT. EOD PERSONNEL MUST HAVE THE ABILITY TO CONDUCT
4F9X7	ONE EOD ALL-PURPOSE TRANSPORT SYSTEM (ARTS) COMPLETE WITH ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT. USED TO PROVIDE EOD TEAMS A REMOTE VEHICLE FOR LARGE AREA CLEARANCE, BASE RECOVERY, RENDER SAFE PROCEDURE AND/OR WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION OPERATIONS WHICH INVOLVE UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE, IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICES (IED) OR LARGE VEHICLE IEDS. CAN BE EMPLOYED IN THE SUPPORT OF MAJOR COMBAT, CONTINGENCY AND HOMELAND OPERATIONS.
4FNRX	PROVIDES EOD EQUIPMENT REQUIRED TO SUPPORT RECOVERY AND REGENERATION OF STRATEGIC BOMBERS AT AUSTERE ALTERNATE RECOVERY BASES (ARB). CONTAINS MINIMUM EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES TO SUPPORT AIRCRAFT RESPONSE, SPECIAL WEAPON SAFING, AND LIMITED FORCE PROTECTION CAPABILITIES FOR A PERIOD OF 30 DAYS. FORMS ONE INDEPENDENT EOD BOMBER RECOVERY ELEMENT (BRE) WITH MINIMUM DEGRADATION OF CAPABILITY WHEN PAIRED WITH (1) 4FPXD AND (1) 4FPXE. EOD BRE CAN SUPPORT RECOVERY OF DISABLED AIRCRAFT AT AUSTERE AIRFIELDS AND IS SELF-SUSTAINING FOR 10 DAYS ONCE SEPARATED FROM BSART. PERSONNEL UTCS
4FPAK	PROVIDES OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT SUPPORT TO ESTABLISH, OPERATE, AND SUSTAIN CONTINGENCY OPERATING LOCATIONS, AERIAL PORTS, EN ROUTE BASES, AND JOINT BASE SUPPORT. AUGMENTS 4FPET AND 4FPES UTCS TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL NON-TECHNICAL CONTRACT MANAGEMENT/OVERSIGHT FORCE MANAGEMENT, WORK ORDER MANAGEMENT, AND SUPPORT FOR C2 DURING RECOVERY OPERATIONS FOR BEDDOWN OF AN AVIATION SQUADRON USING EXPEDIENT OR EXISTING FACILITIES AS WELL AS SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT OF FACILITIES AND UTILITIES. PERSONNEL WILL DEPLOY WITH INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING, WEAPONS AND AMMO. SUBSTITUTIONS
4FPAL	PROVIDES ADDITIVE MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION SUPPORT FOR MOBILE/FIXED FUEL STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS TO ESTABLISH, OPERATE, AND SUSTAIN CONTINGENCY OPERATING LOCATIONS, AERIAL PORTS, EN ROUTE BASES, AND JOINT BASE SUPPORT. AUGMENTS 4FPET UTC ON AN AS NEEDED BASIS TO PROVIDE SUPPLEMENTAL BEDDOWN OF AN AVIATION SQUADRON USING EXPEDIENT OR EXISTING FACILITIES AS WELL AS SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT OF FACILITIES AND UTILITIES. AUGMENTS UTILITIES SYSTEM MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT FOR WATER AND WASTEWATER SYSTEMS. UTC MUST BE SUPPORTED BY ONE 4F9AL UTC. PERSONNEL WILL DEPLOY WITH INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE
4FPAM	PROVIDES ENGINEER LOGISTICS SUPPORT FOR MATERIAL ACQUISITION, INVENTORY, AND ISSUE TO ESTABLISH, OPERATE, AND SUSTAIN CONTINGENCY OPERATING LOCATIONS, AERIAL PORTS, EN ROUTE BASES, AND JOINT BASE SUPPORT. AUGMENTS 4FPET UTC ON AN AS NEEDED BASIS TO PROVIDE SUPPLEMENTAL BEDDOWN OF AN AVIATION SQUADRON USING EXPEDIENT OR EXISTING FACILITIES AS WELL AS SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT OF FACILITIES AND UTILITIES. PERSONNEL WILL DEPLOY WITH

4FPAN	PROVIDES ESSENTIAL ENGINEERING/OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT FOR BEDDOWN AND SUSTAINMENT TO ESTABLISH, OPERATE, AND SUSTAIN CONTINGENCY OPERATING LOCATIONS, AERIAL PORTS, EN ROUTE BASES, AND JOINT BASE SUPPORT. AUGMENTS 4FPET UTC ON AN AS NEEDED BASIS TO PROVIDE SUPPLEMENTAL BEDDOWN OF AN AVIATION SQUADRON USING EXPEDIENT FACILITIES AS WELL AS SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT OF FACILITIES AND UTILITIES. PERSONNEL WILL DEPLOY WITH INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING, WEAPONS AND AMMO, FOR EXECUTION AND POSTURING. MAY
4FPAP	PROVIDES ADDITIVE MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION SUPPORT OF POWER GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS AND MOBILE/FIXED AIRFIELD ARRESTING SYSTEMS TO ESTABLISH, OPERATE, AND SUSTAIN CONTINGENCY OPERATING LOCATIONS, AERIAL PORTS, EN ROUTE BASES, AND JOINT BASE SUPPORT. AUGMENTS 4FPET UTC TO PROVIDE SUPPLEMENTAL BEDDOWN OF AN AVIATION SQUADRON USING EXPEDIENT OR EXISTING FACILITIES AS WELL AS SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT OF FACILITIES AND UTILITIES. PERSONNEL WILL DEPLOY WITH INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING.
4FPAQ	PROVIDES ADDITIVE MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION SUPPORT FOR MOBILE/FIXED ELECTRICAL (HIGH/LOW VOLTAGE) SYSTEMS AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT SUPPORT TO ESTABLISH, OPERATE, AND SUSTAIN CONTINGENCY OPERATING LOCATIONS, AERIAL PORTS, EN ROUTE BASES, AND JOINT BASE SUPPORT. AUGMENTS 4FPET UTC ON AN AS NEEDED BASIS TO PROVIDE SUPPLEMENTAL BEDDOWN OF AN AVIATION SQUADRON USING EXPEDIENT OR EXISTING FACILITIES AS WELL AS SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT OF FACILITIES AND UTILITIES. PERSONNEL WILL DEPLOY WITH INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT
4FPAR	PROVIDES ADDITIVE MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION SUPPORT OF MOBILE/FIXED HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEMS AND HVAC CONTROLS TO ESTABLISH, OPERATE, AND SUSTAIN CONTINGENCY OPERATING LOCATIONS, AERIAL PORTS, EN ROUTE BASES, AND JOINT BASE SUPPORT. AUGMENTS 4FPET UTC ON AN AS NEEDED BASIS TO PROVIDE SUPPLEMENTAL BEDDOWN OF AN AVIATION SQUADRON USING EXISTING FACILITIES AS WELL AS SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT OF FACILITIES AND UTILITIES. PERSONNEL WILL DEPLOY WITH INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING, WEAPONS.
4FPAS	PROVIDES ADDITIONAL ROAD AND AIRFIELD PAVEMENT MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION SUPPORT TO ESTABLISH, OPERATE, AND SUSTAIN CONTINGENCY OPERATING LOCATIONS, AERIAL PORTS, EN ROUTE BASES, AND JOINT BASE SUPPORT. AUGMENTS 4FPET UTC TO PROVIDE BEDDOWN OF AN AVIATION SQUADRON USING EXPEDIENT OR EXISTING FACILITIES, AS WELL AS SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT OF FACILITIES AND UTILITIES. PERSONNEL WILL DEPLOY WITH INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING, WEAPONS, AMMO AND PERSONAL TOOL BAG. SUBSTITUTIONS AUTHORIZED FOR
4FPAT	PROVIDES ADDITIONAL MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION SUPPORT FOR TEMPORARY AND FIXED FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE TO ESTABLISH, OPERATE, AND SUSTAIN CONTINGENCY OPERATING LOCATIONS, AERIAL PORTS, EN ROUTE BASES, AND JOINT BASE SUPPORT. AUGMENTS 4FPET UTC TO PROVIDE BEDDOWN OF AN AVIATION SQUADRON USING EXPEDIENT OR EXISTING FACILITIES AS WELL AS SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT OF FACILITIES AND UTILITIES. PERSONNEL WILL DEPLOY WITH INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING, WEAPONS, AMMO AND PERSONAL TOOL BAG. SUBSTITUTIONS
4FPAU	PROVIDES ADDITIONAL MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION SUPPORT OF MOBILE/FIXED WATER AND WASTE PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT TO ESTABLISH, OPERATE, AND SUSTAIN CONTINGENCY OPERATING LOCATIONS, AERIAL PORTS, EN ROUTE BASES, AND JOINT BASE SUPPORT. AUGMENTS 4FPET UTC ON AN AS NEEDED BASIS TO PROVIDE SUPPLEMENTAL BEDDOWN OF AN AVIATION SQUADRON USING EXPEDIENT OR EXISTING FACILITIES AS WELL AS SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT OF FACILITIES AND UTILITIES. PERSONNEL WILL DEPLOY WITH INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT
4FPAV	PROVIDES CADD, SURVEYING AND CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT SUPPORT TO ESTABLISH, OPERATE, AND SUSTAIN CONTINGENCY OPERATING LOCATIONS, AERIAL PORTS, EN ROUTE BASES, AND JOINT BASE SUPPORT. AUGMENTS 4FPET OR 4FPS6 UTCs TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL SURVEYING, BEDDOWN PLANNING, DESIGN TEAM AND CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT SUPPORT TO BEDDOWN AN AVIATION SQUADRON USING EXPEDIENT OR EXISTING FACILITIES AS WELL AS SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT OF FACILITIES AND UTILITIES. PERSONNEL WILL DEPLOY WITH INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING.
4FPAW	ENGINEER FORCE MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE TO PROVIDE UNIFIED COMMAND, WARFIGHTING HEADQUARTERS OR COMBINED TASK FORCE AUGMENTATION FOR ENGINEER C2 IN SUPPORT OF REGIONAL CONTINGENCIES. ALSO PROVIDES ENGINEERING/OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT FOR BASE OPERATING SUPPORT FOR BEDDOWN AND SUSTAINMENT TO ESTABLISH, OPERATE, AND SUSTAIN CONTINGENCY OPERATING LOCATIONS, AERIAL PORTS, EN ROUTE BASES, AND JOINT BASE SUPPORT. AUGMENTS 4FPET UTC TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL OVERSIGHT AND MANAGEMENT FOR BASE OPERATING
4FPAX	PROVIDES PEST MANAGEMENT OPERATION SUPPORT TO ESTABLISH, OPERATE, AND SUSTAIN CONTINGENCY OPERATING LOCATIONS, AERIAL PORTS, EN ROUTE BASES AND JOINT BASE SUPPORT. AUGMENTS 4FPET UTC TO PROVIDE PEST MANAGEMENT BEDDOWN SUPPORT OF AN AVIATION SQUADRON USING EXPEDIENT OR EXISTING FACILITIES AS WELL AS SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT OF FACILITIES AND UTILITIES. UTC MUST BE SUPPORTED BY ONE 4F9EE UTC TO PROVIDE CONTROL FOR HAZARDOUS INSECT, RODENT, AND ANIMAL SPECIES. PERSONNEL WILL DEPLOY WITH INDIVIDUAL
4FPB2	MCF PERSONNEL FOR LEAD COMMAND AND CONTROL ELEMENT (HUB) TO MANAGE CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS. CAPABLE OF MANAGING OPERATIONS TO BEDDOWN INITIAL FORCES IN CONTINGENCY ENVIRONMENT, VARIOUS OPERATIONS IN SUPPORT OF OPEN THE BASE, EXERCISE RELATED CONSTRUCTION, DESIGN AND ENGINEERING, SUPPORT SURVEYING AND DRAFTING. CONSTRUCTION CAPABILITY IS OBTAINED WHEN COMBINED WITH ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING MCF UTC'S: MCF EN CONSTRUCTION TEAMS (4FPB4) (HORIZONTAL) AND 4FPB3 (VERTICAL) OR 4FPET, PLUS REQUIRED EQUIPMENT UTC'S 4F9B4 (HORIZONTAL EQUIPMENT), 4F9B3 (VERTICAL EQUIPMENT), OR 4F9B5 (K-SPAN).
4FPB3	MCF BASIC (VERTICAL) ENG TASK FORCE CAPABLE OF CONDUCTING VARIOUS OPS IN SUPPORT OF OPEN THE BASE, EXERCISE RELATED CONSTRUCTION, DESIGN AND ENGINEERING SUPPORT SURVEYING, AND DRAFTING, BUILDING PARTNERSHIP, HUMANITARIAN AND/OR OPERATIONAL MISSIONS WITHIN EUROM/AFRICOM THEATER OF OPS. PROVIDES CONSTRUCTION OF EXPEDITIONARY FOLDED AND SEAMED (K-SPAN) TYPE FACILITIES IF TASKED WITH UTC 4F9B4 (HORIZONTAL), 4FPET AND 4F9BF K-SPAN. ALL HEAVY EQUIP/CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL TO INCLUDE ONE 25 TON CRANE MUST BE PROCURED LOCALLY VIA RENTAL CONTRACTS OR SOURCED AT THE DEPLOYED LOCATION TO CARRY OUT K-SPAN CONSTRUCTION. CAN PROVIDE SMALL HORIZONTAL CONSTRUCTION CAPABILITIES WHEN TASKED WITH UTC 4F9B4, WHICH INCLUDES LIMITED HORIZONTAL CONSTRUCTION, LIMITED AIRFIELD DAMAGE

4FPB4	MCF BASIC (HORIZONTAL) ENG TASK FORCE CAPABLE OF CONDUCTING VARIOUS OPS IN SUPPORT OF OPEN THE BASE, EXERCISE RELATED CONSTRUCTION, DESIGN AND ENGINEERING SUPPORT SURVEYING, AND DRAFTING, BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS, HUMANITARIAN AND/OR OPERATIONAL MISSIONS WITHIN EUCOM/AFRICOM THEATER OF OPERATION. PROVIDES CONSTRUCTION OF K-SPAN TYPE FACILITIES IF TASKED WITH UTC 4F9B5 (K-SPAN). ALL HEAVY EQUIP/CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL TO INCLUDE 25 TON CRANE MUST BE PROCURED LOCALLY VIA RENTAL CONTRACTS OR SOURCED AT THE DEPLOYED LOCATION TO CARRY OUT K-SPAN CONSTRUCTION. CAN PROVIDE SMALL HORIZONTAL CONSTRUCTION CAPABILITIES WHEN TASKED WITH UTC 4F9B4, WHICH INCLUDES LIMITED VERTICAL CONSTRUCTION, LIMITED AIRFIELD DAMAGE REPAIR AND LIMITED EARTHWORK. ALSO CAN PROVIDE SMALL VERTICAL
4FPES	PROVIDES INITIAL BEDDOWN PLANNING AND C2 TO SUPPORT BARE BASE AND FORWARD OPERATING LOCATIONS FOR FOLLOW-ON SUSTAINMENT. ONE C2 TEAM IS REQUIRED FOR THREE OR MORE 4FPET UTCs. CAN FLOW WITH WING LEADERSHIP AS PART OF THE C2 FORCE MODULE OR STAND-ALONE TO SUPPORT ENGINEER CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS. PERSONNEL WILL DEPLOY WITH INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING, WEAPONS AND AMMO. 32E3X POSITIONS CAN BE FILLED BY
4FPET	BASIC ENGINEER FORCE TO ESTABLISH, OPERATE AND SUSTAIN CONTINGENCY OPERATING LOCATIONS, AERIAL PORTS, EN ROUTE BASES, JOINT BASE OPERATING SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS, AND NATURAL DISASTER RECOVERY AND RESPONSE. WHEN COMBINED WITH TWO ADDITIONAL 4FPET UTCs, ONE 4FPES UTC, THREE 4FPAN UTCs, ONE 4FPSA UTC, ONE 4FPSB UTC, ONE 4FPAX UTC, AND TWO 4FPAM UTCs PROVIDES BEDDOWN AND SUSTAINMENT FOR UP TO 1100 PERSONNEL AND A LEAD AVIATION SQUADRON USING EXPEDIENT OR EXISTING FACILITIES. MUST BE SUPPORTED BY ONE 4F9ET UTC, TWO 4F9EF UTCs, ONE 4F9EH UTC, ONE 4F9EE UTC, ONE 4F9ER UTC, AND TWO 4F9AP UTCs. PERSONNEL WILL DEPLOY WITH INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING, WEAPONS AND AMMO. 32E3X POSITION CAN BE
4FPFF	PROVIDES ESSENTIAL FIRE EMERGENCY SERVICES MANAGEMENT FOR WING PERSONNEL AND FIREFIGHTERS WHEN COMBINED WITH A 4FPFN, 4FPFJ OR 4FPFP UTC IN SUPPORT OF A BARE BASE, FOLLOW-ON OR OTHER MAJOR COMBAT OPERATIONS OR MISSIONS AT CONTINGENCY OPERATING LOCATIONS, AERIAL PORTS, EN ROUTE BASES, OR CRITICAL STATESIDE BASES. PROVIDES FIRE EMERGENCY SERVICES MANAGEMENT OVERSIGHT INCLUDING TRAINING, AND PROVIDES SENIOR LEADERSHIP ADVICE ON VITAL INFORMATION FOR MINIMIZING LOSS OF LIFE, PROPERTY DAMAGE, AND LIMITING DAMAGE FROM FIRE THAT WOULD SERIOUSLY DEGRADE MISSION CAPABILITY. WHEN COMBINED WITH A 4FPFN UTC, IS CAPABLE OF PROVIDING 24-HOUR EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER
4FPFG	PROVIDES FIRE INSPECTION AND PREVENTION CAPABILITY IN SUPPORT OF OPERATIONS AT A BARE BASE, CO-LOCATED OPERATING BASE, FORWARD OPERATING LOCATION OR OTHER CONTINGENCY OPERATING LOCATIONS, AERIAL PORTS, EN ROUTE BASES, OR OTHER STATESIDE BASES. TEAM IS CAPABLE OF PROVIDING ECS FIRE INSPECTIONS AND LIMITED FIRE PREVENTION FUNCTIONS TO INCLUDE: HAZARD ASSESSMENTS, PUBLIC FIRE SAFETY EDUCATION AND OPERATIONAL REVIEW OF FACILITY PLANS. PERSONNEL WILL DEPLOY WITH INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, WEAPONS AND AMMO. SKILL LEVEL SUBSTITUTION IS NOT AUTHORIZED. SPECIAL NOTE: POSITION 3E771 REQUIRES MANDATORY DOD FIRE EMERGENCY SERVICES
4FPFJ	PROVIDES FIRE GROUND/HAZMAT INCIDENT C2 FOR SINGLE OR MULTIPLE 4FPFP UTCs IN SUPPORT OF OPERATIONS AT A BARE BASE, CO-LOCATED OPERATING BASE, FORWARD OPERATING LOCATION OR OTHER CONTINGENCY OPERATING LOCATIONS, AERIAL PORTS, EN ROUTE BASES, OR CRITICAL STATESIDE BASES. TEAM IS CAPABLE OF PROVIDING 24-HOUR FIRE GROUND INCIDENT C2 FOR AIRCRAFT, STRUCTURAL, POL, AND MUNITIONS FIRE SUPPRESSION AND RESCUE OPERATIONS. TEAM IS ALSO CAPABLE OF PROVIDING ECS FIRE PREVENTION FUNCTIONS AND LIMITED FIRE PREVENTION INSPECTIONS. UTC MUST BE SUPPORTED BY ONE 4F9FJ UTC. PERSONNEL WILL DEPLOY WITH INDIVIDUAL
4FPFN	PROVIDES ESSENTIAL FIRE EMERGENCY SERVICES MANAGEMENT FOR WING PERSONNEL AND FIREFIGHTERS WHEN COMBINED WITH A 4FPFF, 4FPFJ OR 4FPFP UTC IN SUPPORT OF A BARE BASE FORWARD OPERATING LOCATION OR OTHER MAJOR COMBAT OPERATIONS MISSIONS AT CONTINGENCY OPERATING LOCATIONS, AERIAL PORTS, EN ROUTE BASES, OR CRITICAL STATESIDE BASES. PROVIDES SENIOR LEADERSHIP ADVICE ON VITAL INFORMATION FOR MINIMIZING LOSS OF LIFE, PROPERTY DAMAGE, AND LIMITING DAMAGE FROM FIRE THAT WOULD SERIOUSLY DEGRADE MISSION CAPABILITY. WHEN COMBINED WITH A 4FPFF UTC IS CAPABLE OF PROVIDING 24-HOUR EMERGENCY OPERATIONS
4FPFP	PROVIDES 24-HOUR STAFFING FOR A SINGLE ACFT RESCUE FIRE FIGHTING (ARFF) VEHICLE OPS OR PROVIDES STAFFING FOR ONE RAPID RE-SUPPLY WATER TENDER AND FIRE ALARM COMM IN SUPPORT OF MAJOR COMBAT OR CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS AT A BARE BASE, FORWARD OPERATING LOCATION, AERIAL PORT, EN ROUTE BASES, OR CRITICAL STATESIDE BASES. TYPE OF ACFT DETERMINES AMOUNT OF FIRE SUPPRESSION AGENT REQUIRED (IN GALS). ONE 4FPFP UTC IS REQUIRED FOR EACH ARFF VEHICLE. WHEN COMBINED W/ADDITIONAL 4FPFP UTCs, ONE 4FPFJ AND ONE 4FPFN UTC IS REQUIRED. CAPABLE OF PROVIDING 24-HOUR CRASH RESCUE/FIRE SUPPRESSION SERVICE AND FIRE GROUND C2. ALSO PROVIDES LIMITED SUPPORT FOR STRUCTURAL, POL, AND MUNITIONS FIRES. HAZMAT RESPONSE CAPABILITY IS LIMITED TO HAZMAT DEFENSIVE OPS ONLY. PERSONNEL WILL DEPLOY WITH INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE
4FPJ1	CIVIL ENGINEER SPECIAL OPERATIONS FORCE (SOF) QUICK RESPONSE TEAM TO PROVIDE SOF UNIQUE INITIAL BEDDOWN SUPPORT AND RECONSTITUTION AT BARE BASE AND FORWARD OPERATING LOCATIONS. PROVIDES MINOR CONSTRUCTION, EXPEDIENT REPAIR, ASSISTS IN AIRFIELD SURVEYS, SITE LAYOUT AND IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF EXPEDIENT FORCE PROTECTION CONSTRUCTION. PERSONNEL WILL DEPLOY WITH INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING, TOOL KIT, WEAPONS AND
4FPJ3	SPECIAL OPERATIONS BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, NUCLEAR (CBRN) OPERATIONS CAPABILITY TO SUPPORT THEATER COMBATANT COMMANDER TASKINGS. SUPPORTS INITIAL INSERTION OF SOF ASSETS FOR A MAXIMUM OF 14 DAYS. CAPABILITIES INCLUDE: PRELIMINARY RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT, CBRN WARFARE AGENT AND TOXIC INDUSTRIAL MATERIAL (TIMS) PLANNING, DETECTION, IDENTIFICATION, REPORTING, MASK REFURBISHMENT AND PERSONNEL DECONTAMINATION. ROLL-ON/ROLL-OFF (RORO) ABILITY. PROVIDES CAPABILITY TO CONSTRUCT RECON, DECON, AND C2 OPERATIONS IN A CBRN/TIM ENVIRONMENT. PERSONNEL WILL DEPLOY WITH SPECIALIZED INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING, TOOL KIT, WEAPONS AND AMMO. DEPLOYS TO SUPPORT

4FPLB	ENGINEERING FORCE TO GENERATE AND DISTRIBUTE PRIME ELECTRICAL POWER IN SUPPORT OF WARFIGHTING, STABILITY AND SUPPORT OPERATIONS, AND DISASTER RELIEF OPERATIONS; ESTABLISH, OPERATE AND SUSTAIN MOBILE FIXED AIRFIELD ARRESTING SYSTEMS, CONTINGENCY OPERATING LOCATIONS, AERIAL PORTS, EN ROUTE BASES AND JOINT BASE SUPPORT. TO PROVIDE ADVICE AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN ALL ASPECTS OF ELECTRICAL POWER AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS. MUST BE SUPPORTED BY 4F9EU AND/OR 4F9EV UTC. WILL DEPLOY WITH INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT
4FPRC	AIRBORNE/AIR ASSAULT EOD QUICK RESPONSE FORCE THAT CAN BE DELIVERED VIA AIR LAND, AIR INSERT AND AIR DROP INTO MODERATE THREAT BARE BASE OR FORWARD OPERATING LOCATIONS. PROVIDES EXPEDIENT AIRFIELD ASSESSMENT AND CLEARANCE OF UXOS REQUIRED TO RAPIDLY ESTABLISH INITIAL AIRFIELD OPERATIONS AT CAPTURED OR AUSTERE AIRBASES. CAPABLE OF LIMITED COUNTER-IED AND FORCE PROTECTION OPERATIONS. TEAM CAN PROVIDE AN INITIAL OPERATIONAL EOD CAPABILITY FOR A MAXIMUM OF 14 DAYS BEFORE FOLLOW-ON EOD UTCs (4F9XX SERIES) REQUIRED. PERSONNEL ARE SELF-SUSTAINABLE FOR 72 HOURS. PERSONNEL WILL DEPLOY WITH PPE.
4FPRE	PROVIDES 24-HOUR STAFFING FOR SINGLE A/C RESCUE FIRE FIGHTING (ARFF) VEHICLE OPS IN MODERATE THREAT AT BB OR FOL. PROVIDES LIMITED AIRCREW & FIRE SUPPRESSION CAPABILITY TO SUPPORT SINGLE SMALL-FRAME, FIXED WING OR ROTARY A/C. PROVIDES EXPEDIENT ON-SITE AFLD ASSESSMENT TO RAPIDLY ESTABLISH INITIAL AFLD OPS AT CAPTURED OR REMOTE BASES. RAPIDLY DEPLOYABLE TM CAPABLE OF SELF-SUSTAINED OPS FOR 72 HOURS. TEAM CAN PROVIDE INITIAL OPS FIRE CAPABILITY FOR A MAX OF 14 DAYS BEFORE FOLLOW-ON FIRE UTCs 4F9FP SERIES ARE REQUIRED. PERSONNEL CAN BE DELIVERED VIA AIR DROP OR AIR INSERTION DELIVERY METHODS. FIREFIGHTERS WILL DEPLOY WITH SPECIALIZED FIRE EQUIP, PROTECTIVE CLOTHING, WEAPONS & AMMO. ECS IS REQUIRED. REQUIRES J-
4FPRG	AIRBORNE/AIR ASSAULT CBRN QUICK RESPONSE PERSONNEL PACKAGE THAT CAN BE DELIVERED VIA AIR LAND, AIR INSERT AND AIR DROP. PROVIDES LIMITED COUNTER-CBRN WARFARE AGENT AND TOXIC INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL/TOXIC INDUSTRIAL MATERIAL (TIC/TIM) SITE ASSESSMENT, DETECTION, AND IDENTIFICATION CAPABILITY. PROVIDES CAPABILITY TO CONSTRUCT RECON, DECON, AND C2 OPERATIONS IN A CBRN/TIC/TIM ENVIRONMENT. TEAM CAN PROVIDE AN INITIAL OPERATIONAL CBRN CAPABILITY FOR A MAXIMUM OF 14 DAYS BEFORE FOLLOW-ON CBRN UTCs ARE REQUIRED. PERSONNEL ARE SELF-SUSTAINABLE FOR 72 HRS. PERSONNEL WILL DEPLOY WITH SPECIALIZED INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING, TOOL KIT, WEAPONS, AND AMMO. DEPLOYS TO SUPPORT
4FPRK	AIR INSERTABLE RED HORSE FLIGHTS SHALL INCLUDE, BUT NOT BE LIMITED TO THE FOLLOWING: INITIAL SITE SURVEY ASSESSMENT (GEOREACH); UXO CLEARING: ASSESS SITE FOR NBC AND TIM HAZARDS; REMOVAL/DEMOLITION OF OBSTRUCTIONS; EXPEDIENT FORCE PROTECTION CONSTRUCTION; REPAIR AIRFIELD SURFACES FOR LIMITED C-130 AND C-17 OPERATIONS; INSTALL EMERGENCY AIRFIELD LIGHTING SYSTEM (EALS); TEST FOR POTABLE WATER SOURCES; AND PERFORM PAVEMENT EVALUATIONS. DEPLOYABLE AIRBORNE RED HORSE PERSONNEL ELEMENT IS 21 PERSONNEL WITH REQUIRED AFSCS AS LISTED BELOW. PERSONNEL WILL DEPLOY WITH INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE
4FPRL	AIRBORNE/AIR ASSAULT RED HORSE TEAM DELIVERED VIA AIR LAND, AIR INSERT AND AIR DROP INTO MODERATE THREAT BB OR FOLS. UTC WILL HAVE CAPABILITY TO MAKE LIMITED AIRFIELD REPAIRS, ASSESS SITE FOR CBRN AND TIM HAZARDS IF COMBINED WITH 4F9RF & 4FPRG AND CAPABILITY OF UXO CLEARING IF COMBINED WITH 4F9RJ & 4FPRC. PROVIDES INITIAL SITE SURVEY ASSESSMENT (GEOREACH); REMOVAL/DEMOLITION OF OBSTRUCTIONS; INSTALL EXPEDIENT EMERGENCY AIRFIELD LIGHTING SYSTEM; TEST FOR POTABLE WATER SOURCES; AND PERFORM PAVEMENT EVALUATIONS. DEPLOYABLE PERSONNEL ELEMENT IS 21 J-CODED PERSONNEL WITH REQUIRED AFSCS. PERSONNEL WILL DEPLOY WITH INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE EQUIP AND CLOTHING, TOOL KIT, WEAPONS & AMMO. TEAM CAPABLE OF SELF-SUSTAINED OPS FOR 72 HRS & CAN PROVIDE INITIAL OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY
4FPRQ	RED HORSE SITE ASSESSMENT ENGINEER FORCE TO PERFORM ADVANCED AIRFIELD SURVEY, SITE LAYOUT AND PLANNING FOR ESTABLISHMENT AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF AN OPERATING LOCATION DURING CONTINGENCIES. CONTAINS SITE DEVELOPMENT, FIELD ENGINEERING AND AIRFIELD PAVEMENT EVALUATION CAPABILITIES. IS SELF-SUSTAINING FOR 5 DAYS AND LONGER IF RESUPPLIED. WHEN COMBINED WITH RED HORSE 4F9RY/4FPY UTCs FOR PRIMARY BEDDOWN C2 HUB AND OR 4F9RX/4FPRX UTCs FOR SECONDARY BEDDOWN C2 HUB AND RESUPPLIED, CAN REMAIN INDEFINITELY. CAN PROVIDE ENHANCED MEDICAL CAPABILITY WHEN COMBINED WITH 4F9RX/4FPRX UTCs AND
4FPRS	RED HORSE EQUIPMENT UTC TO SUPPORT SMALL CONSTRUCTION FORCE PROVIDING LIMITED VERTICAL CONSTRUCTION CAPABILITIES. MUST BE COMBINED WITH A 4FPRS UTC TO SUPPORT VERTICAL TASKS TO INCLUDE FRAMES BUILDING CONSTRUCTION, SPECIALIZED UTILITIES, AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT SET-UP AND OPERATIONS, EXPEDIENT FACILITY CONSTRUCTION/REPAIR AND MINOR RENOVATIONS AND FACILITY REPAIR. MUST BE COMBINED WITH RH VERTICAL CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT UTC 4F9HM TO SUPPORT LARGE VERTICAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS. MUST COMBINE WITH 4FPRS AND EITHER
4FPRT	RED HORSE PERSONNEL UTC TO SUPPORT HEAVY VERTICAL CONSTRUCTION CAPABILITIES. MUST BE COMBINED WITH A 4F9RT UTC TO SUPPORT VERTICAL TASKS TO INCLUDE LARGE FRAME BUILDING CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS, AIRFIELD/AIRCRAFT REVETMENT, SPECIALIZED UTILITIES, AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT SETUP AND OPERATIONS. PERSONNEL CAN INSTALL A MAAS XFBR4 UTC AND EALS XFBYC UTC. UTC MUST BE COMBINED WITH RED HORSE VERTICAL CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT 4F9HM UTC FOR MEDIUM/LARGE VERTICAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS. ALSO MUST INCLUDE UBM/ABM CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT 4F9HN OR 4F9HR UTC FOR K-SPAN CONSTRUCTION. MUST COMBINE WITH EITHER PRIMARY 4F9RY AND 4FPY UTCs OR SECONDARY RED HORSE HUB 4F9RX AND
4FPRU	RED HORSE PERSONNEL UTC TO SUPPORT SMALL HORIZONTAL CONSTRUCTION CAPABILITIES. MUST BE COMBINED WITH A 4F9RU UTC TO SUPPORT HORIZONTAL TASKS TO INCLUDE WELL DRILLING, QUARRY OPERATIONS, ASPHALT BATCH PLANT OPERATIONS, EXPLOSIVE DEMOLITION, DIRECTIONAL DRILLING, LIMITED CONCRETE REPAIR/CONSTRUCTION AND LIMITED EARTHWORK OPERATIONS. MAY BE COMBINED WITH ANY RH EQUIPMENT 4F9HA THRU 4F9HL UTCs OR 4F9HS UTC. WHEN COMBINED WITH RH VERTICAL CONSTRUCTION 4F9RS AND 4FPRS UTCs OR 4F9RT AND 4FPRT UTCs, IT PROVIDES HORIZONTAL SUPPORT FOR VERTICAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS. MUST COMBINE WITH EITHER

4FPRV	RED HORSE PERSONNEL UTC TO SUPPORT HEAVY HORIZONTAL CONSTRUCTION CAPABILITIES. MUST BE COMBINED WITH A 4F9RV UTC TO SUPPORT HORIZONTAL TASKS TO INCLUDE AIRFIELD REPAIR/NEW CONSTRUCTION, ASPHALT MILLING/PAVING, CONCRETE REPAIR, HEAVY EARTHWORK INCLUDING FUEL/MUNITIONS BERMS, ROADS, AND EXPEDIENT AIRSTRIPS AND CERTAIN SPECIAL CAPABILITIES QUARRY OPERATIONS, ASPHALT BATCH PLANT OPERATIONS, AND CONCRETE BATCH PLANT OPERATIONS. MAY BE COMBINED WITH ANY OF THE RH EQUIPMENT 4F9HA THRU 4F9HL UTCS OR 4F9HS UTC. MUST COMBINE WITH EITHER PRIMARY 4F9RY AND 4FPRY UTCS OR SECONDARY RED HORSE HUB
4FPRW	RED HORSE PERSONNEL TO AUGMENT LARGE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES. MUST BE COMBINED WITH 4F9RW UTC TO SUPPORT HORIZONTAL/VERTICAL CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS. WHEN COMBINED WITH ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING RED HORSE UTC COMBINATIONS HORIZONTAL CONSTRUCTION TEAMS 4F9RV/4FPRV UTC OR 4F9RU/4FPRU UTCS, OR VERTICAL CONSTRUCTION TEAMS 4F9RT/4FPRT UTC OR 4F9RS/4FPRS UTCS, PROVIDES SUPPLY, SERVICES, MINOR VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE. PROVIDES LIMITED DESIGN AND ENGINEERING SUPPORT SURVEYING, DRAFTING CAPABILITY, MUST COMBINE WITH EITHER PRIMARY 4F9RY AND 4FPRY UTCS OR SECONDARY RED HORSE HUB 4F9RX AND 4FPRX UTCS TO BE SELF-SUFFICIENT. ABLE TO PERFORM C2 ACTIONS AT A
4FPRX	RED HORSE PERSONNEL TO SUPPORT SECONDARY C2 ELEMENT FOR DEPLOYED RH SQUADRON. RESPONSIBLE FOR MANAGING RH CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS IN THEATER OPERATIONS. MUST BE COMBINED WITH A 4F9RX TO SUPPORT RH BEDDOWN, VEHICLE MAINTENANCE, SERVICES, DESIGN AND ENGINEERING SUPPORT SURVEYING, AND DRAFTING. HORIZONTAL/VERTICAL CONSTRUCTION CAPABILITY IS OBTAINED WHEN COMBINED WITH ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING UTC COMBINATIONS: HORIZONTAL CONSTRUCTION TEAMS 4FPRV AND 4F9RV UTCS OR 4FPRU AND 4F9RU UTCS AND/OR VERTICAL CONSTRUCTION TEAMS 4FPRS AND 4F9RS UTCS OR 4FPRT AND 4F9RT UTCS. SELF-SUFFICIENT AT DEPLOYED SITE FOR FIVE DAYS WHEN COMBINED WITH SITE ASSESSMENT TEAM 4F9RX UTC AND LONGER WITH THE ADDITION OF WATER, FUEL, AND SUPPLEMENTAL RATIONS AT POD. WHEN
4FPRY	RED HORSE PERSONNEL TO SUPPORT LEAD C2 ELEMENT (HUB) OR A DEPLOYED RH SQUADRON. RESPONSIBLE FOR MANAGING ALL RH CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS. CAPABLE OF RH BEDDOWN, VEHICLE MX, SERVICES, AND DESIGN AND ENGINEERING SUPPORT SURVEYING, DRAFTING, AND MATERIAL TESTING CAPABILITIES. CONSTRUCTION CAPABILITY IS OBTAINED WHEN COMBINED WITH ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING RED HORSE UTCS: HORIZONTAL CONSTRUCTION TEAMS 4FPRU AND 4F9RU UTCS OR 4FPRV AND 4F9RV UTCS AND/OR VERTICAL CONSTRUCTION TEAMS 4FPRS AND 4F9RS UTCS OR 4FPRT AND 4F9RT UTCS. SELF-SUFFICIENT AT DEPLOYED SITE FOR FIVE DAYS WHEN COMBINED WITH SITE ASSESSMENT TEAM 4FPRQ AND 4F9RQ UTCS AND LONGER WITH THE ADDITION OF WATER, FUEL, AND SUPPLEMENTAL RATIONS AT POD. CONTAINS ENHANCED LOGISTICS, AND COMMUNICATIONS
4FPS4	FIRE PROTECTION FORCE TO PROVIDE COMMAND STAFF AUGMENTATION IN SUPPORT OF REGIONAL CONTINGENCIES OR NATURAL DISASTERS DURING WARTIME OR STABILITY OPERATIONS. UTC MAY BE AUGMENTED BY ADDITIONAL FIRE UTCS TO SUPPORT STABILITY OPERATIONS. PERSONNEL WILL DEPLOY WITH PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, WEAPONS AND AMMO UNLESS OTHERWISE DIRECTED. SUBSTITUTIONS AUTHORIZED FOR EXECUTION, REPORTING AND POSTURING IAW AFI 10-403. ACS IS
4FPS6	ENGINEER FORCE TO PROVIDE COMMAND STAFF AUGMENTATION FOR ENGINEER MANAGEMENT, TECHNICAL DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT, C2 IN SUPPORT OF REGIONAL CONTINGENCIES OR NATURAL DISASTERS DURING WARTIME OR STABILITY OPERATIONS. UTC MAY BE AUGMENTED BY OTHER CIVIL ENGINEER UTCS TO SUPPORT STABILITY OPERATIONS. MUST BE SUPPORTED BY 4F9S6 UTC TO BE FULLY MISSION CAPABLE. PERSONNEL WILL DEPLOY WITH INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING, WEAPONS AND AMMO UNLESS OTHERWISE DIRECTED. SUBSTITUTIONS AUTHORIZED
4FPSB	ENGINEER FORCE AUGMENTATION TO OPEN, ESTABLISH AND OPERATE AIR BASES OR PROVIDE UNIFIED COMMAND, NUMBERED AIR FORCES OR COMBINED/Joint TASK FORCE COMMAND STAFF AUGMENTATION FOR ENGINEER MANAGEMENT, TECHNICAL DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT, C2 AND REPORTING IN SUPPORT OF REGIONAL CONTINGENCIES. PERSONNEL WILL DEPLOY WITH INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING, WEAPONS AND AMMO UNLESS OTHERWISE DIRECTED. SUBSTITUTION AUTHORIZED FOR POSTURING AND EXECUTION AS ONE GRADE UP OR ONE
4FPSC	ENGINEER FORCE SENIOR STAFF MANAGEMENT TO PROVIDE UNIFIED COMMAND, NUMBERED AIR FORCES, OR COMBINED/Joint TASK FORCE COMMAND STAFF MANAGEMENT FOR ENGINEER MANAGEMENT, TECHNICAL DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT, C2 AND REPORTING IN SUPPORT OF REGIONAL CONTINGENCIES. PERSONNEL WILL DEPLOY WITH INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING, WEAPONS AND AMMO UNLESS OTHERWISE DIRECTED. SUBSTITUTION AUTHORIZED FOR
4FPSD	ENGINEER FORCE AUGMENTATION TO OPEN, ESTABLISH AND OPERATE AIR BASES OR PROVIDE UNIFIED COMMAND, NUMBERED AIR FORCES, COMBINED/Joint TASK FORCE COMMAND STAFF AUGMENTATION FOR ENGINEER MANAGEMENT, TECHNICAL DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT, C2 AND REPORTING IN SUPPORT OF REGIONAL CONTINGENCIES. PERSONNEL WILL DEPLOY WITH INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING, WEAPONS AND AMMO UNLESS OTHERWISE DIRECTED. SUBSTITUTION
4FPWB	MANAGES AND SYNCHRONIZES INSTALLATION, WARFIGHTING HEADQUARTERS, COMBINED/Joint TASK FORCE OR MAJOR COMMAND, NATURAL, MAN MADE AND TECHNOLOGICAL DISASTER RESPONSES, CBRN AND CONVENTIONAL ENEMY/TERRORIST ATTACK, MAJOR ACCIDENT RESPONSES. PERFORMS SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS AND PROVIDES RECOMMENDATIONS ON EM AND CBRN PASSIVE DEFENSE OPERATIONS. ESTABLISHES CBRN WARNING AND REPORTING ORGANIZATION. AF CBRN/EM LIAISON TO JOINT AND COALITION FORCES EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTERS. ONE 4FPWB* UTC MAY BE REQUIRED AT INSTALLATION LEVEL BASED ON FORCE MODULE PACKAGING. REQUIRES ADDITIONAL 4F9W* UTCS FOR 24-HR OPERATIONS BASED ON FORCE MODULE PACKAGING. PERSONNEL WILL DEPLOY WITH

4FPWC	PROVIDES INSTALLATION LEVEL MANAGEMENT OF 4FPWD AND 4FPWE UTCS OR SUPPORTS AIR OPERATION CENTER, MAJOR COMMAND, WARFIGHTING HEADQUARTERS OR COMBINED/JOINT TASK FORCE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT/CBRN THREAT HAZARD ANALYSIS. SUPPORTS FULL RANGE OF MILITARY OPERATIONS AND RESPONSE TO NATURAL, MAN MADE AND TECHNOLOGICAL DISASTERS, MAJOR ACCIDENTS AND NATURAL DISASTER OPERATIONS. MANAGES INSTALLATION PRELIMINARY RISK/VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENTS AND THREAT ANALYSIS; PLANNING, DETECTION, IDENTIFICATION, WARNING AND REPORTING; DECONTAMINATION, AND CONTAMINATION CONTROL OPERATIONS. REQUIRES ADDITIONAL 4F9W* UTCS FOR 24-HR OPERATIONS BASED ON FORCE MODULE PACKAGING.
4FPWD	PROVIDES INSTALLATION LEVEL CBRNE DEFENSE SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES SPANNING THE FULL RANGE OF MILITARY OPERATIONS AND RESPONSE TO NATURAL, MAN MADE AND TECHNOLOGICAL DISASTERS, MAJOR ACCIDENTS AND NATURAL DISASTERS. ESTABLISHES EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER CAPABILITY FOR ALL EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS, PERFORMS EM AND PLANNING AND OPERATES THE MOBILE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER. PROVIDES LIAISON BETWEEN TRIBAL, LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL EM OFFICIALS. COMPLEMENTS/SUPPORTS OCONUS COALITION, JOINT, AND HOST NATION CONSEQUENCE MANAGEMENT/CBRN FORCES. PROVIDES PRELIMINARY RISK/VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENTS, THREAT AND HAZARD ANALYSIS; PLANNING, WARNING AND REPORTING. REQUIRES ADDITIONAL 4F9W* UTCS FOR 24-HR OPERATIONS BASED ON FORCE MODULE PACKAGING.
4FPWE	SUPPORTS 4FPWD UTC TO PERFORM INSTALLATION EM FUNCTIONS, EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTER AND MOBILE EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTER OPERATIONS. PROVIDES PRELIMINARY RISK/VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENTS, THREAT AND HAZARD ANALYSIS; PLANNING, WARNING AND REPORTING. CONDUCTS CBRN DETECTION, SAMPLE COLLECTION, AND UNKNOWN SUBSTANCE RESPONSE. PROVIDES ACTIVE CBRN RESPONSE CAPABILITIES TO INCLUDE: INCIDENT COMMAND POST CBRN RESPONSE STAGING AREA ASSESSMENT, TOXIC INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL/MATERIAL AND DOWNWIND HAZARD ANALYSIS, INITIAL CORDON DEFINITION, CORDON REDUCTION/EXPANSION, GROUND SURVEY ASSESSMENT, SITE/FACILITY ASSESSMENT/INVESTIGATION, AND UNKNOWN
4FPWF	MANAGES MAJOR COMMAND, WARFIGHTING HEADQUARTERS OR COMBINED/JOINT TASK FORCE RESPONSE AND RECOVERY FROM CBRN AND CONVENTIONAL ENEMY/TERRORIST ATTACKS. CONDUCTS EM OF MAJOR ACCIDENT AND NATURAL DISASTER RESPONSE OPERATIONS. PROVIDES SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS AND ADVICE TO COMAFFOR ON CBRN PASSIVE DEFENSE AND EM. MANAGES AIR COMPONENT CBRN WARNING AND REPORTING ORGANIZATIONS. AF CBRN/EM LIAISON TO JOINT AND COALITION FORCES EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTERS. REQUIRES ADDITIONAL 4F9W* UTCS FOR 24-HR OPERATIONS BASED ON FORCE MODULE PACKAGING. PERSONNEL WILL DEPLOY WITH INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE
4FPXB	EOD SENIOR MANAGEMENT IS REQUIRED IN SUPPORT OF MAJOR COMBAT, CONTINGENCY AND HOMELAND OPERATIONS REQUIRED WHERE EOD PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT ALREADY EXIST OR ARE SCHEDULED FOR DEPLOYMENT. INDEPENDENTLY PROVIDES FORWARD COMMAND FUNCTIONAL MANAGEMENT. 4FPXB UTC MAY BE LINKED WITH 4FPXG UTC TO FORM AN EOD MANAGEMENT TEAM. PERSONNEL WILL DEPLOY WITH INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING, WEAPONS (M4
4FPXC	EOD TEAM LEADERSHIP REQUIRED IN THE SUPPORT OF MAJOR COMBAT, CONTINGENCY AND HOMELAND DEFENSE OPERATIONS. UTC LINKED WITH 4FPXD (2), 4FPXE, 4F9X1 AND 4F9X3. UTCS PROVIDE FULL EOD ELEMENT CAPABILITY OR CAN AUGMENT EXISTING REQUIREMENTS. PERSONNEL WILL DEPLOY WITH INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, CLOTHING, WEAPONS (M4 AND M9) AND AMMO. ONE 7-LEVEL
4FPXD	EOD TEAM REQUIRED IN SUPPORT OF MAJOR COMBAT, CONTINGENCY AND HOMELAND DEFENSE OPERATIONS. UTC LINKED WITH 4F9X1 OR CAN AUGMENT EXISTING REQUIREMENTS. PERSONNEL WILL DEPLOY WITH INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, CLOTHING, WEAPONS (M4 AND M9) AND AMMO. ONE 7-LEVEL TSGT AND ONE 5-LEVEL REQUIRED AS A MINIMUM. SUBSTITUTIONS FOR OTHER 5-LEVEL AUTHORIZED FOR EXECUTION, REPORTING AND POSTURING IAW AFI 10-403. 3E831 USED AS
4FPXE	EOD ELEMENT ENABLER REQUIRED IN SUPPORT OF MAJOR COMBAT, CONTINGENCY AND HOMELAND DEFENSE OPERATIONS. UTC LINKED WITH 4FPXC, 4FPXD (2), 4F9X1 AND 4F9X3. UTCS TO PROVIDE A FULL EOD ELEMENT CAPABILITY OR CAN AUGMENT EXISTING REQUIREMENTS. PERSONNEL WILL DEPLOY WITH INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, CLOTHING, WEAPONS (M4 AND M9) AND AMMO. SUBSTITUTIONS AUTHORIZED FOR EXECUTION, REPORTING AND POSTURING IAW AFI 10-403. 3E831 USED AS SUBSTITUTIONS MUST HAVE COMPLETED ALL CDC REQUIREMENTS AND ARE 100% TRAINED AND
4FPXF	EOD MANAGEMENT SUPT REQUIRED IN THE SUPPORT OF MAJOR COMBAT, CONTINGENCY AND HOMELAND DEFENSE OPERATIONS WHERE EOD PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT ALREADY EXISTS OR ARE SCHEDULED FOR DEPLOYMENT. INDEPENDENTLY PROVIDES FORWARD COMMAND FUNCTIONAL SENIOR NCO MANAGEMENT. MAY BE LINKED WITH 4FPXG AND 4FPXB TO FORM AN EOD MANAGEMENT TEAM. PERSONNEL WILL DEPLOY WITH INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING, WEAPONS (M4
4FPXG	EOD MANAGEMENT OFFICER REQUIRED TO SUPPORT MAJOR COMBAT, CONTINGENCY AND HOMELAND OPERATIONS WHERE EOD PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT ALREADY EXIST OR ARE SCHEDULED FOR DEPLOYMENT. INDEPENDENTLY PROVIDES FORWARD COMMAND FUNCTIONAL MANAGEMENT. 4FPXG UTC MAY BE LINKED WITH A 4FPXB UTC TO FORM AN EOD MANAGEMENT TEAM. PERSONNEL WILL DEPLOY WITH INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING, WEAPONS (M4 AND M9) AND AMMO. MUST BE A QUALIFIED CIVIL ENGINEER EOD OFFICER PRESENTLY FILLING AN AUTHORIZED EOD

4FPXH	EOD COMMAND AND CONTROL TEAM REQUIRED IN SUPPORT OF MAJOR COMBAT, CONTINGENCY AND HOMELAND DEFENSE OPERATIONS. PROVIDES G-SERIES COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL (ADCON) OF AIR FORCE EOD UNITS SUPPORTING AIR FORCE MISSIONS. PROVIDES LOGISTICAL SUPPORT, TRENDS AND INCIDENT REPORTING ANALYSIS, AND STANDARDIZED GUIDANCE FOR OPERATIONS. LONG-TERM OR BROAD SCALE OPERATIONS MAY REQUIRE A MULTI-DISCIPLINED SUPPORT ELEMENT FOR CONTINUED SUPPORT. PERSONNEL WILL DEPLOY WITH INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, CLOTHING, WEAPONS (M4 AND M9) AND AMMO. THE OFFICER MUST BE EOD-QUALIFIED (GRADUATE OF
4FWAM	PROVIDES AM-2 LANDING MAT FOR THE INSTALLATION OF A STANDARD 216 FT X 198 FT AIRCRAFT PAD. PACKAGE CONSISTS OF 100 BUNDLES AM-2 LANDING MAT, (BUNDLE CONTAINS 4 EA 6' X 2' PANELS, 16 EA OF 12' X 2' PANELS), 8 EA (BUNDLES) RAMP ASSY (ASSY CONTAINS 9 EA RAMP ENDS), 120 EDGE CLAMPS, 120 STAKES, 4 EA (F-62) AM-2 COMPONENT CHESTS AND 2 EA (F-61) AM-2 TOOL KITS. EACH 4F9K3, WHICH SUPPORTS THIS UTC, WILL BE TASKED TO SUPPORT INSTALLATION OF STANDARD 216 FT X 198 FT (42,768 SF) PAD TO SUPPORT PARKING OR TAXIWAY EXPANSION OR REPAIR ON ASPHALT, CONCRETE OR STABILIZED GROUND. CAPABILITY CAN BE EXTENDED TO ALL AIRCRAFT TYPES. UTC REQUIRES
4FWC2	PROVIDES AUSTERE BASE WITH INITIAL CIVIL ENGINEERING OPERATIONS CAPABILITY. INCLUDES TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT ITEMS REQUIRED FOR INITIAL BEDDOWN OPERATIONS. REQUIREMENTS, INCLUDING SITE PREPARATION, UTILITY INSTALLATION MAINTENANCE, WATER PRODUCTION, WASTE MANAGEMENT, AND ELECTRICAL POWER DISTRIBUTION, AS WELL AS FLIGHTLINE MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS. ONE PER BEDDOWN TO EXPAND VERTICAL INFRASTRUCTURE. FOR INITIAL SITE PREPARATION CAPABILITY MUST BE AUGMENTED WITH C.E. MOBILITY EQUIPMENT PACKAGE 4F9EH.
4FWCR	FACILITATES THE RAPID RESTORATION AND OPENING OF AIRFIELD OPERATING SURFACES WITHIN EIGHT HOURS AFTER ATTACK GIVING COMBATANT COMMANDERS THE ABILITY TO EXECUTE TIMELY AIR TASKING ORDERS BY RAPIDLY REPAIRING AND OPENING DAMAGED AIRFIELDS. THIS UTC PROVIDES THE ABILITY TO REPAIR 3 TO 10 FOOT DIAMETER CRATERS. MULTIPLE UTCs WILL BE REQUIRED BASED UPON BATTLE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT OR DIRECTIVE. SINGLE UTC EQUATES TO "SMALL" CAPABILITY (18 CRATERS), (3) EACH UTCs EQUATES TO "MEDIUM" CAPABILITY (54 CRATERS), (5) EACH UTCs EQUATES TO "LARGE" CAPABILITY (90 CRATERS) AND (7) EACH UTCs EQUATES TO "VERY LARGE" (126 CRATERS). UTC CONTAINS (2) EACH 1K GALLON WATER SKIDS, (2) TRAILER MOUNTED LIGHT CARTS, (1) WALK BEHIND
4FWE1	PROVIDES INITIAL WRM EOD MINE RESISTANT AMBUSH PROTECTION VEHICLE (MRAP) COUGAR CAT I WITH ASSOCIATED MISSION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT (MSE). THE FOLLOWING MSE IS GENERAL IN NATURE: COMMUNICATIONS, BLUE FORCE TRACKER, COUNTER RADIO-CONTROLLED-IED ELECTRONIC WARFARE (CREW), OFF ROAD SURVIVAL TOOL KIT AND MISCELLANEOUS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT. REQUIRES QUALIFIED VEHICLE MECHANIC SUPPORT UFMX4 MOUNTED SPARE TIRE, APPLICABLE TO(S), OPERATION/REPAIR MANUALS AND TMSK WILL ACCOMPANY VEHICLE. (SPECIFIC MSE REQUIRED FOR THE EOD MISSION SETS IS IDENTIFIED IN THE LOGDET). NO SUITABLE MRAP SUBSTITUTION ARE AUTHORIZED. FOR ADDITIONAL ASSETS AND FOR FOLLOW-ON EOD TEAMS USE THE EOD MRAP MOBILITY UTC TBD. PROVIDES ROLL ON ROLL OFF CAPABILITY FOR EOD TEAMS WITH CRITICAL PERSONAL PROTECTIVE
4FWE2	PROVIDES INITIAL WRM EOD MINE RESISTANT AMBUSH PROTECTION VEHICLE (MRAP) COUGAR II WITH ASSOCIATED MISSION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT (MSE). THE FOLLOWING MSE IS GENERAL IN NATURE: COMMUNICATIONS, BLUE FORCE TRACKER, COUNTER RADIO-CONTROLLED-IED ELECTRONIC WARFARE (CREW), OFF ROAD SURVIVAL TOOL KIT AND MISCELLANEOUS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT. REQUIRES QUALIFIED VEHICLE MECHANIC SUPPORT UFMX4 MOUNTED SPARE TIRE, APPLICABLE TO(S), OPERATION/REPAIR MANUALS AND TMSK WILL ACCOMPANY VEHICLE. (SPECIFIC MSE REQUIRED FOR THE EOD MISSION SETS IS IDENTIFIED IN THE LOGDET). NO SUITABLE MRAP SUBSTITUTION ARE AUTHORIZED. FOR ADDITIONAL ASSETS AND FOR FOLLOW-ON EOD TEAMS USE THE EOD MRAP MOBILITY UTC TBD. PROVIDES ROLL ON ROLL OFF CAPABILITY FOR EOD TEAMS WITH CRITICAL PERSONAL
4FWEV	PROVIDES INITIAL WRM EOD MINE RESISTANT AMBUSH PROTECTION VEHICLE (MRAP) VARIANT M-ATV WITH ASSOCIATED MISSION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT (MSE). THE FOLLOWING MSE IS GENERAL IN NATURE: COMMUNICATIONS, BLUE FORCE TRACKER, COUNTER RADIO-CONTROLLED-IED ELECTRONIC WARFARE (CREW), OFF ROAD SURVIVAL TOOL KIT AND MISCELLANEOUS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT. REQUIRES QUALIFIED VEHICLE MECHANIC SUPPORT UFMX4 MOUNTED SPARE TIRE, APPLICABLE TO(S), OPERATION/REPAIR MANUALS AND TMSK WILL ACCOMPANY VEHICLE. (SPECIFIC MSE REQUIRED FOR THE EOD MISSION SETS IS IDENTIFIED IN THE LOGDET). NO SUITABLE MRAP SUBSTITUTION ARE AUTHORIZED. FOR ADDITIONAL ASSETS AND FOR FOLLOW-ON EOD TEAMS USE THE EOD MRAP MOBILITY UTC TBD. PROVIDES ROLL ON ROLL OFF CAPABILITY FOR EOD TEAMS WITH CRITICAL PERSONAL
4FWFM	PROVIDES FOLDED FIBERGLASS MATTING FOR AIRFIELD DAMAGE REPAIR (ADR). PACKAGE CONSISTS OF 7 FOLDED FIBERGLASS MAT SETS (54 FT X 60 FT), 2 FFM SUPPORT TOOL KIT, UPPER BUSHINGS, ANCHOR BUSHINGS, ANCHOR BOLTS AND 4 X MC-7 AIR COMPRESSORS. EACH UTC WILL BE TASKED TO SUPPORT ADR FOR ASPHALT OR CONCRETE. WILL SUPPORT REPAIRS UP TO SEVEN CRATERS. REQUIRES PERSONNEL FROM STANDARD PRIME BEEF OR RED HORSE UTCs FOR INSTALLATION. BASED ON
4FWRH	PROVIDES (8) INITIAL WRM RED HORSE MINE RESISTANT AMBUSH PROTECTION VEHICLE (MRAP) COUGAR CAT 2 WITH ASSOCIATED MISSION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT (MSE). THE FOLLOWING MSE IS GENERAL IN NATURE: COMM, BLUE FORCE TRACKER, COUNTER RADIO-CONTROLLED-IED ELECTRONIC WARFARE, OFF ROAD SURVIVAL TOOL KIT AND MISC SUPPORT EQUIPMENT. REQUIRES QUALIFIED VEHICLE MECHANIC SUPPORT 4FPRW OR 4FPRX. MOUNTED SPARE TIRE, APPLICABLE TO(S), OPERATION/REPAIR MANUALS AND TMSK WILL ACCOMPANY MRAP. CAPABILITY IS USED DURING OPEN THE AIRBASE, SUSTAIN THE AIRBASE AND ROBUST THE AIRBASE PHASE OF BASE OPERATIONS. NO OTHER MRAP SUBSTITUTIONS ARE AUTHORIZED. FOR ADDITIONAL ASSETS USE RED HORSE 4F9RH MRAP MOBILITY UTC. PROVIDES A ROLL ON ROLL OFF CAPABILITY FOR RED HORSE WITH CRITICAL PERSONAL
4FWSP	PROVIDES INITIAL WRM EQUIPMENT/VEHICLE CAPABILITY FOR MINOR AIRFIELD PAVEMENT REPAIRS. KIT CONTAINS MULTI-USE EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS TO SUPPORT PRIME BEEF, RED HORSE AND/OR OTHER CIVIL ENGINEER UNITS OPERATING IN AUSTERE LOCATIONS. KIT ALSO CONTAINS SPECIALIZED EQUIPMENT AND CERTIFIED MATERIALS TO MAINTAIN AND REPAIR BOTH ASPHALT BASED AND/OR PORTLAND CEMENT BASED PAVEMENTS WITH SEMI-PERMANENT MATERIALS TO INCLUDE LIMITED JOINT SEALING. KIT CONSIST OF (5) 8'X 20' ISO CONTAINERS WHICH INCLUDE: (1) 279C COMPACT TRACK LOADER W/ATCS, (1) CB14 DUAL STEEL WHEELED ROLLER COMPACTOR, (1) DRUM CONCRETE MIXER, (1) WALK BEHIND SAW HUSQVARNA, (1) HEATED ASPHALT MIXER. (1) AIR COMPRESSOR. (1) WALK BEHIND ROUTER. LIMITED QUANTITIES OF RAPID SETTING FLOWABLE FILL AND CONCRETE CAPPING MATERIAL.
4FZZZ	CE ASSOCIATE UTCs.

GLOSSARY

Air Force (AF) Civil Engineers (CEs): AF CEs organize, primarily, as two types of forces. The first type is the Prime Base Engineer Emergency Force (BEEF) civil engineer force which is composed of traditional engineers, firefighters, Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD), and Emergency Management (EM) personnel (whom have capabilities to coordinate and organize efforts to manage, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the direct and indirect consequences of CBRN attacks or incidents, conventional weapon attacks, major accidents and natural disasters). The second type is the Rapid Engineering Deployable Heavy Operational Repair Squadron Engineer (RED HORSE) which offers a variety of capabilities such as heavy construction and repair, beddown capabilities, and their ability to conduct self-sustaining operations. Furthermore, the AF possesses several other specialized CE teams such as the Airfield Pavement Evaluation (APE) teams, CE Maintenance, Inspection, and Repair Team (CEMIRT), CEs within the 49th Maintenance Materiel Group (MMG) and CEs within the Air Force's Contingency Response Wings (CRWs) and Groups (CRGs).

Civil Support: Refers to defense support of civil authorities, which is DOD's mission to provide support through the federal military force, National Guard, and other resources in response to requests for assistance from civil authorities for special events, domestic emergencies, designated law enforcement support, and other domestic activities.

Complex Catastrophe: An incident that results in cascading failures of critical infrastructure and causes extraordinary levels of casualties or damage. DOD has defined a complex catastrophe as a natural or man-made incident, including cyberspace attack, power grid failure, and terrorism, which results in cascading failures of multiple interdependent, critical, life-sustaining infrastructure sectors and causes extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population, environment, economy, public health, national morale, response efforts, and/or government functions.

Emergency: An occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, federal assistance is needed to supplement state and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States.

Major Disaster: Any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought), or regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance to supplement the efforts and available resources of states, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

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